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# Automated Security Manager Help

Welcome to the online help system for Enterasys NetSight™ Automated Security Manager (ASM). All ASM documentation is available in the online help system. Online help is available from the Help menus and Help buttons throughout ASM. The Help viewer is divided into two panels. The left panel contains two tabs: the Table of Contents tab and the Search tab. The right panel displays the actual help text itself.

## Automated Security Manager Overview

NetSight Automated Security Manager combines the features of a comprehensive intrusion detection system, such as Enterasys' Dragon Intrusion Defense System (IDS), with ASM's search capabilities and NetSight Policy Manager to provide an effective defense against threats to your network's security.

In operation:

1. The intrusion detection system detects a security event and notifies ASM of end stations that are the source of threats on the network. Security events containing information about the threat (category, etc) and the end stations IP address are sent via an SNMPv3 trap (inform) with AuthPriv enabled. The use of SNMPv3 with AuthPriv enabled provides a measure of security to minimize the chances of a malicious user sending traps to the Automated Security Manager and disabling the network.
2. ASM's search capability determines the switch and port.
3. ASM then determines what action should be taken and applies the action on the port (no action, disable port, or apply a quarantine policy[1]).
4. Finally ASM notifies the intrusion detection system of the actions taken via a SNMPv3 trap (inform)[2].

1. Requires NetSight Policy Manager to be installed.
2. Requires the intrusion detection system to support receiving SNMPv3 trap (inform).

## Accessing Help

There are several ways to access the help system:

- For help on any ASM feature, select the **Help > Help Topics** menu option.
- For help on the Activity Monitor, select the **Help > About This Window** menu option.
- Help on a particular window is also often available via a **Help** button on the window itself.

## Table of Contents Tab

Click on the Table of Contents Tab in the left panel to display a list of help topics for ASM. The Table of Contents is "collapsed" when you first open the help. To expand any folder in the Table of Contents, double−click it. When you click on an item in the Table of Contents, the associated help topic appears in the right panel. If the help topic you select is located within a long file, you may need to wait a second or two for the help window to locate your particular topic within the file.

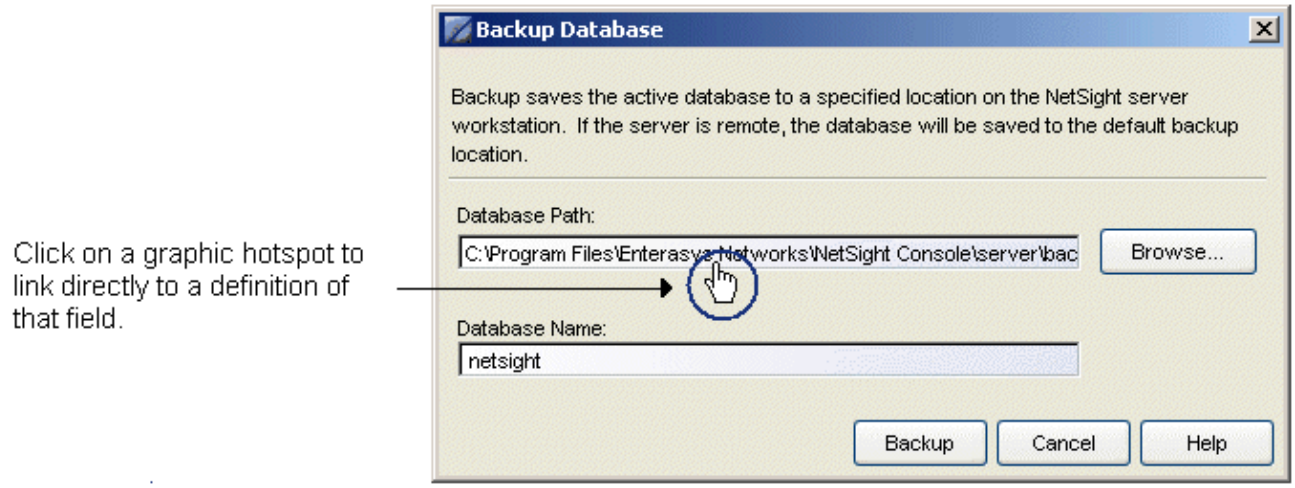
# Search Tab

To search for specific instances of a term in all the help topics, click the right tab (magnifying glass) in the left panel. In the Find box, enter the term for which you want to search and press **Enter**. A list of topics in which the term appears is displayed, along with the number of instances found in each file. The first instance in the first topic is highlighted in the right panel. You can then scroll through that help topic, or select another from the list, to view the other instances of the search term within the topic.

There is a limit on the number of instances of the criteria that can be highlighted during one search. If the number of "hits" exceeds this limit, the help window highlights the closest matches within each topic, rather than all of them, and if the hits greatly exceed the limit, it highlights only the first few hits in each topic. You can't do searches on terms like "the" and "and."

# Help Topics with Graphics

Some of the help topics contain a graphic (image) of an ASM window. These graphics are usually clickable so that you can navigate easily to the field definition or area of the window on which you need information. If the full graphic is not displayed in the help window when it first loads, you may need to click once on the graphic to display it fully before the graphic's hotspots will work.


Click on a graphic hotspot to link directly to a definition of that field.
Backup Database
Backup saves the active database to a specified location on the NetSight server workstation. If the server is remote, the database will be saved to the default backup location.
Database Path:
C:\Program Files\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\bac
Browse...
Database Name:
netsight
Backup
Cancel
Help

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***Enterasys NetSight™***
***Automated Security Manager***
***Version 2.2***
***June, 2006***

# INTRODUCTION:

Refer to the Addendum section at the end of this document for updated release note information obtained using the Web Update feature.

The most recent version of these release notes can also be found on the NetSight Documentation web page: `http://www.enterasys.com/support/manuals/netsight.html`.

---

**NOTE:** When this topic is opened from the CD−ROM, the links from this topic to other help topics will not work. Links within the topic will work and once you've installed NetSight Automated Security Manager, you can launch the help system and access help for all topics.

---

This Enterasys Networks product is covered by the following United States Pending Patents:
Publication No. 20050108568
Publication No. 20050076245

# NetSight Automated Security Manager

NetSight Automated Security Manager combines the features of a comprehensive intrusion detection system, such as Enterasys' Dragon Intrusion Defense System (IDS), with NetSight Compass' search capabilities and NetSight Policy Manager to provide an effective defense against threats to the security of your network. Automated Security Manager lets you easily configure your responses to threats.

**It is recommended that you thoroughly review this document prior to installing or upgrading this product.**

# SOFTWARE CHANGES AND ENHANCEMENTS

The following enhancements have been added to release 2.2 of ASM:

- **Support for NetSight Console 2.2**
- **Macrovision® Licensing**. Automated Security Manager now supports the Enterasys Online Licensing System that lets you generate a license for your purchased products. For more information, see http://www.enterasys.com/products/management/.
- **Device Port Name included in E−Mail Notification.** E−Mail Notification messages can now be configured to include the Device Port Name as part of the event information sent when ASM responds to a network threat.
- **Trusted Access Manager Database added as ASM search variable.** You can now configure ASM to include the Trusted Access Manager database when searching for the source of network threats.

# SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

ASM requires installation of NetSight Console Server 2.2.

## Supported Platforms

The system requirements for operating NetSight Automated Security Manager are listed here.

- **Windows® 2000 w/ Service Pack 4, Windows Server™ 2003, Windows XP® Professional w/Service Pack 2** (qualified on the English version of the operating systems)
  - Recommended P4−2.4 GHz, 1GB RAM
  - Free Disk Space − 500MB

- **Solaris® 8, 9, and 10 on Sun® Platforms only** (with latest operating system patches installed.)
  - Recommended Sun®Ultra 30/60 (or equivalent), 900MHz, 1GB RAM
  - Free Disk Space − 800MB

- **Linux: Red Hat Version 9, Red Hat Enterprise Linux WS, ES v3, and SuSE Linux**
  - Recommended P4−2.4 GHz, 1GB RAM
  - Free Disk Space − 500MB

# PRODUCT DEVICE/FIRMWARE SUPPORT:

## Static Policies

Devices that support Static Policies must be able to discard traffic at the role level and apply a Quarantine role that is set up to discard traffic (as defined in NetSight Policy Manager 1.7). The following tables list devices and firmware revisions for which NetSight Automated Security Manager has been qualified. Firmware versions other than these may not be fully supported.

### Devices/Firmware that support Static Policies:

| **Product Family** | **Firmware Version** |
|---|---|
| ***Matrix C1*** | 1.01.xx<br>2.00.xx |
| ***SecureStack C2*** | 2.01.24<br>3.00.xx |
| ***Matrix E1*** | 3.00.xx<br>3.01.xx<br>3.02.xx<br>3.03.xx |
| ***Matrix E6/E7*** *(2nd/3rd Generation)* | 5.06.xx<br>5.07.xx<br>5.08.xx |
| ***Matrix N3/N7 Platinum*** | 3.00.xx<br>4.00.xx<br>4.05.xx<br>4.11.xx<br>5.01.xx |
| ***Matrix N3/N7 Gold*** | 3.10.xx<br>4.05.xx<br>4.11.xx<br>5.01.xx |
| ***RoamAbout R2***<br><br>**NOTE:** Static Policy support for this device does not permit MAC−level control, only control at the port level. | 5.03.xx |

### Devices/Firmware that do not support Static Policies:

| **Product Family** | |
|---|---|

| | Firmware Version |
|---|---|
| ***Matrix E5*** | 3.00.xx |
| ***Matrix V2*** | 2.03.xx<br>2.04.xx |
| ***Vertical Horizon***<br>*VH−2402S*<br>*VH−2402−L3*<br>*VH−4802*<br>*VH−8TX1UM/MF* | <br>2.05.19<br>1.00.16<br>2.05.05<br>2.04.07.08 |
| ***RoamAbout Access Point 3000*** | 1.00.xx |
| ***SecureStack B2*** | 1.00.xx |
| ***SecureStack C2*** | 1.00.20 |

## CDP Implementation

CDP must be disabled on the downstream devices when attached to a device using multi−user authentication (such as the Matrix N−Series Platinum). ASM (by design) excludes CDP ports from responding to a threat. If a device using multi−user authentication has a downstream device attached, such as a RoamAbout R2 that is running CDP, then ASM will not be able respond to threats from the port where it is attached.

Use NetSight Console's **CDP Status** FlexView to disable CDP on downstream devices.

For example, from Console:

1. Select the **Wireless** Device Group in Console's left (tree) panel.
2. Open the **CDP Status** FlexView in the right panel.
3. Select all rows and use the Table Editor to set the **Global Status** to *disable* for all devices.

### Devices/Firmware that do not support CDP

| Product Family | Firmware Version |
|---|---|
| ***SecureStack C2*** | 1.00.20 |
| ***Vertical Horizon***<br>*VH−2402S*<br>*VH−2402−L3*<br>*VH−4802*<br>*VH−8TX1UM* | <br>2.05.19<br>1.00.16<br>2.05.05<br>2.04.07.08 |

# Optimized Node/Alias Implementation

Automated Security Manager processes Dragon events by locating the intruder IP address stored in the event and then taking action. This search process is completed far more quickly on devices implementing the *"optimized" Node/Alias MIB table*. The following table lists devices and firmware revisions supporting the optimized Node/Alias MIB table.

### Devices/Firmware that support "Optimized" Node/Alias:

| **Product Family** | **Firmware Version** |
|---|---|
| ***Matrix E1*** | 3.00.xx<br>3.01.xx<br>3.02.xx |
| ***Matrix E6/E7*** *(2nd/3rd Generation)* | 5.06.xx<br>5.07.xx<br>5.08.xx |
| ***Matrix N3/N7 Platinum and Gold*** | 3.00.xx<br>4.00.xx<br>4.05.xx<br>4.11.xx |
| ***Matrix V2*** | 2.03.xx<br>2.04.xx |

---

**NOTES:** **Support for Optimized Node/Alias** −− The Automated Security Manager Incident Detail view (right−click an entry in the Activity Monitor and select View Details) indicates whether a device supports the optimized Node/Alias table or not:

- "Reading ctAliasTable" means that the device does not support the optimized Node/Alias table.
- "Reading ctAliasProtocolAddressTable" means that the device does support the optimized Node/Alias table.

**Devices that do not support Node/Alias:**

−− Matrix C1
−− SecureStack C2
−− Matrix E5
−− Matrix E1 (1G6xx−xx)
−− Vertical Horizon
−− AP 3000
−− RoamAbout R2

These devices do not support any form of Node/Alias. For these devices, the Automated Security Manager search resolves the searched IP address to the corresponding MAC address and does a MAC−based search to locate the physical port. Routers must be included in the search scope in order to provide access to the routers' ARP cache. In addition, you must select the ipRouteTable and ipCIDRRouteTable MIBs in the Automated Security Manager Options

MIB Selection panel.

**Disable Node/Alias Learning** −− It's important to make sure that inter−switch links are not learning Node/Alias information, as it would slow down searches and give inaccurate results. Enabling CDP on inter−switch links disables Node/Alias learning. You can also disable Node/Alias learning on a switch port by setting the maximum number of entries per interface (*ctAliasConfigurationInterfaceMaxEntries*) to 0 on that port, using the Node Alias Control FlexView in Console.

---

The following table provides Automated Security Manager search time comparisons between optimized and not optimized Node/Alias implementations.

### Search Time Comparisons:

| Number of Devices | Node/Alias Optimized 4000 entries | Node/Alias Not Optimized 4000 entries | Node/Alias Optimized 200 entries | Node/Alias Not Optimized 200 entries |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | 3 sec | 1 min 40 sec | 3 sec | 7 sec |
| 100 | 9 sec | 5 min 50 sec | 9 sec | 25 sec |
| 200 | 20 sec | 11 min 10 sec | 20 sec | 47 sec |
| 300 | 25 sec | 16 min 52 sec | 25 sec | 1 min 13 sec |
| 800 | 1 min 3 sec | 58 min 46 sec | 1 min 3 sec | 3 min 13 sec |

---

# INSTALLATION INFORMATION:

When you purchased Automated Security Manager, you received a Licensed Product Entitlement ID that allows you to generate a product license. Prior to installing ASM, you must redeem your Entitlement ID for a product license. Refer to the instructions included with the Entitlement that was sent to you. (For more information, see `http://www.enterasys.com/products/management/`.)

The NetSight Installer (InstallAnywhere® by Zero G Software, Inc.) leads you through a series of windows that ask you for all the information required in order to install ASM. In one of the windows, you will need to enter the license text that you receive when you redeem your Entitlement ID. When you finish with the series of windows, Automated Security Manager is installed according to your specification.

For complete installation instructions, refer to the installation documentation located on the NetSight Documentation web page: `http://www.enterasys.com/support/manuals/netsight.html`. If you will be installing from a CD, you can also access the installation instructions from the CD with a web browser by opening the `install.htm` file located in the top−level directory.

## Evaluation Copy

If you have requested an Automated Security Manager evaluation license, you will receive an Evaluation License Entitlement ID that you must redeem for an evaluation license prior to installation. Refer to the

instructions included with the Entitlement that was sent to you. (For more information, see `http://www.enterasys.com/products/management/`.)

Evaluation requests for each product are limited to three 30−day instances of a single Entitlement ID. To upgrade from an evaluation copy of Automated Security Manager to a purchased copy, contact your Enterasys Networks Representative to purchase the software and receive an Entitlement ID. You do not need to reinstall the software to perform the conversion.

## Upgrading Automated Security Manager

You can import a NetSight database (Console release 1.5) containing previously configured ASM components into the NetSight 2.2 database. The information that is imported from the earlier database replaces any ASM information that you've configured in the currently open database. Some preparations and caveats should be understood prior to importing elements from the earlier version into ASM 2.2.

- Make a backup of your current NetSight 2.2 database (use the Database tab of the Server Information view). Importing components from the 1.5 database into 2.2 will overwrite all existing ASM tables in the database.
- Log Entry Details are not imported. Log Entries from release 1.1 are imported, however attempting to open the Log Entry Details view will result in an error message.
- When importing from a remote client, Custom Action Scripts and Custom Undo Scripts must be manually copied to their proper location on the server. This is because only the paths to scripts are imported to the server; the scripts themselves are not imported to the server. Copy your custom scripts to the <*install area*>`\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\plugins\AutoSecMgr\scripts` directory on the server.
- You must populate the NetSight Database with devices prior to importing ASM components. Either convert the prior version of the NetSight database or **Discover** the devices on your network.
- Devices, Device Groups, Profiles, Users, and Authorization Groups that are already in the NetSight Console 2.2 database will not be changed.
- You must have read and write file access in the directory from where you want to **Open** an earlier database and where you will **Save** the updated database.

Errors detected during the import are reported in the Events View − Automated Security tab. Refer to How to Import a Database for more specific information on importing from a NetSight (Console release 1.5) database.

To upgrade from a previous version of ASM to version 2.2, follow these instructions.

1. Exit ASM.
2. Verify that Console 2.2 has been installed.
3. Install ASM 2.2 according to the Installation instructions.
4. Launch ASM 2.2.

# CONFIGURATION CONSIDERATIONS

## NetSight Automated Security Manager 2.2

1. **Do not manually remove actions.** Do not attempt to manually remove actions that have been applied to devices by NetSight Automated Security Manager. Use ASM's **Undo Action** feature in the Activity Monitor window. Attempting to manually remove actions can leave devices in an unspecified

condition, possibly compromising the security of your network.

2. **Disable Log Entry Details.** Under extreme network loads, you can improve ASM performance by disabling Log Entry Details. The Log Entry Details window displays information about a specific trap/action entry in the Automated Security Manager Activity Monitor, and can be useful for debugging purposes. The window is launched by double−clicking an entry in the Activity Monitor table.

   To disable Log Entry Details, edit your ASM properties file as follows:

   a. Navigate to the Properties file: <your install directory>\Enterasys Networks\Netsight Console\server\plugins\AutoSecMgr\AutoSecMgr.properties
   b. Open the AutoSecMgr.properties file in a text editor and add the following lines:
      #asm.logging.summary.useTopic=false
      #asm.logging.summary.enabled=false
      asm.logging.detail.useTopic=false
      asm.logging.detail.enabled=false
   c. If you still have performance problems, you can disable all logging by uncommenting the two lines that control summary logging. Summary logging refers to the events logged in the Automated Security Event Log tab.

### Dragon Intrusion Defense System

1. Alarms should be configured as **RealTime** to ensure that ASM receives all events from Dragon. Alarms that are set to Dynamic may filter some events that are needed by ASM.

### Windows™ 2000

1. You should disable the **Guest** account when running NetSight Automated Security Manager on a Windows™ 2000 host system. Windows 2000 allows a user without an account on the machine to login using the **Guest** account. This is a potential security problem.

### Devices

1. The Matrix N−Series Gold supports up to two users per port, with the possibility that one MAC could be that of an IP phone. Be careful when configuring the Quarantine role and the ASM rules to avoid configuring an action that would inadvertently affect the IP phone.

2. ASM resolves IP addresses to MAC addresses using information from routing MIBs (ipNetToMediaTable, ipCidrRouteTable, and ipRouteTable). Devices which support multiple virtual routers (Matrix N−Series Gold and Platinum) need to be modeled using the correct SNMPv3 context for the router, in order to access the routing MIBs.

---

## OPERATING SYSTEM PATCHES

Before installing NetSight Automated Security Manager on the UNIX platform, be sure to install the latest patches for your operating system. You can download the most recent operating system patches from `http://sunsolve.sun.com/`.

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# KNOWN RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The known restrictions and limitations for this release of NetSight Automated Security Manager are listed below. Solutions for these restrictions and limitations are noted, if available.

## Install/Uninstall

| | |
|---|---|
| **Problem 1:** | (Windows 2000/XP/Server 2003 only) An evaluation of your system is not automatically performed during the installation. If system requirements are not met, the install will take place, but results will be unpredictable. |
| **Solution:** | Verify that all Windows 2000/XP system requirements are met prior to installing NetSight Automated Security Manager. |
| **Problem 2:** | (Solaris only) In the Select Destination window of the Installer, if you click **Browse** and then double click to select a directory, the **OK** button doesn't work. |
| **Solution:** | You must select the directory using a single click instead of a double click. |
| **Problem 3:** | (Solaris only) The Installer does not come up due to path problems. |
| **Solution:** | Ensure that `/usr/usb` does not precede `/bin` in your path. To do this, in a Unix window, type **`which chown`**. If the result is `/usr/ucb/chown`, replace `/usr/ucb` with `/bin` in your path. If the result is `/bin/chown`, the path is not the problem. |
| **Problem 4:** | (Solaris only) When the Installer is started, the following message is reported:<br><br>`Warning: Cannot convert string "-monotype-arial-regular-r-normal--*-140-*-*-p-*-iso8859-1" to type FontStruct.` |
| **Solution:** | No action is required. The Installer will use a default font. |
| **Problem 5:** | When there is insufficient space in the selected install area, the installer reports the situation and lets you select an alternate location. If the alternate location does not provide the required space, the installer again reports the shortfall, but instead of showing the alternate path, it incorrectly shows the path to the original install area. The space provided by the alternate path is analyzed correctly; only the path that is reported is wrong. |
| **Solution:** | Select an install area that provides the required disk space. Refer to System Requirements for more information. |
| **Problem 6:** | Uninstall does not uninstall all files. This results in a message, when installing NetSight Console, indicating that ASM is still installed. |
| **Solution:** | After uninstalling ASM, remove the .com.zerog.registry.xml file. On Windows, this file is located in the C:\Program Files\Zero G Registry directory. On Solaris or Linux, this file is located in the /var directory. |

## NetSight Automated Security Manager

### General

| | |
|---|---|
| **Problem 1:** | (Linux and UNIX only) You cannot specify a range of pages when printing from tables on UNIX or Linux systems. If you select **Print** from the **Table Tools** popup menu, the resulting print settings window does not open to a sufficient size (and cannot be resized) to allow access to the page range fields. |
| **Solution:** | For these systems, the only option is to print the entire table. |
| **Problem 2:** | If an action has been taken on a port and a timer has been set to Undo the action, if another trap comes in that implicates the same port, the second action will be taken. At this point, the first action cannot be Undone because the settings have changed so when the first timer expires, the Undo will fail. |
| **Solution:** | If multiple actions are taken on the same ports, they must be undone in reverse order so that the port can be successfully returned the its original state. Note that in this case, the rules should be evaluated to insure this is the desired behavior for the Automated Security Management system. |
| **Problem 3:** | The SNMPTrap Service synchronizes its timestamp with your system's clock when the service is launched, but does not recognize changing to or from Daylight Savings Time while running. This causes a one hour discrepancy in the timestamps for Traps and Informs that appear in Console and Automated Security Manager after making the change. |
| **Solution:** | Stop and Restart the SNMPTrap Service when changing to or from Daylight Savings Time. |
| **Problem 4:** | In the Activity Monitor, if several threats are received with the same Sender ID, Sender Name, and Threat IP, and they are Filtered because a Search for that Threat IP is already in progress, the Status of the incident sometimes stays at Search in Progress, even though the Search has completed. |
| **Solution:** | Set the ASM Operation Mode to Disable, which will force all Searches in Progress (Searches Pending) to be cancelled. Set the ASM Operation Mode to "Search Only" or "Search And Respond" and subsequent threats received will generate new Incidents in the Activity Monitor. The entries for the cancelled searches can be deleted, as desired. |
| **Problem 5:** | Occasionally, importing frozen ports from Policy Manager fails if SNMP Redirect is enabled. This can be an issue depending on the number of frozen ports on a single device, and varies depending on the device type. |
| **Solution:** | There are three ways to work around this issue: 1) disable SNMP Redirect while importing, 2) before importing, verify in Policy Manager that there are no more than eight frozen ports on a single device, or 3) manually exclude ports that failed to import. |

## Help System

| | |
|---|---|
| **Problem 1:** | A graphic hotspot may not work correctly the first time you click it unless the graphic is fully displayed on the screen. |
| **Problem 2:** | If you use the JavaHelp search to find a term, then return to the Contents and navigate to another topic that contains the term you were just searching for, the viewer takes you to the term inside that topic. |
| **Solution:** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Return to the Search tab, clear the entry and click Search. Go back to the Contents and the navigation will work correctly. |
| **Problem 3:** | Help does not launch from the Help button in the Authorization/Device Access window. |
| **Solution:** | You can access Help for the Authorization/Device Access window from the Help viewer Table of Contents (Help > Help Topics). |

Any other problems than those listed above should be reported to our Technical Support Staff.

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# SUPPORTED MIBs

Click here for a list of the IETF and Private Enterprise MIBs supported by NetSight Automated Security Manager as of its initial release. For information regarding the latest software available, recent release note revisions and changes to the supported MIBs, visit the NetSight Automated Security Manager section at the following Web site:

`http://www.enterasys.com/support/manuals/netsight.html`.

Additional (indexed) MIB documentation is also available at the following Web site:

`http://www.enterasys.com/support/mibs`

# IMPORTANT URLS:

The following Enterasys URLs provide access to NetSight software products and product information.

- For information on obtaining a software license, visit `http://www.enterasys.com/products/management`.
- Download the latest NetSight software products* from the product web pages at `http://www.enterasys.com/products/management/`.
- Download previously released NetSight products*, using the Download Library at `http://www.enterasys.com/download/`.
- To receive information on Enterasys NetSight management products, including the availability of new versions and new product releases, sign up for ProActive Notification at `http://sweval.enterasys.com/notify/`.
- To register any NetSight products that are covered under a service contract, use the NetSight Service Contract Product Registration form at `http://sweval.enterasys.com/netsight/`.

*Software license keys are version dependent and will only operate with the version of software related to the license key.

# GLOBAL SUPPORT

By Phone: (800) 872−8440
By Email: `support@enterasys.com`
By Web: `http://www.enterasys.com/support`
By Mail: Enterasys Networks, 50 Minuteman Rd., Andover, MA 01810

For information regarding the latest software available, recent release note revisions, or if you require additional assistance, please visit the Enterasys Support web site.

`http://www.enterasys.com/support`

# ADDENDUM:

This section provides updated release information, available to current NetSight Automated Security Manager customers through the web update operation. Use the Check for Updates feature to determine if updates are currently available. The updates are listed by date, with the most recent updates listed first.

**6/2006 P/N: 9038159−03 Subject to Change Without Notice F1650−H**

# NetSight Automated Security Manager Installation

**NOTE:** When this topic is opened from the CD−ROM, the links from this topic to other help topics will not work. Links within the topic will work and once you've installed NetSight Automated Security Manager, you can launch the help system and access help for all topics.

This document provides instructions for installing NetSight Automated Security Manager. The most recent version of this file is located on the NetSight Documentation web page: `http://www.enterasys.com/support/manuals/netsight.html`.


- General Installation Information
  - System Requirements
  - Evaluation Copy
  - NetSight Plugin Integration
- Windows Installation
  - Configuring the Environment
  - Stopping the NetSight Server and Database (Windows)
  - Installing Automated Security Manager (Windows)
- Solaris Installation
  - Preparing for Solaris Installation
  - Stopping the NetSight Server and Database (Solaris)
  - Installing Automated Security Manager (Solaris)
- Linux Installation
  - Preparing for Linux Installation
  - Stopping the NetSight Server and Database (Linux)
  - Installing Automated Security Manager (Linux)
- Launching NetSight Automated Security Manager
  - Windows Launch
  - Solaris Launch
  - Linux Launch
- Uninstalling NetSight Automated Security Manager
  - Uninstalling on Windows
  - Uninstalling on Solaris
  - Uninstalling on Linux
- Support
  - Accessing Help
  - Technical Support
  - Documentation
  - Training


## General Installation Information

You can install Automated Security Manager on the following platforms:

- Windows®XP, Windows Server" 2003, or Windows®2000
- UNIX®Solaris® 8, 9, or 10 on Sun®Platforms only
- Linux: Red Hat Version 9, Red Hat Enterprise Linux WS, ES v3, and SuSE Linux

Before you install Automated Security Manager, it is recommended that you read the NetSight Automated Security Manager Release Notes. You can also access the release notes for Automated Security Manager from the CD with a web browser by opening the `asmnotes.htm`. The most recent version of the release notes can be found on the NetSight Documentation web page:
`http://www.enterasys.com/support/manuals/netsight.html`

The following tasks comprise the NetSight Automated Security Manager installation process:

- When you purchased Automated Security Manager, you received a Licensed Product Entitlement ID that allows you to generate a product license. Prior to installing Automated Security Manager, you must redeem your Entitlement ID for a product license. Refer to the instructions included with the Entitlement that was sent to you. (For more information, see `http://www.enterasys.com/products/management/`.)
- Installing any operating system patches required for Java or InstallAnywhere®(Solaris only).
- Preparing your system for installation.
- Installing NetSight Automated Security Manager.

**NOTE:** The Automated Security Manager Client and Server license must be installed on a workstation that has an Enterasys NetSight Console version 2.2 Server already installed. Automated Security Manager depends on functionality provided by the NetSight Server, which is a component of Console 2.2. Automated Security Manager Client−only installations do not have this requirement.

## System Requirements

The system requirements for operating NetSight Automated Security Manager are listed here.

- **Windows® 2000 w/ Service Pack 4, Windows Server™ 2003, Windows XP® Professional w/Service Pack 2** (qualified on the English version of the operating systems)
  - Recommended P4−2.4 GHz, 1GB RAM
  - Free Disk Space − 500MB

- **Solaris® 8, 9, and 10 on Sun® Platforms only** (with latest operating system patches installed.)
  - Recommended Sun®Ultra 30/60 (or equivalent), 900MHz, 1GB RAM
  - Free Disk Space − 800MB

- **Linux: Red Hat Version 9, Red Hat Enterprise Linux WS, ES v3, and SuSE Linux**
  - Recommended P4−2.4 GHz, 1GB RAM
  - Free Disk Space − 500MB

## Evaluation Copy

If you have requested an Automated Security Manager evaluation license, you will receive an Evaluation License Entitlement ID that you must redeem for an evaluation license prior to installation. Refer to the instructions included with the Entitlement that was sent to you. (For more information, see `http://www.enterasys.com/products/management/`.)

To upgrade from an evaluation copy of Automated Security Manager to a purchased copy, contact your Enterasys Networks Representative to purchase the software and receive an Entitlement ID. You do not need to reinstall the software to perform the conversion. If your evaluation copy has not expired:

1. In the Automated Security Manager main window, select **Tools** > **Server Information**.
2. In the Server Information window, click the **License** tab.
3. Select Automated Security Manager from the table and click **Change License**.
4. Read and accept the License and click **OK**.
5. Enter the license text that you received when you generated the product license. (When you purchased the software, you received a License Entitlement ID that allows you to generate a product license. Refer to the instructions included with the License Entitlement ID that was sent to you.)
6. Click **Update**. The license file will be updated with the new license text.

If you have let your Evaluation Copy expire, when you launch Automated Security Manager a window opens where you can enter the license text.

## NetSight Plugin Integration

NetSight Plugin Applications can be integrated and launched from the Automated Security Manager's Applications menu. When you install Plugin applications, if you choose an install area other than the default installation path (Windows: `\Program Files\Enterasys Networks` Solaris/Linux: `/usr/local/Enterasys_Networks`), then you must edit the `NetSight.properties` file to define the absolute path to your Plugin applications.

1. Open the `NetSight.properties` file. On Windows systems, this is a text file located on the top level of your <*install directory*>. On Solaris/Linux systems, the properties file is located in the `/var/Enterasys_Networks` directory.
2. The path for each Plugin application is defined by its **Executable** line using the following format:

   <*Application Name*>`.Executable=`<*full path to the executable*>

   Where:

   <*Application Name*> is the Plugin name that is displayed on the Applications menu.

   **Windows Example**:

   ```
   NetSight Policy Manager.Executable=C:\Program
   Files\MyFolder\Policy Manager.exe
   ```

   **Solaris/Linux example:**

   ```
   NetSight Policy Manager.Executable=/usr/local/MyDirectory/Policy
   Manager.exe
   ```
3. You can also define a specific icon for each plugin on the Applications menu using the following format:

   <*Application Name*>`.Icon=`<*full path to the icon image −− must be a .gif file*>
4. Save the NetSight.properties file.

# Windows Installation

The following instructions can be used for installing NetSight Automated Security Manager on a Windows 2003 Server, Windows XP, or Windows 2000 system. Before you can install Automated Security Manager on

a Windows platform system, you need to:

- Configure the Environment
- Stop the NetSight Server and Database (Windows)

Once your system is properly configured, you can proceed with:

- Installing Automated Security Manager (Windows)
- Launching Automated Security Manager (Windows)

## Configuring the Environment

Following are instructions for configuring the environment on Windows 2003 Server, Windows 2000, and Windows XP platforms.

**NOTE:** Some of the operations in the following instructions may generate a message prompting you to reboot your system. It is not necessary to reboot your system until you have completed the configuration process.

**Windows 2000**

1. Open your system's Control Panel (**Start > Settings > Control Panel**) and double−click the **System** icon. The System Properties window opens.
2. Select the Advanced tab and click the **Performance options** button. The Performance Options window opens.
3. Verify that the "Application response" section has **Optimize performance for: Applications** selected.
4. Click the **Change** button in the "Virtual Memory" section of the Performance Options window. The Virtual Memory window opens.
5. Enter the following settings in the "Paging file size for selected drive" section:
   Initial size (MB) −− set to a minimum of 128 MB or equivalent to your system RAM.
   Maximum size (MB) −− typically set to twice the Initial size. For example, if your Initial size is set to 128 MB, your maximum size would be set to 256 MB.
6. Click **Set** and **OK** to close the window.
7. Click **OK** to close the Performance Options window.
8. Click **OK** to close the System Properties window.
9. With the cursor in an open area of the desktop, right click and select Properties from the drop−down menu. The Display Properties window opens.
10. Select the Settings tab, and set Colors to High Color (16 bit) and Screen area to 1024 by 768 pixels (recommended minimum). The Color setting affects the appearance of Automated Security Manager windows. Certain window features, such as table rows that appear with a color gradient can only be enabled with color settings of 24 bit (16777216 colors) and above. Setting the palette lower than 24 bit (16 bit − 65,536 colors) does not support gradients.
11. Click **OK** to close the Display Properties window.
12. Reboot your system.

**Windows XP and Windows 2003 Server**

1. Open your system's Control Panel (**Start > Settings > Control Panel**) and double−click the **System** icon. The System Properties window opens.

2. Select the Advanced tab and click the **Settings** button in the "Performance" section. The Performance Options window opens.
3. Select the Advanced tab and verify that the "Processor scheduling" and "Memory usage" sections have **Adjust for best performance of: programs** selected.
4. Click the **Change** button in the "Virtual Memory" section of the Performance Options window. The Virtual Memory window opens.
5. In the "Paging file size for selected drive" section, select the **Custom size** option and enter the following settings:
   Initial size (MB) −− set to a minimum of 128 MB or equivalent to your system RAM.
   Maximum size (MB) −− typically set to twice the Initial size. For example, if your Initial size is set to 128 MB, your maximum size would be set to 256 MB.
6. Click **Set** and **OK** to close the window.
7. Click **OK** to close the Performance Options window.
8. Click **OK** to close the System Properties window.
9. With the cursor in an open area of the desktop, right click and select Properties from the drop−down menu. The Display Properties window opens.
10. Select the Settings tab, and set the Screen resolution to 1024 by 768 pixels (recommended minimum), and the Color quality to Medium (16 bit). The Color setting affects the appearance of Automated Security Manager windows. Certain window features, such as table rows that appear with a color gradient can only be enabled with color settings of 24 bit (16777216 colors) and above. Setting the palette lower than 24 bit (16 bit − 65,536 colors) does not support gradients.
11. Click **OK** to close the Display Properties window.
12. Reboot your system.

## Stopping the NetSight Server and Database (Windows)

You must stop the NetSight Server and the NetSight Database prior to installing Automated Security Manager.

1. Go to the Taskbar Notification Area of your desktop (on the lower right of your screen, unless you've relocated your Taskbar).
2. Right−click the Services Manager icon ( ) and select **NetSight Server > Stop Server and Database**.

## Installing Automated Security Manager (Windows)

Now that you have configured your system, you are ready to install NetSight Automated Security Manager.

1. Log onto your system as the user who will be using Automated Security Manager.
2. Download the ASM software from the Automated Security Manager product web page at `http://www.enterasys.com/products/management/`. Or, if you are installing from a CD, insert the NetSight ASM CD into your system's CD drive.
3. Navigate to `install.exe` and double−click it.
4. The Installer leads you through a series of windows that ask you for all the information required in order to install Automated Security Manager. You will need the following information to complete the Installer Program:
   - **Client/Server or Client−only Install** −− You will need to select whether you are installing a Client−only or Client and Server version of Automated Security Manager.
     - Client−only − This will install the Automated Security Manager client on the system.

No server or database components will be installed. This requires that an Automated Security Manager Client and Server has been installed on another system with an Enterasys NetSight Console 2.2 Server.

- Client and Server − This requires that an Enterasys NetSight Console 2.2 Server already be installed on the system. This provides the server and database components for the Automated Security Manager features to integrate with Enterasys NetSight Console 2.2. An Automated Security Manager client will also be installed on this system.

- **License Text** −− You will need to enter the license text that you received when you generated the Automated Security Manager license. (When you purchased Automated Security Manager, you received a Licensed Product Entitlement ID that allows you to generate a product license. You must generate the license prior to installing Automated Security Manager. Refer to the instructions included with the Entitlement ID that was sent to you.)
- **Destination Directory** −− This is the path to your Automated Security Manager Installation Directory. In the Destination Directory window, click **Browse** to navigate to the directory, or type the path in manually. The Installer will add the NetSight Automated Security Manager directory to the end of the path.

When you have finished with this series of windows, NetSight Automated Security Manager will be installed according to your specifications. You are now ready to launch Automated Security Manager.

# Solaris Installation

NetSight Automated Security Manager supports the Sun Solaris 8, 9, and 10 operating systems on Sun® Platforms only. Before installing Automated Security Manager, be sure to install the latest patches for your operating system. You can download the most recent operating system patches from `http://sunsolve.sun.com`.

Before installing NetSight Automated Security Manager from a CD on a Solaris platform, you need to:

- Prepare for Installation on Solaris

Once your system is properly configured, you can proceed with:

- Stopping the NetSight Server and Database (Solaris)
- Installing Automated Security Manager (Solaris)
- Launching Automated Security Manager (Solaris)

## Preparing for Solaris Installation

Perform the following steps if you will be installing Automated Security Manager software from a CD. If you have downloaded the software, proceed to the section on Stopping the NetSight Server and Database. The following procedures assume that the CD drive from which you are installing is physically attached to the system where ASM is being installed. The user performing the installation must have privileges to create, read, write, and execute within the installation directory.

1. Insert the NetSight Automated Security Manager CD into the CD drive.
2. Use an xterm where you are logged in as root using the `su -` command.

**NOTE:** You may encounter a Java exception during the install when becoming the root user with the `su -` command. Be sure that your system's root environment has a proper DISPLAY variable setting. The Installation program will report a Java exception (`InvocationTargetException`) if the DISPLAY variable is undefined.

If this occurs:

- Before using the `su -` command, set the system display variable to accept a remote display with the command:

  ```
  /usr/openwin/bin/xhost +
  ```
- After using the `su -` command, set the display variable in the environment where the su − was done.

  For C shell:
  ```
  setenv DISPLAY :0.0
  ```

  For Korn shell:
  ```
  export DISPLAY=:0.0
  ```

3. Using the `cd` command, `cd` to the `/cdrom/cdrom0` (where 0 is zero) directory. If it does not exist, make the directory using the `mkdir -p` command, then `cd` to the newly created directory.
4. Using the `ls` command, check to see if the CD drive is mounted. If no files are listed, issue the following commands:
   ```
   cd /
   mount -r -F hsfs /dev/sr0 /cdrom/cdrom0
   ```
   (where 0 is zero).

## Stopping the NetSight Server and Database (Solaris)

Before you install, you must stop the NetSight Server and the NetSight Database:

1. On the server system, navigate to the <*NetSight Console installdir*>`/server`
2. Stop the server and database using the command:
   **`stopserver.sh`**

## Installing Automated Security Manager (Solaris)

The user performing the installation must have privileges to create, read, write, and execute within the installation directory.

1. Use an xterm where you are logged in as root. (Be sure that your system's root environment has a proper DISPLAY variable setting. For more information see the above note.)
2. **If you have downloaded the software:**
   `cd` to the directory where you downloaded the installer and start the Installer with the command `sh ./install.bin`.
   **If you are installing from a CD:**
   Start the installer with the command `/cdrom/cdrom0/Solaris/install.bin`

3. The NetSight Automated Security Manager Installer leads you through a series of windows that ask you for all the information required in order to install Automated Security Manager. You will need the following information to complete the Installer Program:
    - **Client/Server or Client−only Install** −− You will need to select whether you are installing a Client−only or Client and Server version of Automated Security Manager.
        - Client−only − This will install the Automated Security Manager client on the system. No server or database components will be installed. This requires that an Automated Security Manager Client and Server has been installed on another system with an Enterasys NetSight Console 2.2 Server.
        - Client and Server − This requires that an Enterasys NetSight Console 2.2 Server already be installed on the system. This provides the server and database components for the Automated Security Manager features to integrate with Enterasys NetSight Console 2.2. An Automated Security Manager client will also be installed on this system.
    - **License Text** −− You will need to enter the license text that you received when you generated the Automated Security Manager license. (When you purchased Automated Security Manager, you received a Licensed Product Entitlement ID that allows you to generate a product license. You must generate the license prior to installing Automated Security Manager. Refer to the instructions included with the Entitlement ID that was sent to you.)
    - **Destination Directory** −− This is the path to your Automated Security Manager Installation Directory. In the Destination Directory window, click **Browse** to navigate to the directory, or type the path in manually. The Installer will add the NetSight Automated Security Manager directory to the end of the path.

    When you have finished with this series of windows, Automated Security Manager will be installed according to your specifications. You are now ready to launch Automated Security Manager.

# Linux Installation

On the Linux platform, NetSight Automated Security Manager supports the Red Hat Version 9, Linux Enterprise WS, ES, and SuSE Linux operating systems.

**NOTE:** Prior to beginning installation, verify that your /etc/hosts file has the local host name specified. It should have an entry that looks like:

```
127.0.0.1  localhost
```

Before installing NetSight Automated Security Manager from a CD on a Linux platform, you need to:

- Prepare for Installation on Linux

Once your system is properly configured, you can proceed with:

- Stopping the NetSight Server and Database (Linux)
- Installing Automated Security Manager (Linux)
- Launching Automated Security Manager (Linux)

## Preparing for Linux Installation

Perform the following steps if you will be installing Automated Security Manager software from a CD. If you have downloaded the software, proceed to the section on Stopping the NetSight Server and Database. The

following procedures assume that the CD drive from which you are installing is physically attached to the system where ASM is being installed. The user performing the installation must have privileges to create, read, write, and execute within the installation directory.

1. Insert the NetSight Automated Security Manager CD into the CD drive.
2. Use an xterm where you are logged in as root.
   **NOTE:** If you do not have a DISPLAY variable defined for your root user environment, you will encounter a Java exception during the install upon becoming the root user. Be sure that your system's root environment has a proper DISPLAY variable setting. For more information see the above note.
3. Using the `cd` command, `cd` to the `/mnt/cdrom` directory.
4. Using the `ls` command, check to see if the CD drive is mounted. If no files are listed, issue the following commands:
   `mount /mnt/cdrom`

## Stopping the NetSight Server and Database (Linux)

Before you install, you must stop the NetSight Server and the NetSight Database.

1. On the server system, navigate to the <*NetSight Console installdir*>`/server`
2. Stop the server and database using the command:
   **`stopserver.sh`**

## Installing Automated Security Manager (Linux)

The user performing the installation must have privileges to create, read, write, and execute within the installation directory.

1. Use an xterm where you are logged in as root. (Be sure that your system's root environment has a proper DISPLAY variable setting. For more information see the above note.)
2. **If you have downloaded the software:**
   `cd` to the directory where you downloaded the installer and start the Installer with the command `sh ./install.bin`.
   **If you are installing from a CD:**
   Start the installer with the command `/mnt/cdrom/linux/install.bin`
3. The NetSight Automated Security Manager Installer leads you through a series of windows that ask you for all the information required in order to install Automated Security Manager. You will need the following information to complete the Installer Program:
   - **Client/Server or Client−only Install** −− You will need to select whether you are installing a Client−only or Client and Server version of Automated Security Manager.
     - Client−only − This will install the Automated Security Manager client on the system. No server or database components will be installed. This requires that an Automated Security Manager Client and Server has been installed on another system with an Enterasys NetSight Console 2.2 Server.
     - Client and Server − This requires that an Enterasys NetSight Console 2.2 Server already be installed on the system. This provides the server and database components for the Automated Security Manager features to integrate with Enterasys NetSight Console 2.2. An Automated Security Manager client will also be installed on this system.

- **License Text** −− You will need to enter the license text that you received when you generated the Automated Security Manager license. (When you purchased Automated Security Manager, you received a Licensed Product Entitlement ID that allows you to generate a product license. You must generate the license prior to installing Automated Security Manager. Refer to the instructions included with the Entitlement ID that was sent to you.)
- **Destination Directory** −− This is the path to your Automated Security Manager Installation Directory. In the Destination Directory window, click **Browse** to navigate to the directory, or type the path in manually. The Installer will add the NetSight Automated Security Manager directory to the end of the path.

When you have finished with this series of windows, Automated Security Manager will be installed according to your specifications. You are now ready to launch Automated Security Manager.

# Launching NetSight Automated Security Manager

Now that you've installed Automated Security Manager, you can launch it.

## Windows Launch

From the **Start** menu, select **Programs > Enterasys Networks > NetSight Automated Security Manager > Automated Security Manager**. Evaluation Copy users will see a message indicating that this is an evaluation copy, and informing you of the expiration date. Click **OK** to continue.

## Solaris Launch

1. Use the `cd` command to navigate to the NetSight Automated Security Manager Installation Directory.
2. Issue the NetSight Automated Security Manager startup command:
   `./AutoSecMgr`

## Linux Launch

1. Use the `cd` command to navigate to the NetSight Automated Security Manager Installation Directory.
2. Issue the NetSight Automated Security Manager startup command:
   `./AutoSecMgr`

# Uninstalling NetSight Automated Security Manager

Use the procedures below to uninstall Automated Security Manager. When you uninstall, only the files which were distributed with NetSight Automated Security Manager will be uninstalled. Files you generate (such as logs, FlexViews, device lists, and data files) will not be automatically uninstalled.

## Uninstalling on Windows

You must stop the NetSight Server and the NetSight database prior to uninstalling Automated Security Manager.

1. Go to the Taskbar Notification Area of your desktop (on the lower right of your screen, unless you've relocated your Taskbar).
2. Right−click the Services Manager icon ( ) and select **NetSight Server > Stop Server and Database**.

You can now uninstall Automated Security Manager:

From the **Start** menu, select **Programs > Enterasys Networks > NetSight Automated Security Manager > Uninstall Automated Security Manager**.

If a different user is uninstalling Automated Security Manager, go to the UninstallerData directory located in the Automated Security Manager Installation Directory and double−click on `Uninstall Automated Security Manager.exe`. In such a case the Uninstaller may not be able to remove certain files due to permission conflicts.

## Uninstalling on Solaris

Automated Security Manager should be uninstalled from an xterm window by a user who is logged on with the same ID as that of the user who installed the application.

You must stop the NetSight Server and the NetSight Database prior to uninstalling Automated Security Manager.

1. On the server system, navigate to the <*NetSight Console installdir*>`/server`
2. Stop the server and database using the command:
   **`stopserver.sh`**

You can now uninstall Automated Security Manager:

1. Use the `cd` command to navigate to the Automated Security Manager Installation Directory (top level).
2. Start the Uninstaller by issuing the command:
   **`./UninstallAutoSecMgr.sh`**

## Uninstalling on Linux

The user performing the uninstall must be logged in as root.

You must stop the NetSight Server and the NetSight Database prior to uninstalling Automated Security Manager.

1. On the server system, navigate to the <*NetSight Console installdir*>`/server`
2. Stop the server and database using the command:
   **`stopserver.sh`**

You can now uninstall Automated Security Manager:

1. Use the `cd` command to navigate to the Automated Security Manager Installation Directory (top level).

2. Start the Uninstaller by issuing the command:
   **`./UninstallAutoSecMgr.sh`**

# Support

To locate product specific information, refer to the Enterasys website:

`http://www.enterasys.com`

## Accessing Help

After you have installed Automated Security Manager on your system, the full Help system is available from the Help menu option on the Automated Security Manager windows, and from any window that has a **Help** button on it. The online Help system is also available as a PDF file in the `Help` directory located in your NetSight Automated Security Manager installation directory.

## Technical Support

If you need technical support related to Automated Security Manager, contact the Enterasys Global Call Center:

**Phone:** (800) 872−8440 (24 hours a day, 365 days a year)
**Email:** support@enterasys.com

**Mail:**
Enterasys Networks, Inc.
Technical Support
50 Minuteman Rd.
Andover, MA 01810

**FTP:** ftp.enterasys.com
Login: anonymous
Password: [your E−Mail address]

## Documentation

For the latest Enterasys documentation on the web, see `http://www.enterasys.com/support/manuals/netsight.html`.

## Training

For training on this and other Enterasys products, see `http://www.enterasys.com/training`.

# Getting Started with Automated Security Manager

Automated Security Manager (ASM) can help you manage responses to serious network security threats. This topic takes you through the configuration steps needed to receive events from Dragon Intrusion Defense System, then create ASM rules and apply them, either automatically or through manual confirmation, to respond to network security threats.

Before you begin:

- You should have an SNMPv3 Credential defined in Console with AuthPriv access.
- You should know:
  - The IP Address or hostname of the system where you are running Dragon
  - The username and password that allows administrator access to Dragon
  - The IP Address or hostname of the system where you are running ASM

Getting started consists of the following tasks:

- Populate the Console database. Refer to the Console Help to Discover, Import, or manually Add network elements that you want to protect with ASM.

  **TIP:** Spend some time creating Device Groups that are meaningful for your network. Although Console provides pre−defined folders, you'll find that creating your own *unique* device groups will make it easier to define ASM Search Scopes later. For example, you could create new groups for your network elements organized by geographic region, data center, building, floor, etc., then drag and drop devices into these new groups.
- Configure Console's SNMPTrap Service − This involves identifying user credentials that will be used with SNMPv3 trap messages.
- Configure the IDS − The IDS must be set to recognize specific events and provide notification messages to Automated Security Manager (ASM). (The following instructions provide examples of basic configuration for the Dragon Intrusion Defense System. If you are using a different IDS, refer to that product's documentation to configure the corresponding features.)

  For this topic, we'll configure a predictable event and test the ability of Dragon to notify ASM. More complex configuration is beyond the scope of this topic.
- Configure Automated Security Manager − The Automated Security Manager Configuration Window takes you step−by−step through creating Rules that respond to events sent from the IDS.
- Trigger a Test Trap − Attempt to access the Dragon host using the community name *PRIVATE*.

## Configure Console's SNMP Trap Service

Dragon uses *Inform* messages to notify Console of a threat, which means that Console's SNMPTrap Service (snmptrapd) must know the user credentials of the sending agent (on the Dragon device) before the message can be received. If this information is not provided, trap messages will be dropped by SNMPTrap Service. To learn more about Traps and Informs, read the Traps and Informs help topic. The user credentials configured here must match the user credentials configured on Dragon.

There are two ways to configure SNMPTrap information: Using the Trap Receiver Configuration View or by manually adding user information to the snmptrapd.conf file using a text editor.

## Configuring the SNMPTrap Service Manually

1. Open the `snmptrapd.conf` file located in the `NetSight Console\server\bin` directory using your favorite text editor. Security information for Inform messages is defined using the `createUser` directive in the `snmptrapd.conf` file.
2. Add one createUser directive for each Security User: **`createUser`**

   **Example for Informs:**

   ```
   createUser myUser MD5 myauthpassword DES myprivpassword
   ```

   **Where**:

   | | |
   |---|---|
   | *myUser* | security user name |
   | *myauthpassword* | `MD5` or `SHA` − authentication type and authentication password (optional parameter − do not use when authentication is not used) |
   | *myprivpassword* | `DES` − encryption type and encryption password − (optional parameter − do not use when encryption is not used or leave the encryption password blank if it is the same as the authentication password). |

## Using the Trap Receiver Configuration View

The Trap Receiver Configuration view is accessible from the right−click menu when clicking a device in Console's left (tree) panel.

**NOTES:**

1. Changes that you make in this window alter the `snmptrapd.conf` file. The `snmptrapd.conf` file is located on the server in the < *install area*>`\NetSight Console\server\bin` directory. After making changes, you must restart the SNMPTrap Service on the NetSight Server. Refer to Restart the SNMPTrap Service for more information.
2. The `snmptrapd.conf` is not preserved during the Console Uninstall.

1. In Console, expand the left panel, right−click on one or more devices or device groups and select **Trap Receiver Configuration**.
2. Click the **snmptrapd** tab.
3. Click **Add Entry**. This adds a new row to the table.
   For the next step, you'll need an SNMPv3 Credential. If you do not already have a credential defined, go to the Authorization/Device Access − Profiles/Credentials tab where you can create one. Otherwise, go on to Step 4.
4. Click in the **Credential Name** column for the device where you want to set a specific SNMPv3 credential and select your SNMPv3 AuthPriv credential from the drop−down list. The **snmptrapd.conf Text** area shows the text of your entry in the configuration file.

You can also type user credentials directly into the snmptrapd.conf Text area to add entries to the configuration file. The format for user information is:

```
createUser username (MD5|SHA) passphrase [DES passphrase]
```

Example − for an AuthPriv user you might enter the following line in the file:

```
createUser myAuthPrivUser MD5 mypassword DES myotherpassword
```

Where *myAuthPrivUser* is the security user name, *mypassword* is your authentication password and *myotherpassword* is your encryption password. The authentication and privacy parameters are optional depending on whether you are using authentication and/or privacy.

5. Click **Save** and **Close**. The user credentials have been added to the snmptrapd.conf file.

## Restart the SNMPTrap Service

Any time that the snmptrapd.conf file is changed, the SNMPTrap Service must be restarted.

To restart the snmptrapd:

| Windows | Solaris | Linux |
|---|---|---|
| a. Go to the Taskbar Notification Area of your desktop (on the lower right of your screen, unless you've relocated your Taskbar).<br>b. Locate the Services Manager icon ( ) and right−click it.<br>c. Select **SNMP Trap** > **Restart**. | a. Navigate to the `etc/rc2.d` directory.<br>b. Type the command: `S99NsSnmptrapd stop`<br>c. Press **Enter**.<br>d. Type the command: `S99NsSnmptrapd start`<br>e. Press **Enter**. | a. Navigate to the `etc/init.d` directory.<br>b. Type the command: `NsSnmptrapd stop`<br>c. Press **Enter**.<br>d. Type the command: `NsSnmptrapd start`<br>e. Press **Enter**. |

# Configuring Dragon Intrusion Defense System

In its simplest form, IDS configuration consists of triggering events related to specific threats, constructing messages that can be sent to ASM whenever one of these threats is detected, and then configuring the notification to ASM.

For this exercise, we will set up an event to test the connection from the IDS to ASM. The following steps create a very simple event trigger (access the Dragon host with the Community Name *PRIVATE*), then configures notification to ASM using the SNMPv3 Credential that was added earlier to Console's SNMPTrap Service.

The following steps provide examples and instructions for configuring Dragon Intrusion Defense System with this test message.

1. Open a Web browser and navigate to Dragon. The following URL opens the Dragon user interface:

   https://<*Dragon IP address*>/dragon
2. Enter the username and password that grants administrative access to Dragon.
3. Click **AlarmTool** on the Dragon main menu bar. Dragon's AlarmTool lets you create **Event Groups** that describe specific network threats and what to do when those threats are detected.
4. Create a new Event Group.
   a. Click **EVENT GROUPS** in the left panel and then click **NEW EVENT GROUP** on the Event Groups menu bar.
   b. Use the **AlarmTool Wizard** in the right panel to expand the **Vulnerability** category and select `SNMP:PRIVATE`.
   c. Click the double arrow to the left of `SNMP:PRIVATE` to include it in your new Event Group.
   d. Enter a **Name** for your new Event Group and click **Save**.
5. Create a new Notification Rule.
   a. Click **NOTIFICATION RULES** in the left panel and then click **NEW NOTIFICATION RULE** on the Notification Rules menu bar.
   b. Click the double arrow for SNMPv3 in the right panel. ASM uses SNMPv3 for trap messages as an added measure of security.
   c. Make the following notification settings:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Time Period** | None | **Security Name** | *<SNMPv3 Credential − User Name>* |
| **Transport** | UDP | **Security Engine** | leave blank |
| **Auth. Protocol** | MD5 | **Context Name** | leave blank |
| **Server** | *<ASM host IP address>* | **Context Engine** | leave blank |
| **Port:** | 162 | **Auth Password** | *<SNMPv3 Credential − Auth Password>* |
| **OID:** | .1.3.6.1.4.1.5624.1.2.45.1.0.3 | **Priv Password** | *<SNMPv3 Credential − Priv Password>* |
| **Inform:** | TRUE | **Message:** | etsysThreatNotificationThreatCategory='ASM_A'<br>etsysThreatNotificationThreatName='%NAME%'<br>etsysThreatNotificationInitiatorAddress='%SIP%'<br>etsysThreatNotificationTargetAddress='%DIP%'<br>etsysThreatNotificationSenderID='dragon'<br>etsysThreatNotificationSenderName='dragon−test |

   d. Enter a **Name** for your new Notification Rule and click **Save**.
6. Create a new Alarm.
   a. Click **ALARMS** in the left panel and then click **NEW ALARM**.
   b. Select **Real Time** from the drop−down list in the **Type** field.
   c. Leave the **Summary Interval** set to its default value (3600 milliseconds).
   d. Select the name of your new *Event Group* from the drop−down list in the **Event Group** field.
   e. Select the name of your new *Notification Rule* from the drop−down list in the **Notification Rule** field.

f. Enter a **Name** for your new Alarm and click **Save**.

7. Deploy your new trap configuration.
    a. Click **DEPLOYMENT** in the left panel.
    b. Click **Deploy** to activate your trap configuration.

# Configuring Automated Security Manager

The following steps create an action rule to recognize any trap from the Dragon host device and record the event in the ASM Activity Log.

1. In ASM, select **Tools > ASM Configuration** from the menu bar.
2. In the Groups and Devices tree, select My Network and click **Include**. Click **Continue**.
3. Click **Continue** in the **Excluded Port Types** view.
4. Click **Continue** in the **Excluded Ports** view.
5. Click **Create** in the **Rule Definitions** view. The Create Rule window opens.
6. Enter a **Name** for the new rule and click **Apply**, then **Close**.
7. Leave the remaining settings set to their default values. This will allow matching any event category, recording the event in the ASM Activity Monitor, but no action will be taken.
8. Click **Save** in the ASM Configuration window.
9. Keep the ASM Activity Monitor window open so you can view the log while triggering a test trap message.

# Trigger a Test Trap

To test the connection between Dragon and ASM, we will use MIB Tools to attempt to access the Dragon host using the community name *PRIVATE*.

1. In the ASM Activity Monitor window, make sure that the Operation Mode is set to either **Search and Respond** or **Search Only**.
2. In Console main window, right click on the Dragon device in the left−panel tree and select MIB Tools from the menu.
3. Select Use SNMPv1 from the Select Protocol drop−down list in the upper right of the MIB Tools window and enter *PRIVATE* as the Community Name. Click **Contact**.

    You should see one or more traps recorded in the ASM Activity Monitor. If this does not occur, review the preceding steps checking for errors.

# What's Next

If you were able to successfully trigger and record a trap in ASM, then you're ready to configure additional Dragon events and enable ASM to provide responses to protect the integrity of your network.

In the preceding exercise we triggered a trap message to ASM for a specific event (logging on using the community name, PRIVATE). ASM recognized the trap because it was able to match the character string defined by the ***Enterasys Networks' Threat Notification MIB*** object, `etsysThreatNotificationThreatCategory`, in this case ASM_ATTACKS, with a corresponding Event Category defined in ASM. To be recognized by ASM, the text string in the event messages sent by an IDS must match exactly with an Event Category name defined in ASM. (Event categories are defined in ASM Configuration − Rule Variables.)

Dragon has four default notification rules: netsight−atlas−asm−attacks, netsight−atlas−asm−compromise, netsight−atlas−asm−informational, and netsight−atlas−asm−misuse. Each of Dragon's default notification rules has a corresponding default event category in ASM: ASM_ATTACKS, ASM_COMPROMISE, ASM_INFORMATIONAL, and ASM_MISUSE. ASM uses Rules to compare incoming trap messages with specific event categories, then determines where and what action to apply as a response.

For ASM's response to a serious threat to be timely and effective, it is important that ASM only be notified of serious threats. The following table lists the Dragon events for which notification to ASM is recommended:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BACKDOOR:PHATBOT | COMP:MS−DIR | COMP:ROOT−ICMP |
| COMP:ROOT−TCP | COMP:ROOT−UDP | COMP:SDBOT−LOGIN |
| COMP:SDBOT−NETINFO | COMP:SPYBOT−DOWNLOAD | COMP:SPYBOT−INFO |
| COMP:SPYBOT−KEYLOG | COMP:WIN−2000 | COMP:WIN−XP |
| GENERIC:UPX−EXE | MS−BACKDOOR | MS−BACKDOOR2 |
| MS−BACKDOOR3 | MS−SQL:HAXOR−TABLE | MS−SQL:PWDUMP |
| MS−SQL:WORM−SAPPHIRE | MS:BACKDOOR−BADCMD | MS:BACKDOOR−DIR |
| SMB:SAMBAL−SUCCESS | SSH:HIGHPORT | SSH:X2−CHRIS |
| SSH:X2−CHRIS−REPLY | | |

You should also read the ***Dragon IDS AlarmTool Step−by−Step Instructions*** to learn more about events, alarms, traps, and inform configuration in Dragon IDS.

# How To Use the Automated Security Manager

The **How To** help folder contains help topics that give you instructions for performing tasks in NetSight Automated Security Manager.

Double−click the **How To** help folder in the left panel to open the folder and navigate to a specific How To help topic.

# How to Check for Updates

NetSight applications provide an easy way to access and download product updates using a web update operation. You can perform an immediate check for updates, or schedule a routine check for updates. If your network is behind a firewall, you must specify the HTTP Proxy server being used via the Web Update view in the Options window. You must be assigned the appropriate user capability to perform this function.

**Instructions on:**

- Performing an Immediate Update
- Schedule a Check for Updates

## Performing an Immediate Update

You can perform an immediate check for updates. If your network is behind a firewall, you must specify the HTTP Proxy server being used via the Web Update view in the Options window, prior to performing an update.

1. Select **Help > Check for Updates** in the menu bar.
2. The Updates Available window opens where you can view the new updates that are available for download. Use the checkboxes to select the updates you wish to download, and click **Download** to initiate the download operation.
3. After the download, a message is displayed stating that you must restart the NetSight server to install the updates. Click **Restart** to restart the server. (You can click **Cancel** if you wish to restart the server manually at a later time, but keep in mind that the updates will not be installed until you restart the server.)
4. When you restart the server, any client connections will be lost. The next time the client connects, any required client updates will be performed automatically.

## Schedule a Check for Updates

You can schedule a routine check for updates.

1. Select **Tools > Options** in the menu bar. The Options window opens.
2. In the left−panel tree under Suite options, select the Web Update folder.
3. In the right−panel Schedule Updates section, select the desired schedule: **Daily** or **Weekly**.
4. If you have specified a Weekly check, use the drop−down list to select the day of the week you wish the check to be performed, and set the desired time. If you have specified a Daily update, set the desired time.
5. If your network is protected by a firewall, select the **Specify Proxy Server** checkbox and enter your proxy server address and port ID. Consult your network administrator for this information.
6. Click **OK** to set the options and close the window.
7. When the scheduled update check is performed, a message will inform you if updates are available. Click **Get Updates** to update the files.

   **NOTE:** All connected clients will receive this message, but only one client can initiate the update operation. Only clients assigned the appropriate user capability will be able to perform an update.

8. The Updates Available window opens where you can view the new updates that are available for download. Use the checkboxes to select the updates you wish to download, and click **Download** to initiate the download operation.
9. After the download, a message is displayed stating that you must restart the NetSight server to install the updates. Click **Restart** to restart the server. (You can click **Cancel** if you wish to restart the server manually at later time, but keep in mind that the updates will not be installed until you restart the server.)
10. When you restart the server, any client connections will be lost. The next time the client connects, any required client updates will be performed automatically.

# How to Configure Events

You can use the Event View Manager window to add your own views (tabs) to the Event View panel. You can create custom tables that capture and combine similar information (same log type) from various sources. For example, you can combine or merge trap logs into a single Event View.

**Instructions for:**

- Creating a New Event View
- Modifying an Existing Event View
- Removing an Event View

## Creating a New Event View

You can create custom tables that capture and combine alarms, events and/or traps from various sources to provide the information needed to manage your network.

1. Click the Event View Manager button in the lower−right corner of the Event View. (If you are using Console, you can also go to the **Tools** menu and select **Alarm/Event > Event View Manager**.) The Event View Manager window opens.
2. Click **Add** in the top panel. The New View window opens.
3. Type a **Name** for your new view. The name can be up to 32 characters long. Spaces and special characters are not permitted. This is the name that will appear on the tab for your new view in the Event panel.
4. Check one or more standard columns (**System Name**, **System Location**, **System Description**) to add those columns to your new view or check **Custom** to add custom columns. Custom columns can be added for any column from the **NSDEVICES** table. The NSDEVICES table can be found in the **`NsSchema.xml`** file in the <*install area*>`\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\client\etc\database` directory. One or more columns can be defined as a comma delimited string using the following format:

   *objName.objField:columnName*

   where:

   *objName.objField* is the field name from the NSDEVICES table.
   *columnName* is the name that will appear as the column heading.

   For example:

   ```
   chassisID:Chassis
   ```

   **NOTE:** Device data in the Event View is not dynamically updated as the device's data changes. You will need to Refresh the Event View in order to see any changes.
5. Click **OK**. Your new tab name now appears in the **Title** column of the **Views** table. The **Log Managers** column is blank.

6. If the Available Log Managers table lists a log that you want to add to this tab, select that log manager from the list and click . The selected log manager is added to the **Log Managers in View** table and in the Log Managers column in the Views table.
7. If the desired log is not in the Available Log Managers table, you can add a log manager to the table, then add it to the **Log Managers in View** table. To add a new Log Manager
   a. Click **New**. The **Log Manager Parameters − New Log Manager** window opens.
      **NOTE:** Local Log Managers are not automatically polled and must be refreshed manually in the Event View. When added, they appear in the Available Log Managers table as *Not Polled*.
   b. Type a name for your new Log Manager.
   c. Enter the path and filename for the log being managed by this Log Manager into the **Log File** field or click **Browse** to open a file browser where you can navigate and select a log file.
   d. If you are selecting a Syslog file, select a **Pattern** from the drop−down list to be used to interpret the information from the log file. You can select a currently defined pattern or click the **Config** button to open the Custom Pattern Configuration window where you can create a new pattern to match a format that is not parsed by one of the default pattern definitions:
      - **KIWI Pattern** − Parses a basic KIWI Syslog Server file format
      - **NetSight Syslog Pattern** Parses files generated by the NetSight Syslog Service
      - **NetSight Trap Log Pattern** − Parses files generated by the snmpTrapd Service
      - **UNIX Syslog Pattern** − Parses files generated by the built in UNIX/LINUX Syslog Service
      - **Console 1.x Pattern** − Parses files generated by Console 1.x
      - **Console 2.0 Pattern** − Parses files generated by Console, and its current plugins.
   e. Click **OK** to add your new log manager to the Available Log Managers table and close the window.
8. With your new log manager selected, click .
9. When you are satisfied with the list of log managers, click **Apply** to save your newly configured Event View.
10. Repeat Steps 2 through 9 to create another tab. Otherwise, click **OK** to exit from the Event View Manager window.

# Modifying an Existing Event View

The mechanism for modifying an existing Event View is similar to creating a new one. The tab being modified is selected from the top panel and changes are applied in the two bottom panels.

To modify an existing Events Tab:

1. Click the Event View Manager button in the lower−right corner of the Event View. (If you are using Console, you can also go to the **Tools** menu and select **Alarm/Event > Event View Manager**.) The Event View Manager window opens.
2. Select the View being changed from the list in the top panel.
3. Click **Edit** in the top panel to open the Edit View window where you can change the name of the View and add columns to the view. For information on adding custom columns, see step 4 above.

4. If the Available Log Managers table lists a log that you want to add to this tab, select that log manager from the list and click . The selected log manager is added to the **Log Managers in View** table and in the Log Managers column in the Views table.
5. If the desired log is not in the Available Log Managers table, you can add a log manager to the table, then add it to the **Log Managers in View** table. To add a new Log Manager
    a. Click **New**. The **Log Manager Parameters − New Log Manager** window opens.
    b. Type a name for your new Log Manager.
    c. Enter the path and filename for the log being managed by this Log Manager into the **Log File** field or click **Browse** to open a file browser where you can navigate and select a log file.
    d. If you are selecting a Syslog file, select a **Pattern** from the drop−down list that will be used to interpret the information from the log file. You can select a currently defined pattern or click the **Config** button to open the Custom Pattern Configuration window where you can create a new pattern to match a format that is not parsed by one of the default pattern definitions:
        - **KIWI Pattern** − Parses a basic KIWI Syslog Server file format
        - **NetSight Syslog Pattern** Parses files generated by the NetSight Syslog Service
        - **NetSight Trap Log Pattern** − Parses files generated by the snmpTrapd Service
        - **UNIX Syslog Pattern** − Parses files generated by the built in UNIX/LINUX Syslog Service
        - **Console 1.x Pattern** − Parses files generated by Console 1.x
        - **Console 2.0 Pattern** − Parses files generated by Console, and its current plugins.
    e. Click **OK** to add your new log manager to the Available Log Managers table and close the window.
6. With your new log manager selected, click .
7. When you are satisfied with the list of log managers, click **Apply** to save your newly configured Event View.
8. Repeat Steps 2 through 6 to modify another view. Otherwise, click **OK** to exit the Event View Manager window.

▲

## Removing an Event View

To remove an Event View from the Event View panel:

1. Click the Event View Manager button in the lower−right corner of the Event View. (If you are using Console, you can also go to the **Tools** menu and select **Alarm/Event > Event View Manager**.) The Event View Manager window opens.
2. Select the View being removed from the list in the top panel.
3. Click the **Remove** button.

▲

# How to Configure and Manage the NetSight Server

Use the Server Information window to manage various NetSight Server functions including viewing server information, configuring the server, and managing the database. To access this window, select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. You must be assigned the appropriate user capability to access this view.

**Instructions on:**


- Configuring the Server
  - Changing Maximum Connections
- Managing the Database
  - Changing the Database Password
  - Changing the Database Connection URL
  - Performing a Database Backup
  - Restoring the Initial Database
  - Restoring a Saved Database
- Viewing Client Connections
  - Disconnecting a Client
- Viewing Licenses
  - Changing a License
  - Upgrading a Console License
- Viewing Locks
  - Revoking a Lock
- Viewing the Server Log
- Viewing Server Statistics


## Configuring the Server

Use the Configure Server window to configure various NetSight Server parameters. You can access this window by clicking the **Configure** button in the Server Information window.

### Changing Maximum Connections

The Client Connections view in the Configure Server window lists the number of current client connections for each installed plugin application, and lets you change the maximum number of connections allowed for each plugin and the NetSight Server.

1. Select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens.
2. Click the **Configure** button. The Configure Server window opens.
3. Select Client Connections in the left panel.
4. In the right panel, you will see the number of current client connections for each installed plugin application. In the **Total Allowed** column, you will see the maximum number of client connections allowed by this plugin application. Select this column and use the arrows to change the number, if desired.
5. Below the table, the **Number of Clients Allowed** field shows the maximum number of concurrent client connections allowed by the NetSight Server. Use the arrows to change the number, if desired. This number should be set to the total number of clients you want to allow to connect to the server.

6. Click **OK**.

# Managing the Database

Use the Database tab in the Server Information window to change the database server password and connection URL, as well as perform database backup, initialize, and restore operations. To access the tab, select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens, where you can select the Database tab.

## Changing the Database Password

Database server properties are used by the NetSight Server when it connects to the database. The database is secured via a credential comprised of a user name and password. Use the following steps to change the database password.

**IMPORTANT:** When Console is installed, it automatically secures the MySQL database server by removing all the root and anonymous users from the MySQL user database. Console then adds one generic user name (user = netsight) and password (password = enterasys). It is recommended that you change this password, since all customers who install Console will know this generic password.

1. Select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens.
2. Select the Database tab.
3. In the Database Server Properties section, select the **Show Password** checkbox to display the password, if desired.
4. Click **Change** to open a window where you can enter a new password. (The password is masked unless you selected the **Show Password** checkbox.) Click **OK**.
5. You must restart both the NetSight Server and client after you change the database password.

## Changing the Database Connection URL

The Connection URL is the URL the NetSight Server uses when connecting to the database. For troubleshooting purposes, (for example, if you can't connect to the database) you may wish to enter a new connection URL using the following steps.

1. Select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens.
2. Select the Database tab.
3. In the Database Server Properties section, enter a new URL in the following format:
   `jdbc:mysql://[hostname]/<database>`
   where [*hostname*] is optional. Click **Apply.**
4. You must restart both the NetSight Server and client after you change the database connection URL.

## Performing a Database Backup

You can save the currently active database to a file on the NetSight Server workstation. If the NetSight Server is local, you can specify a directory path where you would like the backup file stored. If the server is remote, the database will be saved to the default database backup location.

1. Select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens.

2. Select the Database tab.
3. In the NetSight Data Set Operations section, click **Backup**. The Backup Database window opens.
4. The Database Path field displays the default database backup location. If the NetSight Server is local, you can specify an alternate backup directory by entering a path to the directory, or using the **Browse** button to navigate to the directory. If the server is remote, the database will be saved to the default database backup location.
5. In the Database Name field, enter a name for the database backup file.
6. Click **Backup** to begin the database backup operation.

## Restoring the Initial Database

Restoring an initial database removes all data elements from the database and populates the NetSight Administrator authorization group with the name of the logged−in user. This operation will cause all current client connections and operations in progress to be terminated.

1. Select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens.
2. Select the Database tab.
3. In the NetSight Data Set Operations section, click **Restore**. The Restore Database window opens.
4. Select the **Restore Initial Database** option.
5. Click **Restore** to begin the initialize database operation.
6. You must restart both the NetSight Server and the client following an initialize database operation.

## Restoring a Saved Database

You can restore a saved database (from a database backup operation) using these steps. This operation will cause all current client connections and operations in progress to be terminated.

1. Select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens.
2. Select the Database tab.
3. In the NetSight Data Set Operations section, click **Restore**. The Restore Database window opens.
4. Select the **Restore Saved Database** option.
5. Specify the database you wish to restore or use the **Browse** button to navigate to the database. If the server is remote, you only have access to databases in the default database backup directory.
6. Click **Restore** to begin the database restore operation.

# Viewing Client Connections

The Client Connections tab in the Server Information window provides information that lets you view and manage current client connections to this server, and also view a history of client connections. To access the tab, select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens, where you can select the Client Connections tab.

## Disconnecting a Client

Use the following steps to disconnect a client from the NetSight Server.

1. Select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens.
2. Select the Client Connections tab.

3. In the Current Client Connections table, select the client that you want to disconnect and click the **Disconnect** button.
4. The client being disconnected receives a message saying that their connection will be terminated in 30 seconds. Both tables on this tab update automatically when a client connects or disconnects.

# Viewing Licenses

The License tab in the Server Information window lets you view a list of all the server plugin applications that have been installed on this particular NetSight Server and their respective license information. To access the tab, select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens, where you can select the License tab.

You can also use this tab to change a license. You would change a license in the event that you want to upgrade from an evaluation copy to a purchased copy, or upgrade to a license that supports more users/devices. You can also use the Change License functionality to upgrade a Console license from a Standalone to a Client−Server configuration on UNIX or Linux systems only (see instructions below.)

Contact your Enterasys Networks Representative to purchase the software and receive a Licensed Product Entitlement ID that allows you to generate a product license. Prior to changing a license, you must redeem your Entitlement ID for the new product license. Refer to the instructions included with the Entitlement that was sent to you. (For more information, see `http://www.enterasys.com/products/management/`.)

**NOTES:**

1. To upgrade from a Client−Only configuration to either a Standalone or Client−Server configuration, you must re−install with the upgraded license.
2. Installed server plugin license types must be compatible with the Console license type. In other words, if Console has a Small Enterprise (SE) license, other plugins must also have an SE license. If Console has an Unlimited (U) license, the plugins must also have a U license.

## Changing a License

Use the following steps to change a license when upgrading from an evaluation copy to a purchased copy, or upgrading to a license that supports more users/devices.

1. Select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens.
2. Select the License tab.
3. Select the license that you want to change and click **Change License**. The Change License window opens.
4. Read and accept the terms of the license agreement and click **OK**.
5. Enter the license text that you received when you generated the product license. (When you purchased your Enterasys software product, you received a License Entitlement ID that allows you to generate a product license. Refer to the instructions included with the License Entitlement ID that was sent to you.)
6. Click **Update**. The license file will be updated with the new license text.

## Upgrading a Console License

On UNIX and Linux systems only, you can use the Change License function to upgrade a Console license from a Standalone to a Client−Server configuration without reinstalling. Windows systems require that you reinstall Console using a Client−Server license.

To upgrade your Console license from a Standalone to a Client−Server configuration on a UNIX or Linux system:

1. Navigate to the /var/Enterasys_Networks
2. Edit the `run_conf.sh` file using your favorite text editor.
3. Modify the hostname line to read:
   `JBOSS_HOSTNAME=`
4. Select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens.
5. Select the License tab.
6. Select the license that you want to change and click **Change License**. The Change License window opens.
7. Read and accept the terms of the license agreement and click **OK**.
8. Enter the license text that you received when you generated the product license. (When you purchased your Console software, you received a License Entitlement ID that allows you to generate a product license. Refer to the instructions included with the License Entitlement ID that was sent to you.)
9. Click **Update**. The license file will be updated with the new license text.
10. Restart the server:
    a. Navigate to the <*installdir*>`/server`
    b. Stop the server using the command: **`stopserver.sh`**
    c. Start the server using the command: **`startserver.sh`**

**NOTE:** You can set a Console licensed for a Client−Server configuration to allow only a local host to connect to the server by editing the hostname line to read: `JBOSS_HOSTNAME="127.0.0.1"`. Restart the server after editing the `run_conf.sh` file.

# Viewing Locks

The Locks tab in the Server Information window lets you view a list of currently held operational locks. To access the tab, select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens, where you can select the Locks tab.

Operational locks are used to control the concurrency of certain client/server operations. They are used in two ways:

- to lock a device while a critical operation is being performed, such as a software download.
- to lock a certain function so that only one user can access it at a time. For example, only one user can have the Authorization/Device Access window open at a time.

The Locks tab provides information about each lock, such as who owns the lock, the duration of the lock, and a description of the lock. You can also cancel (revoke) a lock in this tab.

## Revoking a Lock

Use the following steps to revoke a lock.

1. Select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens.
2. Select the Locks tab.
3. In the Current Locks table, select the lock you want to cancel and click **Revoke**.
4. A message is displayed on the user's machine informing them that their use of the locked functionality has been terminated. When the user acknowledges the message, the function closes.

# Viewing the Server Log

Use the Server Log tab in the Server Information window to view a log displaying all the events for the server. To access the tab, select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens, where you can select the Server Log tab.

A new Server Log is created every day. If the NetSight Server is local, you can view previous logs using the File tab. The Server Log opens with the log's location and filename displayed in the title bar. Use the Find tab or Filter tab to perform find and filter operations on Server Log entries, and target specific entries of interest. Server Log entries are listed by date and time, with newer entries listed at the bottom.

# Viewing Server Statistics

Use the Server Statistics window to view NetSight Server statistics such as CPU usage. You can also launch Advanced statistics that are useful for troubleshooting purposes.

1. Select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. The Server Information window opens.
2. Click the **Server Stats** button. The NetSight Server Statistics window opens.
3. Click the **Advanced** button to open the Advanced Statistics window. You must use the **Refresh** button to display current statistical information in this window.

# How To Configure Profiles and Credentials

Use this tab to manage *credentials* that define the access privileges required for SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, and SNMPv3, and *profiles* that use the credentials for various access levels. NetSight applications access devices to control certain device functions (*SNMP sets*) and retrieve information for device properties views, FlexViews and periodic status polling (*SNMP gets*).

## Instructions for:


- Managing Credentials
  - Create Credential
  - Edit Credential
  - Delete Credential
- Managing Profiles
  - Create Profile
  - Edit Profile
  - Delete Profile


## Managing Credentials

Credentials define the SNMPv1/SNMPv2 community names and SNMPv3 values that will be used to access your network devices. Credentials can be created manually using the **Add Credential** button in the Profile/Device Mapping Tab or imported from a file in NetSight Generated Format (.ngf) using Console's **Import from Device List** feature.

To create a credential:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. Select the **Profiles/Credentials** tab in the **Authorization/Device Access** window.
2. In the lower half of the tab, click **Add Credential**. The Add Credential window opens.
3. Type a name (up to 32 characters) for your new credential and select a SNMP version. If you select SNMPv1 or SNMPv2, the window lets you enter a community name as the password for this credential. If you select SNMPv3, you can specify passwords for Authentication and Privacy.

   **SNMPv1/SNMPv2**:

   a. Type a community name into the **Community Name** field.

   **SNMPv3**:

   a. Type a user name into the **User Name** field. This is the User Name that will be used for device access.
   b. Select an **Authentication Type** (MD5, SHA1, or None).
   c. Type the same password (between 1 and 64 characters in length) into both the **Authentication Password** and the **Confirm Password** fields. The password fields are disabled when the Authentication Type is set to **None**.

   d. Select a **Privacy Type** (DES or None). Privacy settings are disabled when the Authentication Type is set to **None**.
   e. Type the same password (between 1 and 64 characters in length) into both the **Privacy Password** and the **Confirm Password** fields. The password fields are disabled when the Privacy Type is set to **None**.
4. Click **Apply**. You can add another credential or click **Close** to dismiss the Add Credential window. Your new credential appears in the SNMP Credentials table.

To edit a credential:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. Select the **Profiles/Credentials** tab in the **Authorization/Device Access** window.
2. In the lower half of the tab, select the credential that you are editing from the SNMP Credentials table.
3. Click **Edit**. The Edit Credential window opens where you can modify the settings for the selected credential.
4. Type a name (up to 32 characters) for your new credential and select a SNMP version. If you select SNMPv1 or SNMPv2, the window accommodates entering a community name as the password for this credential. If you select SNMPv3, you can specify passwords for Authentication and Privacy.

   **SNMPv1/SNMPv2**:

   a. Type a community name into the **Community Name** field.

   **SNMPv3**:

   a. Type a user name into the **User Name** field. This is the User Name that will be used for device access.
   b. Select an **Authentication Type** (MD5, SHA1, or None).
   c. Type the same password (between 1 and 64 characters in length) into both the **Authentication Password** and the **Confirm Password** fields. The password fields are disabled when the Authentication Type is set to **None**.
   d. Select a **Privacy Type** (DES or None). Privacy settings are disabled when the Authentication Type is set to **None**.
   e. Type the same password (between 1 and 64 characters in length) into both the **Privacy Password** and the **Confirm Password** fields. The password fields are disabled when the Privacy Type is set to **None**.
5. Click **Apply** and **Close**. The changes to the selected credential appear in the SNMP Credentials table. If the settings are changed for a credential that is currently being used with a profile that is applied to one or more devices, a confirmation dialog is opened to determine how the changes will be handled. You will be asked if you want to change the password on the device(s). You can then select the devices where the password will be changed and, if this user is a valid user on the device(s), then the new password will be set on the device.

To delete a credential:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. Select the **Profiles/Credentials** tab in the **Authorization/Device Access** window.
2. In the lower half of the tab, select the credential that you are editing from the SNMP Credentials table.
3. Click **Delete**. The selected credential is removed from the table.

# Managing Profiles

Profiles are assigned to device models in the NetSight database. They identify the credentials that are used for the various access levels when communicating with the device. Profiles are created using the **Add Profile** button in the Profile/Device Mapping Tab, or imported from a file in NetSight Generated Format (.ngf) using Console's **Import from Device List** feature.

To create a profile:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. Select the **Profiles/Credentials** tab in the **Authorization/Device Access** window.
2. In the upper half of the tab, click **Add Profile**. The Add Profile window opens.
3. Type a name (up to 32 characters) for your new profile and select an SNMP version. If you select SNMPv1 or SNMPv2, you can select credentials for Read, Write, and Max Access. If you select SNMPv3, you can select credentials and security levels for Read, Write, and Max Access.

   **SNMPv1/SNMPv2** − Select credentials for Read, Write, and Max Access.

   **SNMPv3** − Select credentials and security levels to be used for Read, Write, and Max Access.
4. Click **Apply**. You can add another profile or click **Close** to dismiss the Add Profile window. Your new profile(s) appears in the Device Access Profiles table.

To edit a profile:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. Select the **Profiles/Credentials** tab in the **Authorization/Device Access** window.
2. In the upper half of the tab, select the profile that you are editing from the Device Access Profiles table.
3. Click **Edit**. The Edit Profile window opens where you can modify the settings for the selected profile.
4. Type a name (up to 32 characters) the selected profile. If you are editing a SNMPv1 or SNMPv2 profile, you can select credentials to be used for Read, Write, and Max Access. If you are editing a SNMPv3 profile you can select credentials and security levels to be used for Read, Write, and Max Access.

   **SNMPv1/SNMPv2** − Select credentials for Read, Write, and Max Access.

   **SNMPv3** − Select credentials and security levels to be used for Read, Write, and Max Access.
5. Click **Apply** and **Close**. The changes to the selected profile appear in the Device Access Profiles table.

To delete a profile:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. Select the **Profiles/Credentials** tab in the **Authorization/Device Access** window.
2. In the upper half of the tab, select the profile that you are deleting from the Device Access Profiles table.

3. Click **Delete**. The selected profile is removed from the table.

# How To Configure Profile/Device Mapping

Use the Profile/Device Mapping tab to specify which profile will be used by each Authorization Group when communicating with a specific device. The Read credential of the NetSight Administrator profile is used for device Discovery and status polling. All other SNMP communications will use the profiles specified here.

## Instructions for:

- Assigning Profiles to Devices

## Assigning Profiles to Devices

Devices selected in the left (tree) panel appear in the table in the right panel together with the current profile assignments associated with each Authorization Group. The Table Editor button activates the editing row where specific profile selections can be made.

To assign profiles:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. Select the **Profile/Device Mapping** tab in the **Authorization/Device Access** window.
2. Select one or more devices or device groups in the left (tree) panel.
3. Select one or more rows (devices) in the table and click Table Editor button.
4. Click in the Table Editor Row (at the bottom of the table) for the Authorization Group that you are configuring and select a profile from the drop−down list.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until you have finished assigning profiles.

   **NOTE:** The *NetSight Administrator* column shows the profile used by the NetSight Administrator group. The profile listed/selected for each Authorization Group column will be used by that group when communicating with the associated device and, as a result, defines the level of access granted to users that are members of that Authorization Group.
6. Click (**Apply**) to set the selected profiles for your Authorization Groups/devices.

# How to Configure the SNMPTrap Service

Console's SNMPTrap Service (snmptrapd) must know the user credentials of a sending agent (on the device) before a trap can be received. If this information is not provided trap messages will be dropped by SNMPTrap Service.

There are two ways to configure Trap Receiver information: Using the Console's **Trap Receiver Configuration** window or by manually adding user information to the snmptrapd.conf file using a text editor. Instructions for the latter are provided in the `snmptrapd.conf` file located on the server in the <*install area*>`\NetSight Console\server\bin` directory.

## Using the Trap Receiver Configuration Window

The Trap Receiver Configuration view is accessible from the right−click menu when clicking a device in Console's left (tree) panel.

**NOTES:**

1. Changes that you make in this window alter the `snmptrapd.conf` file. The `snmptrapd.conf` file is located on the server in the <*install area*>`\NetSight Console\server\bin` directory. After making changes, you must restart the SNMPTrap Service on the NetSight Server. Refer to Restarting snmptrapd for more information.
2. The `snmptrapd.conf` is not preserved during the Console Uninstall.

1. In Console, expand the left panel, right−click on one or more devices or device groups, and select **Trap Receiver Configuration**.
2. Click the **snmptrapd** tab.
3. Click **Add Entry**. This adds a new row to the table.
   For the next step, you'll need an SNMPv3 Credential. If you do not already have a credential defined, go to the Authorization/Device Access − Profiles/Credentials tab where you can create one. Otherwise, go on to Step 4.
4. Click in the **Credential Name** column for the device where you want to set a specific SNMPv3 credential and select your SNMPv3 AuthPriv credential from the drop−down list. The **snmptrapd.conf Text** area shows the text of your entry in the configuration file.

   You can also type user credentials directly into the snmptrapd.conf Text area to add entries to the configuration file. The format for user information is:

   ```
   createUser username (MD5|SHA) passphrase [DES passphrase]
   ```

   Example − for an AuthPriv user you might enter the following line in the file:

   ```
   createUser myAuthPrivUser MD5 mypassword DES myotherpassword
   ```

   Where *myAuthPrivUser* is the security user name, *mypassword* is your authentication password and *myotherpassword* is your encryption password. The authentication and privacy parameters are optional depending on whether you are using authentication and/or privacy.
5. Click **Save** and **Close**. The user credentials have been added to the snmptrapd.conf file.

# Restarting snmptrapd Service

Depending on the system where the NetSight Server is running and your preference, there are several ways to restart the snmptrapd service.

### Restarting the snmptrapd service locally on the NetSight Server host system:

| Windows | Solaris | Linux |
|---|---|---|
| a. Go to the Taskbar Notification Area of your desktop (on the lower right of your screen, unless you've relocated your Taskbar).<br>b. Locate the Services Manager icon ( ) and right−click it.<br>c. Select **SNMP Trap** > **Restart**. | a. Navigate to the `etc/rc2.d` directory.<br>b. Type the command: `S99NsSnmptrapd stop`<br>c. Press **Enter**.<br>d. Type the command: `S99NsSnmptrapd start`<br>e. Press **Enter**. | a. Navigate to the `etc/init.d` directory.<br>b. Type the command: `NsSnmptrapd stop`<br>c. Press **Enter**.<br>d. Type the command: `NsSnmptrapd start`<br>e. Press **Enter**. |

### Restarting the snmptrapd service remotely from a NetSight Client host system:

| Windows | Solaris | Linux |
|---|---|---|
| Restarting snmptrapd remotely on Windows host systems, is only possible if both the Client and Server are capable of running **Remote Desktop** (a feature of Windows XP Professional) or through the use of a third−party facility that provides similar capabilities to Remote Desktop.<br><br>When you can access the Services Manager on the remote system using either Remote Desktop or a third−party program, you can restart snmptrapd as follows:<br>a. Go to the Taskbar Notification Area of the remote desktop.<br>b. Locate the Services Manager and right click the icon ( ).<br>c. Select **SNMP Trap** > **Restart**. | a. Telnet to the server and login as an administrative user.<br>b. Navigate to the `etc/rc2.d` directory.<br>c. Type the command: `S99NsSnmptrapd stop`<br>d. Press **Enter**.<br>e. Type the command: `S99NsSnmptrapd start`<br>f. Press **Enter**.<br>g. Log out and close the telnet session. | a. Telnet to the server and login as an administrative user.<br>b. Navigate to the `etc/init.d` directory.<br>c. Type the command: `NsSnmptrapd stop`<br>d. Press **Enter**.<br>e. Type the command: `NsSnmptrapd start`<br>f. Press **Enter**.<br>g. Log out and close the telnet session. |

For related information:

- Traps and Informs

# How to Manage Users and Groups

Use the **Users and Groups** tab (via the Authorization/Device Access tool) to specify users who are authorized to access the NetSight database, and assign those users to authorization groups that define their access privileges to application features. Access privileges (called *Capabilities*) are associated with authorization groups. Based on their membership in a particular authorization group, users are granted specific capabilities in the application. For example, you may have an authorization group called "IT Staff" that grants access to a wide range of capabilities, while another authorization group called "Guest" grants a very limited range of capabilities.

Begin by creating your authorization groups and specifying the capabilities for that group. Then, create a list of your authorized users and assign each user to a specific group.

## Instructions for:


- Managing Authorization Groups
  - Create Group
  - Edit Group
  - Delete Group
- Managing Users
  - Selecting an Automatic Authorization Group
  - Create User
  - Edit User
  - Delete User


## Managing Authorization Groups

A user's access to specific capabilities and features in the application is determined by what authorization group that user belongs to. So, it makes sense to begin managing user access by creating one or more groups that define the access and capabilities that will be granted to users.
To create a group:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. The **Authorization/Device Access** window opens with the **Users/Groups** tab selected.
2. In the lower half of the tab, click **Add Group**. The Add Group window opens where you can define the capabilities for this group.
   a. Type a name for your new group into the Authorization Group field.
   b. Select the **Capabilities** tab and expand the tree, and select the capabilities that will be granted to users that are members of this group.
   c. Select the **Settings** tab and choose a SNMP Redirect option:
      - **Allow Users to Configure SNMP Redirect in Options** − lets users in this group determine when it is appropriate to have SNMP requests performed by the server. Refer to the **Client/Server SNMP Redirection** in the Options window.
      - **Always Redirect SNMP to the NetSight Server** − all SNMP requests always go through the server.

- **Never Redirect SNMP to the NetSight Server** − SNMP requests are always made from the client system.

These settings have no effect when both the client and server are running on the same system.

d. Click **Apply** to confirm your selections and **Close** to dismiss the Add Group window.

Your new group now appears in the Authorization Groups table.

To edit a group:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. The **Authorization/Device Access** window opens with the **Users/Groups** tab selected.
2. Select a group from the Authorization Groups table in the lower half of the tab.
3. Click **Edit Group**. The Edit Group window opens where you can change the capabilities for the selected group.
   a. Select the **Capabilities** tab and expand the tree, and select the capabilities that will be granted to users that are members of this group.
   b. Select the **Settings** tab and choose a SNMP Redirect option:
      - **Allow Users to Configure SNMP Redirect in Options** − lets users in this group determine when it is appropriate to have SNMP requests performed by the server. Refer to the **Client/Server SNMP Redirection** in the Options window.
      - **Always Redirect SNMP to the NetSight Server** − all SNMP requests always go through the server.
      - **Never Redirect SNMP to the NetSight Server** − SNMP requests are always made from the client system.

   These settings have no effect when both the client and server are running on the same system.

   **NOTE:** The capabilities and settings for the NetSight Administrator group cannot be changed.

   c. Click **Apply** to confirm your selections and **Close** to dismiss the Add Group window.

Your edited group now appears in the Authorization Groups table.

To delete a group:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. The **Authorization/Device Access** window opens with the **Users/Groups** tab selected.
2. Select the group(s) to be deleted from the Authorization Groups table in the lower half of the tab.
3. Click **Delete**. The selected groups are removed from the table.

**NOTE:** The capabilities and settings for the NetSight Administrator group cannot be deleted.

# Managing Users

The top half of the **Users/Groups** tab is where you can create, edit, and delete users, and assign each user to an authorization group. The **Automatic User Membership** feature lets you specify an authorization group for users that log in without having been previously assigned to a group.

Selecting an Automatic Authorization Group

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. The **Authorization/Device Access** window opens with the **Users/Groups** tab selected.
2. Check **Enable** to activate the Automatic User Membership − Authorization Group drop−down list.
3. Select a group that will determine the capabilities granted to users who were not previously created as an authorized user. When any of these users log in, they are automatically created as an authorized user as a member of the selected group.

To create a user:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. The **Authorization/Device Access** window opens with the **Users/Groups** tab selected.
2. Click **Add User**. The Add User window opens where you can define a new Authorized User and assign it a group membership.
3. Type the user's name and the domain/hostname that will be used to authenticate to the NetSight database
4. Select an authorization group where this user will be a member.
5. Click **Apply** to confirm your selections and **Close** to dismiss the Add User window.

To edit a user:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. The **Authorization/Device Access** window opens with the **Users/Groups** tab selected.
2. Select a user from the Authorized Users table.
3. Click **Edit User**. The Edit User window opens.
4. Select a new authorization group where this user will be a member.

   **NOTE:** You cannot change group membership for a selected user if the user is the only member of the NetSight Administrator group.
5. Click **Apply** to confirm your changes and **Close** to dismiss the Edit User window.

To delete a user:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. The **Authorization/Device Access** window opens with the **Users/Groups** tab selected.
2. Select the user(s) to be deleted from the Authorized Users table.
3. Click **Delete**. The selected users are removed from the table.

   **NOTE:** The last user that is a member of the NetSight Administrator group cannot be deleted.

# How to Create and Edit Automated Security Manager Rules

Automated Security Manager Rules serve two distinct functions:

1. Examine the source of the threat (switch/port) to determine if certain conditions exist (e.g. threat category, source of the notifying IDS, policies currently applied to the port, etc.) which warrant a response.
2. Define the action to be taken when these conditions match the criteria defined by the Rule.

The Create Rule and Edit Rule windows are identical. They are accessed from the Automated Security Manager Configuration Window's Rule Definitions view. The only difference between the two windows is that the Edit Rule window contains the definition for a particular rule that you have selected in the Rule Definitions view.

**Information on:**

- Editing a Rule
- Creating a Rule

## Editing a Rule

To edit an existing rule:

1. Select a rule from the table in the Automated Security Manager Configuration Window's Rule Definitions view.
2. Click **Edit**. The **Edit Rule** window opens.
3. Go on to Step 2 in the Creating a Rule topic to modify the parameters for the rule as necessary.

## Creating a Rule

To create a new rule:

1. Click **Create** in the ASM Configuration Window's Rule Definitions view. The Create Rule window opens.
2. Type a **Name** for the rule. The name can be any character string, excluding spaces, up to 64 characters.
3. Define the **Conditions To Test For** that ASM will use to determine if and how it will respond to a particular event:
    a. Expand the device tree in the **Group & Devices** panel to select a target device or device group that will be eligible for the action specified in the rule. For example, you do not want to select a device/device group for a device type that does not support policy if you are creating a rule with an action that applies a policy. Or as another example, in some rules, you may want to apply different actions or more or less permanent actions for certain subnets containing critical network resources. You can create several rules that address a particular threat and apply different actions based on your target.

b. Select the Event Categories that will result in applying the action for this rule. To be recognized by ASM, the text string in the event message sent by the IDS must match exactly the event category names in the Rule.
   - **Match Any** − This is an unconditional match for the category.
   - **Match Selected** − The event category is compared against one or more categories selected from the list.
   - **Exclude Selected** − The event category matches if it is not one of the categories selected from the list.

   Dragon has four default notification rules: netsight−atlas−asm−attacks, netsight−atlas−asm−compromise, netsight−atlas−asm−informational, and netsight−atlas−asm−misuse. Each of Dragon's notification rules has a corresponding event category in ASM: ASM_ATTACKS, ASM_COMPROMISE, ASM_INFORMATIONAL, and ASM_MISUSE.

   For ASM's response to a serious threat to be timely and effective, it is important that ASM only be notified of serious threats. The following table lists the Dragon events for which notification to ASM is recommended:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BACKDOOR:PHATBOT | COMP:MS−DIR | COMP:ROOT−ICMP |
| COMP:ROOT−TCP | COMP:ROOT−UDP | COMP:SDBOT−LOGIN |
| COMP:SDBOT−NETINFO | COMP:SPYBOT−DOWNLOAD | COMP:SPYBOT−INFO |
| COMP:SPYBOT−KEYLOG | COMP:WIN−2000 | COMP:WIN−XP |
| GENERIC:UPX−EXE | MS−BACKDOOR | MS−BACKDOOR2 |
| MS−BACKDOOR3 | MS−SQL:HAXOR−TABLE | MS−SQL:PWDUMP |
| MS−SQL:WORM−SAPPHIRE | MS:BACKDOOR−BADCMD | MS:BACKDOOR−DIR |
| SMB:SAMBAL−SUCCESS | SSH:HIGHPORT | SSH:X2−CHRIS |
| SSH:X2−CHRIS−REPLY | | |

c. Select the Sender Identifiers that will result in applying the action for this rule. This is a unique identifier associated with the intrusion detection system that detected the security event.
   - **Match Any** − This is an unconditional match for the Sender ID.
   - **Match Selected** − The Sender ID is compared against one or more Sender Identifiers selected from the list.
   - **Exclude Selected** − The Sender ID matches if it is not one of the Sender Identifiers selected from the list.

d. Select the Policies that will result in applying the action for this rule. This attribute examines policies currently applied on the port.
   - **Match Any** − This is an unconditional match for a currently applied policy.
   - **Match Selected** − The currently applied policy is compared against one or more policies selected from the list.
   - **Exclude Selected** − The currently applied policy is not one of the policies selected from the list.

e. Select the VLANs that will result in applying the action for this rule. This attribute examines VLANs currently applied on the port.

- **Match Any** − This is an unconditional match for a currently applied VLAN.
- **Match Selected** − The currently applied VLAN is compared against one or more VLANs selected from the list.
- **Exclude Selected** − The currently applied VLAN is not one of the VLANs selected from the list.

f. Select the Day and Time Ranges that will result in applying the action for this rule.

4. Define an action to be taken when the event matches the above rule criteria. You can define one of three Standard ASM Actions, define a Custom Action or define both a Standard Action and a Custom Action. When both are defined, ASM will attempt to apply both actions. If either one fails, then the other action may still be applied.

**NOTES:**

1. You should take care when defining both a standard and custom action for a rule. The two actions should be independent. For example, you could create a standard action that applies a PVID on a port together with a custom action that runs a script that assumes that the PVID was applied only to find that the apply PVID failed.
2. With one exception, you can undo actions that have been applied. The exception can occur when two actions are defined within a rule: a standard ASM action and a custom action. If the standard ASM action fails, the custom action will be applied and, if successful, cannot be undone. Under these circumstances, your custom action should be configured to take into account the potential failure of the standard ASM action.

**Standard ASM Actions:**

Select one of three standard ASM actions:

- **None** − Take no action for this event.
- **Disable Port** − Disable the port that is source of the threat. The port can be disabled permanently or for a specific interval depending on the **Duration** setting.
- **Apply Policy** − A Policy selected from the list can be applied to the port, either permanently or for a specific interval, depending on the **Duration** setting.

  When the action for a rule is set to **Apply Policy** and the threat is located on a port on a device that supports Multi−User Authentication (e.g., Matrix DFE), you can apply a policy to a specific MAC address or IP address. This lets you isolate a single user instead of affecting all of the users on the port. You can apply a user−specific policy to an IP address or MAC address instead of changing the port policy. If the threat MAC Address is unique to a particular Threat IP (typically on devices at the edge of your network), select **MAC** to apply the policy to the MAC address and override its port or dynamic policy. If the threat is on a device at the core of your network and the MAC Address maps to several IP Addresses, select **IP** to apply the policy to the IP Address and override its port or dynamic policy.

  **NOTE:** Policies applied to a MAC source will override policies applied to an IP source. So, if there is a policy currently applied to a MAC source, applying a policy to an IP source will have no effect.

- **Apply PVID** − A PVID can be selected from the associated drop−down list and applied to the port. The **PVID Egress** drop−down list lets you either retain the current PVID egress state by selecting None or change the egress state to Untagged. When **Untagged** is selected, the PVID is applied and the egress state is set to Untagged. When **None** is selected, the egress state is unchanged and only the PVID is applied. If you have specified a Discard VLAN as the PVID, selecting None usually means traffic will be discarded.

**Custom Action:**
Check **Custom Action** and click **Edit** to open the Specify Program for Action window where you can customize the response to an event by selecting a program to be executed.

a. In the **Program to run** field, type a script name, if known or use the **Select** button to open a file browser window and choose a script. The **Program to run** field does not allow using options. For example, you cannot enter `myscript.bat –i <IP Address> –m <MAC Address>` in the Program to run field.

**TIP:** To execute a script with options, create a script without options that executes another script that has options (Windows only). For example:

1. Create a script named, `asm_script.bat` with an entry to call `myscript.bat` such as:

   C:\Program Files\My Custom Files\myscript.bat –i %1 −m %2".
2. Uncheck all but the **Threat IP** and **Threat MAC** checkboxes and select **Unformatted without spaces** (you don't want to send any keyword (thip= or thmac=) to your script.). The variable %1 returns <*Threat IP Address*> and %2 returns the <*Threat MAC Address*>

   If you are using PERL script, you might want to use a different argument variable, such as $ARGV[0] (First argument) or @ARGV (all arguments). Also, using the shell script, is similar to a Windows batch file script (%1 for the first argument, %* for the all arguments).

**NOTE:** When a custom action script does not specify the path for its output, the output is placed in the <*install area*>`\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\jboss\bin directory.`

b. Select elements of the threat message that you want to pass to your program from the **Parameters to pass to program** area.
c. Select a format that will be used for the information that is passed to your program.
   - When **Formatted with keyword** is selected, the parameters are passed using a format that includes a keyword associated with each parameter (e.g., **`keyword="value"`**). So, for example, if **Sender Name** is selected as a parameter, the keyword **sname** is used and the information passed to the script would be **`sname="dragon_id"`** followed by a space and then the keyword and value for the next parameter. The following table defines the keywords for each parameter and the order that the values are passed to the script (listed from top to bottom in the table).

| Parameter | Keyword |
|---|---|
| Sender Name | sname |
| Sender ID | sid |
| Event Category | ecat |
| Threat IP | thip |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threat MAC | thmac |
| Device IP | dev |
| Device Port | port |
| Rule Name | rname |
| Action | action |
| Details | dtls |

**SNMP Parameters (note 1)**

| SNMPv1, SNMPv2 | | SNMPv3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Parameter** | **Keyword** | **Parameter** | **Keyword** |
| SNMP Read | snmp="v1" ro | SNMP Read, SNMP Write, SNMP SU/ Max Acess | snmp="v3" user seclevel authtype authpwd privtype privpwd |
| SNMP Read | snmp="v1" rw | | |
| SNMP Read | snmp="v1" su | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Incident | incident |

**Note 1**:
When any SNMP parameter is selected, the **snmp=***value* indicates the SNMP version and the subsequent parameters contain the values assigned for the credentials associated with the device. When multiple SNMP parameters are checked (e.g., SNMP Write and SNMP Read) the values for the highest access level are used for the script.

**Example:**

If Sender Name, Sender ID, Threat MAC, and SNMP Write are selected and the device is configured for SNMPv1 credentials, the information passed to the script might look like:

```
sname="my sender name" sid="dragon id" thmac="00.00.1d.11.22.33"
snmp="v1" rw="public"
```

And, for a script named **myscript.bat**, the resulting script command would be executed as:

```
C:\Program Files\Enterasys Networks\NetSight
Console\server\plugins\AutoSecMgr\scripts\my_script.bat sname="my
sender name" sid="dragon id" thmac="00.00.1d.11.22.33" snmp="v1"
rw="public"
```

- When **Unformatted without spaces** is selected, the parameters will be passed as space delimited, unformatted text, without keywords. For this option, your script must know which parameters are being passed and in what order. If a parameter contains any spaces, they will be replaced with an underbar ( _ ).

  **Example:**

  Sender Name, Sender ID, Threat MAC, and SNMP Write are selected and the device is configured for SNMPv1 credentials, the information passed to the script might look like:

  ```
  my_sender_name dragon_id 00.00.1d.11.22.33 v1 public
  ```

  And, for a script named **myscript.bat**, the resulting script command would be executed as:

  ```
  C:\Program Files\Enterasys Networks\NetSight
  Console\server\plugins\AutoSecMgr\scripts\my_script.bat my_sender_name
  dragon_id 00.00.1d.11.22.33 v1 public
  ```

d. Click **OK**.

5. You can specify a notification to be part of the rule's action. For example, you can specify an E−Mail notification to be sent in response to a threat. Check **Notification** and select the desired notification from the drop−down list. Click **Edit** to open the Edit Notifications window which lists the configured notifications. In this window, you can select a Notification to edit, or click **Create** to open the Create Notification window.
6. Click **Manual Confirmation Required** if the action will require manual confirmation before being applied.
7. Define the **Time before Undo** for the selected action as **Permanent** or set to a time span of **Minutes**, **Hours, Days** as defined in the associated field. **Permanent** means that ASM will not automatically undo the action after a certain time interval, but it can still be manually undone.
8. Check **Custom Undo** and click **Edit** if you want to specify an action that will be taken when an action is undone. This opens the Specify Program for Undo window.
   a. In the **Program to run** field, type a script name if known, or use the **Select** button to open a file browser window and choose a script. The **Program to run** field does not allow using options. For example, you cannot enter `myscript.bat –i <IP Address> –m <MAC Address>` in the Program to run field. See the Tip above for more information.

      **NOTE:** When a custom undo action script does not specify the path for its output, the output is placed in the <*install area*>`\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\jboss\bin directory.`

   b. Select elements of the threat message that you want to pass to your program from the **Parameters to pass to program** area.
   c. Select a format that will be used for the information that is passed to your program.
   d. Click **OK**.
9. You can specify a notification to be part of the rule's undo action. Check **Notification** and select the desired notification from the drop−down list. Click **Edit** to open the Edit Notifications window which lists the configured notifications. In this window, you can select a Notification to edit, or click **Create** to open the Create Notification window.
10. When you are satisfied with the settings for your rule, click **Apply** and then **Close**. Your rule appears *Enabled* in the Rule Definitions view table.

# How to Import a Database

You can import a NetSight database (Console release 1.5) containing previously configured ASM components into the NetSight 2.2 database. Several preparations and caveats should be understood prior to importing elements from the earlier version into Automated Security Manager 2.2.

- Make a Backup of your current NetSight 2.2 database (use the Database tab of the Server Information view). Importing components from the 1.5.1 database into 2.2 will overwrite all existing ASM tables in the database.
- Log Entry Details are not imported. Log Entries from release 1.1 are imported, however attempting to open the Log Entry Details view will result in an error message.
- When importing from a remote client, Custom Action Scripts and Custom Undo Scripts must be manually copied to their proper location on the server. This is because only the paths to scripts are imported to the server; the scripts themselves are not imported to the server. Copy your custom scripts to the <*install area*>`\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\plugins\AutoSecMgr\scripts` directory on the server.
- You must populate the NetSight Database with devices prior to importing ASM components. Either convert the prior version of the NetSight database or **Discover** the devices on your network.
- Devices, Device Groups, Profiles, Users, and Authorization Groups that are already in the NetSight 2.2 database will not be changed.
- You must have read and write file access in the directory from where you want to **Open** an earlier database and where you will **Save** the updated database.

Errors detected during the import are reported in the Events View − Automated Security tab. Examine ASM Events View entries following import and correct any errors reported before enabling responses.

## Importing a Database

To import a database:

1. Pull down the **File** menu and select **Database > Import ASM 1.5 Database** from the menu. A confirmation window opens, advising that you will be overwriting any existing ASM components in the database.
2. Click **OK** to continue with the import. (Or click **Cancel** to abort the operation.) A file browser window opens where you can navigate to locate a particular (previously saved) database.

   **NOTE:** When initiating an import from a remote client, the file browser points to the local file system on the client, not to the file system on the server. The database from the local system will still be imported, but the result will be imported into the current database on the NetSight Server.
3. Select the database and click **OK**. When completed, the information about the import is listed in the **Automated Security Events View**.

# How to Manage SNMP Passwords

Use this tab to collectively manage the credentials that have been set on your network's devices.

## Instructions for:

- Setting SNMPv1/2 Credentials
- Setting SNMPv3 Credentials

## Setting SNMPv1/2 Credentials

When a SNMPv1 or SNMPv2 credential is selected from the drop−down list above the table, the table lists the devices where that credential is set and you can define a *New Community Name* for access to the devices in the table.

To set SNMPv1 or SNMPv2 credentials on your devices:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. Select the **Manage SNMP Passwords** tab in the **Authorization/Device Access** window.
2. Select an SNMPv1 or SNMPv2 credential from the Credential drop−down list. The table will list all of the devices where the selected credential can be used.
3. Type the new community name that you want to set on the devices listed in the table.
4. Click **Test** to verify that the credential in the "Use for Set" column can access the applicable MIBs on the device.
5. If the **Test Results** are acceptable, click **Apply** to set the community name on the devices.

## Setting SNMPv3 Credentials

When an SNMPv3 credential is selected, you can define a new *Authentication* password and *Privacy* password for access to the devices in the table.

To set an SNMPv3 credential on your devices:

1. Click or choose **Authorization/Device Access** from the **Tools** menu. Select the **Manage SNMP Passwords** tab in the **Authorization/Device Access** window.
2. Select an SNMPv3 credential from the Credential drop−down list. The table will list all of the devices where the selected credential can be used.
3. Type the new Authentication and Privacy passwords that you want to set on the devices listed in the table.
4. Click **Test** to verify that the credential in the "Use for Set" column can access the applicable MIBs on the device.
5. If the **Test Results** are acceptable, click **Apply** to set the passwords on the devices.

## Buttons

***Test***

This button lets you test to verify that the credential in the "Use for Set" column can access the applicable MIBs on the device.

***Apply***

Sets your credential changes on the devices in the table.

# How To Send a Test Incident to ASM

This tool lets you test and debug the search scopes, and actions to verify ASM's response to an event. You can perform a basic test that sends a inform message directly to ASM, bypassing the SNMPTrap Service or you can configure a more comprehensive test to test the complete path (IDS to SNMPTrap Service/Console to ASM), simulating exactly the workings of an actual inform message. This more comprehensive test requires that the SNMP message be correctly specified (including authentication credentials) and that Console's SNMPTrap Service is running.

**NOTES:**

1. Your client system must have SNMP access to the server to use the **Test response by sending an SNMP trap to ASM** level of testing.
2. The NetSight SNMPTrap Service (snmptrapd) must be configured with Security User credentials and/or Engine IDs for devices from which Console's SNMPTrap Service (snmptrapd) will accept SNMPv3 Notification messages. Without this information, notification messages are dropped by SNMPTrap Service. The traps do not appear in the Events view and ASM will not receive notification. Refer to How to Configure the SNMPTrap Service to learn more about configuring SNMPTrap Service.

## To test a response by sending threat information directly to ASM:

1. Select **Test a response by sending threat information directly to ASM**.
2. Set the parameters under the heading **Specify parameters of test incident for the test incident that will be sent to ASM**:
   - **Sender ID** − This is a unique identifier associated with the intrusion detection system that detected the security event.
   - **Sender Name** − The sender name being tested. This is a unique name associated with the intrusion detection system that detected the event. Sender Names are case sensitive.
   - **Threat Category** − The event category being tested. ASM's default event categories categories are ASM_ATTACK, ASM_COMPROMISE, ASM_INFORMATIONAL, and ASM_MISUSE. Event Category Names are case sensitive.
   - **Signature** − A signature provides a unique identifier for the threat being tested.
   - **Threat IP** − This is the address where the threat was detected and where ASM will apply an action if one is configured for this threat.
3. Click **Send Incident to ASM**. Your incident should appear in the table in the ASM Monitor window.

## To perform a more comprehensive test:

1. Select **Test response by sending an SNMP trap to ASM**.
2. Set the parameters for the basic test (**Specify parameters of test incident to be sent to ASM**).
3. Set the parameters under the heading **Specify additional parameters for sending SNMP trap**.
   - **SNMPv3 User Name** − The user name of the simulated user.
   - **Authentication Type** − The authentication method used for the inform (MD5 or SHA) message.
   - **Authentication Password** − The authentication password of the simulated user.
   - **Privacy Type** − The encryption method used for the inform (DES or None) message.
   - **Privacy Password** − The encryption password for the simulated user.

- **Trap Receiver** − This is the system where the SNMPTrap Service is running.

4. If necessary, edit the SNMPTrapd.conf file to configure user credentials in Console's SNMPTrap Service. (Refer to How to Configure the SNMPTrap Service for more information about editing this file.)
5. Click **Send Incident to ASM**. Your incident should appear in the table in the ASM Monitor window.

# Server Configuration Considerations

This Help topic provides configuration information for the NetSight Server, such as running the server in a non−DNS environment, limiting client connections to the server, adding memory to the server, and firewall considerations.

**Instructions on:**


- Running the Server on a non−DNS Enabled Solaris System
- Limiting Client Connections on Solaris and Linux
    - Accepting Connection from Local Client Only
    - Limiting Connections to a Specific IP Address
- Adding Memory to the Server on Solaris and Linux
- Firewall Considerations


## Running the Server on a non−DNS Enabled Solaris System

By default, the NetSight Server obtains the local system's IP address by performing a hostname resolution when the Console Client is launched. For Solaris systems that are not configured with hostnames (e.g. the hostname command returns *localhost* or *localhost.localdomain*), or are not registered in DNS, use the following steps to start the server with an IP address.

1. Open the server's run.sh file located in <*installdir*>`/server/jboss/bin/run.sh`.
2. Edit the HOSTNAME variable at the top of the file to:
   `HOSTNAME="`<*server IP address*>"
   For example, HOSTNAME="123.123.123.123"

## Limiting Client Connections on Solaris and Linux

Use the steps in this section to configure the server to accept connections only from the local system and/or limit client connections to a specific IP address.

### Accepting Connection from Local Client Only

By default, the NetSight Server accepts connections from any client system. To limit connections to clients connecting from the local system only, use the following steps:

1. Open the server's run.sh file located in <*installdir*>`/server/jboss/bin/run.sh`.
2. Edit the HOSTNAME variable at the top of the file to:
   `HOSTNAME="127.0.0.1"`

### Limiting Connections to a Specific IP Address

By default, the NetSight Server will accept connections on all IP addresses supported by the server host. If your server supports multiple IP addresses, it may be desirable to limit client connections to a specific IP address. To specify an IP address:

1. Open the server's run.sh file located in <*installdir*>`/server/jboss/bin/run.sh`.

2. Edit the HOSTNAME variable at the top of the file to:
   `HOSTNAME="<`*server IP address*`>"`
   For example, HOSTNAME="123.123.123.123"

Clients must use the exact IP address to connect to the server. Clients can no longer use *localhost*, 127.0.0.1, or any DNS name that translates to anything but the specified IP address.

## Adding Memory to the Server on Solaris and Linux

By default, the NetSight Server is configured to use a maximum of 512 MB of virtual memory. On large server systems and in large deployments, you can increase the amount of memory. Keep in mind that if the server attempts to access more memory than it is configured for, it will terminate.

1. Open the server's run.sh file located in <*installdir*>`/server/jboss/bin/run.sh`.
2. Edit the MAXMEMORY variable at the top of the file to the desired value:
   `MAXMEMORY="<`*number of MB*`>"`

## Firewall Considerations

The NetSight Server runs on a set of non−standard ports. These ports (4530−4533) need to be accessible through firewalls for clients to connect to the server.
4530/4531 −− JNP (JNDI)
4532 −− JRMP (RMI)
4533 −− UIL (JMS)

# How to Set Options

Use the Options window to set options for NetSight functions on a suite−wide and per−application basis. The Options window has a right−panel view that changes depending on what you have selected in the left−panel tree. Each view allows you to set different options. You can access the Options window using **Tools > Options** in the menu bar.

**Instructions on setting the following options:**


- Suite Options
  - Client/Server SNMP Redirection
  - Data Display
  - Date/Time Format
  - Device Display Name
  - Event Logs
  - Services for NetSight Server
  - SMTP E−Mail Server
  - Status Polling
  - Updates
- Automated Security Manager Options
  - Action Limits
  - Dialog Boxes
  - Dragon EMS
  - SNMP

# How to Set Automated Security Manager Options

Automated Security Manager Options (**Tools > Options**) let you define your preferences for ASM operations. The right−panel view changes depending on what you have selected in the left−panel tree. Expand the Automated Security Manager folder to view all the different options you can set.

**Information on:**


- Common Functions
- Action Limits
- Dialog Boxes
- Dragon EMS
- SNMP


## Common Functions

Several functions, available from buttons, are common to all of the Options views:

***Restore Defaults***
Sets the Options settings in the currently selected view to the (default) values that existed when ASM was first installed. Fields are cleared for options that do not have default settings.

***Apply***
Sets the currently defined settings and keeps the Options window open.

***OK***
Sets the options and closes the window.

***Cancel***
Cancels any changes you have made and closes the window.

***Help***
Displays this Help topic.

## Action Limits

This view lets you set limits for Automated Security Manager's threat responses.

To define action limits:

1. Select **Tools > Options** in the menu bar. The Options window opens.
2. Click **Action Limits** in the left panel of the ASM Options window.
3. Set the **Max Number of Outstanding Actions** to limit the number of outstanding (pending execution) actions.
4. Set the **Max Number of Action per Threat** to limit on the number of actions that can be executed for a given threat. Both pending and executed actions are counted toward the maximum. When the limit is reached, no further actions will be executed for the threat.

5. Click **Apply** or **OK**.

## Dialog Boxes

This view lets you select whether certain dialog boxes are shown or ignored.

1. Select **Tools > Options** in the menu bar. The Options window opens.
2. Select **Dialog Boxes** in the left panel of the ASM Options window.
3. Select or deselect the checkbox depending on whether you want the Edit Mode Required dialog box displayed or ignored. This dialog appears if you try to make changes in the ASM Configuration window without first selecting Edit Mode. Deselecting the checkbox means that the dialog will not appear and you will automatically be put in Edit Mode.
4. Click **Apply** or **OK.**

## Dragon EMS

This view lets you integrate management of your Dragon EMS host systems into the Application menu in Automated Security Manager.

1. Select **Tools > Options** in the menu bar. The Options window opens.
2. Select **Dragon EMS** in the left panel of the ASM Options window.
3. Enter the hostname or IP address for your Dragon EMS host system.
4. Click **Add to List**.
5. Click **Apply** or **OK.**

## SNMP

The number of attempts that will be made to contact a device when an attempt at contact fails. The default setting is 3 retries, which means that ASM retries a timed−out request three times, making a total of four attempts to contact a device.

To set SNMP parameters:

1. Select **Tools > Options** in the menu bar. The Options window opens.
2. Select **SNMP** in the left panel of the ASM Options window.
3. Set the **Number of SNMP Retries**. This is the number of attempts that will be made to contact a device when an attempt at contact fails. The default setting is 3 retries, which means that ASM retries a timed−out request three times, making a total of four attempts to contact a device.
4. In the Length of SNMP Timeout field, enter the amount of time (in seconds) that ASM waits before re−trying to contact a device. ASM retries a timed−out request three times, making a total of four attempts to contact a device.
5. Click **Apply** or **OK**.

# Using the ASM Activity Monitor

The Activity Monitor opens when you launch Automated Security Manager (ASM). It contains a log of ASM activities, and provides access to features that let you manage responses to network security threats.

**Information on:**


- Set ASM's Operation Mode
- Confirm Responses
- Undo Selected Actions
- Delete Table Entries
- Clean Up Incidents


## Setting ASM's Operation Mode

ASM can be fully enabled, completely disabled, or set to only search for and record network threats:

- Click **Disabled** to set ASM to an inactive state. In this condition, ASM ignores events from the intrusion detection system and neither seeks out the sources of network threats nor responds to them.
- Click **Search Only** to set ASM to recognize security threats, identify their source ports and record event information in the Activity Monitor but, not to respond.
- Click **Search and Respond** to enable all of ASM's features. In this state, ASM is fully active; threats are recognized, sources identified, and responses (actions) applied.

## Confirming Actions for Selected Log Entries

Actions that have been configured for **Manual Confirmation Required**, allow you to examine specific events before taking an action:

1. Select one or more events from the Activity Monitor.
2. Click **Confirm Response** to apply the configured actions.

## Undo Action

You can reverse the most recent actions on selected event/action entries in the Activity Monitor:

1. Select one or more events from the Activity Monitor.
2. Click **Undo Selected Actions**.

## Delete Table Entries

You can remove selected event/action entries from the Activity Monitor:

1. Select one or more events from the Activity Monitor.
2. Click **Delete Table Entry**. The entries are removed without further confirmation.

# Clean Up Incidents

You can delete incidents from the Activity Monitor based on incident status.

1. Click the **Clean Up Incidents** button below the Activity Monitor table. The Clean Up Incidents window opens.
2. Use the checkboxes to select the statuses of the incidents you want to delete. For more information on each status, see the Icon/Status section of the Activity Monitor Help topic.
3. Click A**pply**.

# NetSight Automated Security Manager Windows

The **Windows** help folder contains help topics describing NetSight Automated Security Manager windows and their field definitions.

Double−click the **Windows** help folder in the left panel to open the folder and navigate to topics describing a particular window.

# Advanced Statistics Window

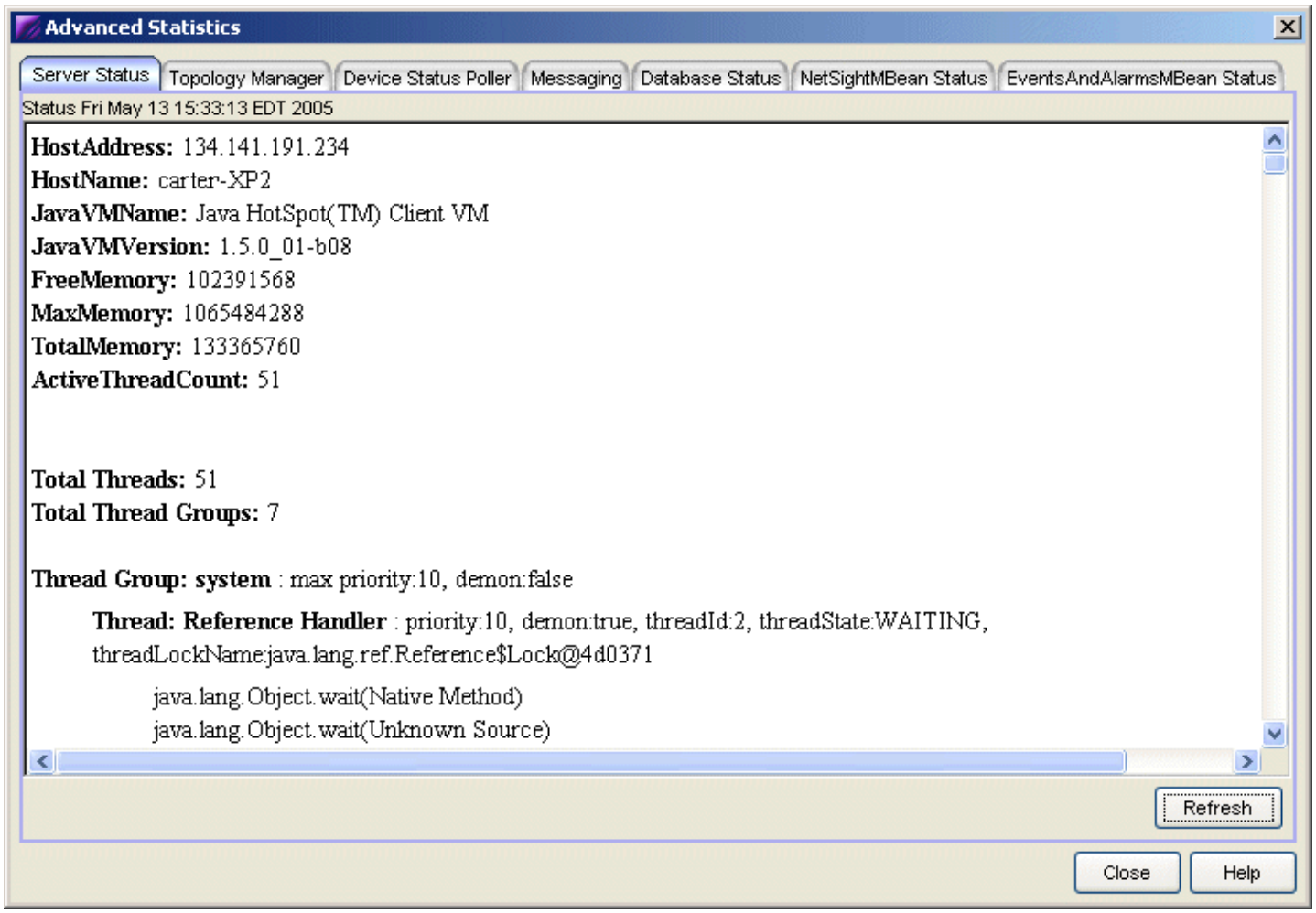
This window provides advanced server statistics that are useful as a troubleshooting tool. You can access this window by clicking the **Advanced** button in the Server Statistics window.

Statistics are provided on the following server functionality. In each tab, you must use the **Refresh** button to display current statistical information.

- Server Status
- Topology Manager
- Device Status Poller
- Messaging
- Database Status
- NetSightMBean Status
- EventsAndAlarmsMBean Status

**TIP:** You may find it useful to copy information from these tabs and paste it elsewhere. For example, you may want to include the information in an e−mail. However, the text in some of these tabs is in .html format. On Windows platforms you should copy and paste the text into a word processing program that preserves .html format, such as Microsoft Word. (Microsoft Notepad and WordPad do not preserve the .html format.) On Linux and Solaris platforms you can do a Ctrl−c to copy the text and insert it into vi, however the formatting is not preserved.

***The Server Status Tab in the Advanced Statistics Window***


Advanced Statistics
Server Status
Topology Manager
Device Status Poller
Messaging
Database Status
NetSightMBean Status
EventsAndAlarmsMBean Status
Status Fri May 13 15:33:13 EDT 2005
HostAddress: 134.141.191.234
HostName: carter-XP2
JavaVMName: Java HotSpot(TM) Client VM
JavaVMVersion: 1.5.0_01-b08
FreeMemory: 102391568
MaxMemory: 1065484288
TotalMemory: 133365760
ActiveThreadCount: 51
Total Threads: 51
Total Thread Groups: 7
Thread Group: system : max priority:10, demon:false
Thread: Reference Handler : priority:10, demon:true, threadId:2, threadState:WAITING,
threadLockName:java.lang.ref.Reference$Lock@4d0371
java.lang.Object.wait(Native Method)
java.lang.Object.wait(Unknown Source)
Refresh
Close
Help

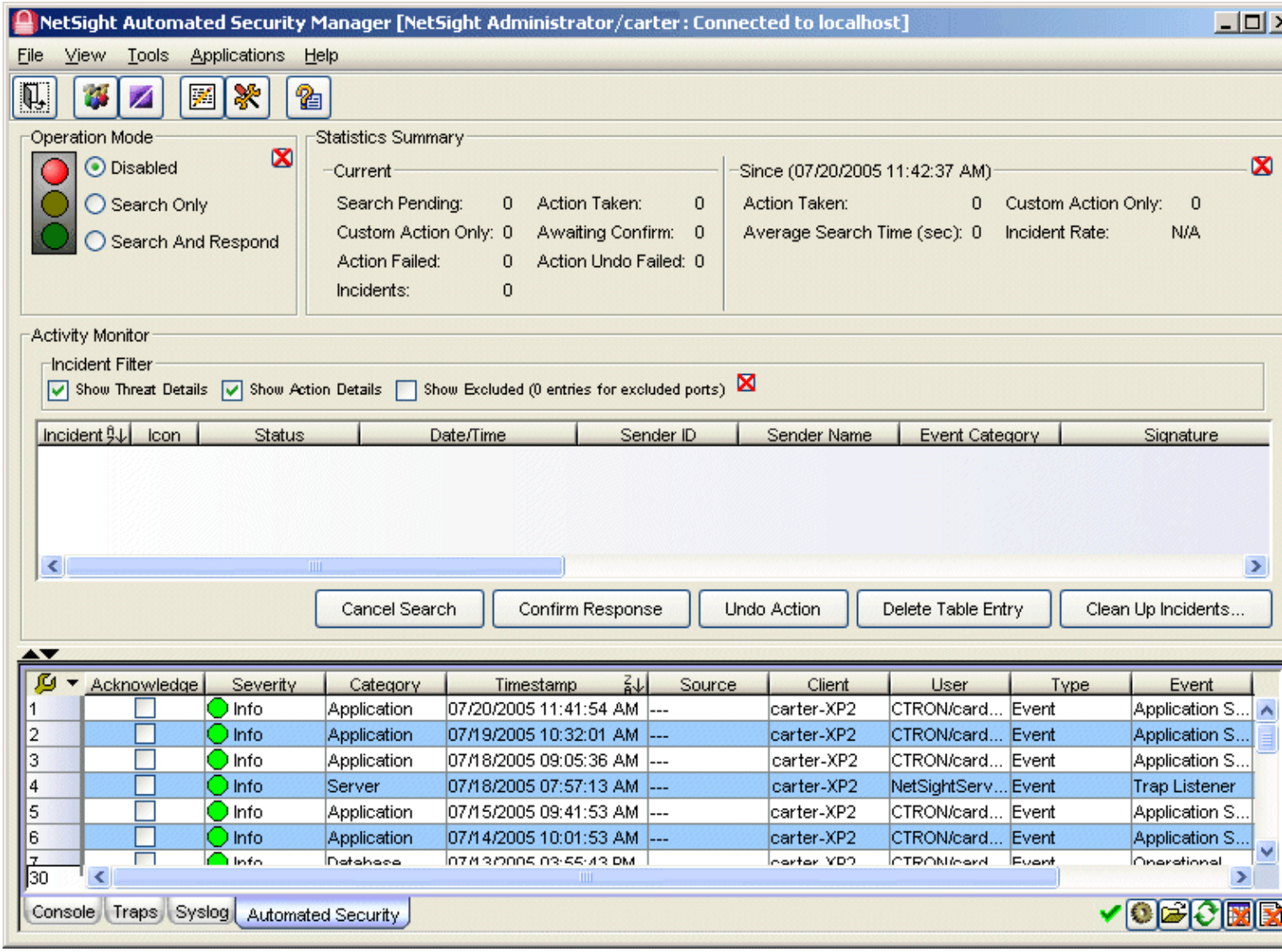
# Automated Security Manager Activity Monitor

In addition to the Menu Bar and Toolbar, the Automated Security Manager Activity Monitor window consists of three major functional areas. The top section provides facilities to control ASM's operational mode to enable or disable responses to network security threats and select and view statistics. The center section provides a log of Automated Security Manager activities. The bottom section contains an Events View where you can view alarm, event, and trap information for ASM, NetSight Console, network devices, and other NetSight applications.

A record of activities is maintained in date−stamped files in the <*install area*>`\NetSight Console\logs` directory. A new file is opened each day. The information in these files wraps (overwrites the oldest information) when the file reaches its maximum size (1 Mb) and there is no automatic housekeeping to remove older files from this directory.

**CAUTION:** Do not attempt to manually remove actions applied to devices from NetSight Automated Security Manager. Use the **Undo Action** button in ASM's Activity Monitor window to undo a threat response. Attempting to manually remove actions can leave devices in an unspecified condition, possibly compromising the security of your network.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




The panels in the upper half of the view can be closed by clicking the button. The Operation Mode and

Statistics Summary panels are restored by selections from the View menu. The Incident Filter panel is restored by a right−click menu selection from the Activity Monitor Table. Refer to the ASM Menu Bar topic for more information.

***Statistics Summary***

This area shows **Current** data and data accumulated **Since** the last statistics **Counter Reset**. The date/time stamp at the top of the area shows the time span during which the accumulated statistics were collected.

The **Tools > Statistics > Configure** menu option opens the ASM Statistics window where you can select the specific data elements to show in the Statistics area. The **Tools > Statistics > Reset Counters** menu option resets the counters for the accumulated data and sets the timestamp to the current date and time. Refer to the ASM Statistics window for a description of specific data elements.

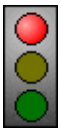
***Operation Mode***

The full Operation Mode panel can be displayed in the main view or iconized (by clicking the

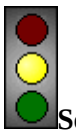
button) to show only the *traffic light* indicator in the upper right corner. A drop−down menu lets you make selections as shown here:

ASM can be **Disabled**, or it can be set to **Search and Respond** to a threat or to only **Search** for the source of the threat.

**NOTE:** ASM searches are performed by the NetSight Server, using the profile for the server, not the profile for the ASM client user.

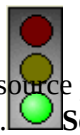


**Disabled**
When selected, Automated Security Manager is not active. It neither seeks out the sources of network threats nor responds to them.



**Search Only**

When selected, security threats are recognized, source ports are identified and the information is recorded in the Activity Monitor but, no response is applied.



**Search and Respond**

When selected, Automated Security Manager is fully active. In this state, threats are recognized, source ports are identified, and responses (actions) applied.

***Activity Monitor***

***Incident Filter***

This area lets you select the type of detailed information that is available in the table. Use the **Show Threat Details** or **Show Action Details** checkboxes to show or hide groups of columns in the Activity Monitor table. At least one detail selection (Show Threat Details, Show Action Details) must be active at any given time.

You can hide one or more columns in the table using the Table Tools > Settings or the Hide column from the right−click menu. However, reactivating either filter will override the settings from the Table Tools or right click menu and the columns associated with the filter will be restored to the table.

- **Show Threat Details** − when checked, the table contains several columns that provide detailed threat information. Show Threat Details controls the **Date/Time**, **Sender ID**, **Sender Name**, **Event Category** and **Signature** columns.
- **Show Action Details** − when checked, the table contains several columns that provide detailed action information. Show Action Details controls the **Threat MAC**,

**Device/Port**, **Rule Name**, **Action**, **Details**, L**ast Update** and **Search Time** columns.

- **Show Excluded** − when checked, the table contains entries for when an IP address is found on a port that has been excluded.

***Activity Table***

***Incident***

This is an index of incidents in the Activity Monitor showing the order in which incidents were recorded. The sequence may be broken when incidents are removed from the table.

***Icon/Status***

The Icon and Status columns, taken together, indicate the status of a particular action response:

| Icon | Status | Meaning |
|---|---|---|
| | Action Taken | Action successfully performed.<br>• Port disabled<br>• Policy replaced on port<br>• Policy replaced for MAC<br>• VLAN replaced for MAC<br>• Port disabled and Custom Action Executed<br>• Policy replaced on port and Custom Action Executed<br>• Policy replaced for MAC and Custom Action Executed<br>• VLAN replaced for MAC and Custom Action Executed<br>• VLAN replaced on port and Custom Action Executed<br>• Port disabled and Custom Action Failed<br>• Policy replaced on port and Custom Action Failed<br>• Policy replaced for MAC and Custom Action Failed |
| | Timer in Progress | Undo Action waiting for timer expiration |
| | Action Awaiting Confirmation | • Action was configured for Manual Confirmation and has |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | not been confirmed yet.<br>• The status for this entry was *Action in Progress* when the ASM Operation Mode changed to *Disabled*, *Search Only* or Console was exited and relaunched. |
| | Action Suspended (these entries are always eligible for Undo) | • Operation Mode changed to Search Only and the action was pending or timer in progress.<br>• Operation Mode changed to Disabled (or Console exits and relaunches) and the entry was action pending or timer in progress. |
| | No Action Can Be Taken | • No port found for threat IP address<br>• Policy not supported on device (where action was Apply Policy)<br>• No Rule matches the criteria for applying action<br>• Port already disabled<br>• Policy already applied to port<br>• PVID already applied to port<br>• Port already disabled, Custom action executed<br>• Policy already applied to port, Custom action executed<br>• PVID already applied to port, Custom action executed<br>• Policy not supported on device, Custom action executed |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | • Port already disabled, Custom action failed<br>• Policy already applied to port, Custom action failed<br>• PVID already applied to port, Custom action failed<br>• Policy not supported on device, Custom action failed |
| | Action Threshold Exceeded | • Too many ports for Threat IP address, action not taken<br>• Too many actions in progress, action not taken<br>• Too many ports for Threat IP address, action not taken, Custom action not executed<br>• Too many actions in progress, action not taken, Custom action not executed |
| | Action Failed | • Device not reachable<br>• SNMP Profile has *ReadOnly* access level<br>• SNMP Sets fail (*Write* parameters do not match the device)<br>• Device not in database<br>• Policy not on device<br>• Port cannot be disabled<br>• Incomplete Trap information<br>• VLAN ID not on device<br>• VLAN Name not on device<br>• Device not reachable, Custom action executed<br>• SNMP Profile has ReadOnly access level, Custom action executed |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | • SNMP Sets fail (*Write* parameters do not match the device), Custom action executed<br>• Device not in database, Custom action executed<br>• Policy not on device, Custom action executed<br>• Port cannot be disabled, Custom action executed<br>• VLAN ID not on device, Custom action executed<br>• VLAN Name not on device, Custom action executed<br>• Device not reachable, Custom action failed<br>• SNMP Profile has *ReadOnly* access level, Custom action failed<br>• SNMP Sets fail (*Write* parameters do not match the device), Custom action failed<br>• Device not in database, Custom action failed<br>• Policy not on device, Custom action failed<br>• Port cannot be disabled, Custom action failed<br>• VLAN ID not on device, Custom action failed<br>• VLAN Name not on device, Custom action failed |
| ✘ | Action Undo Failed | • Current port state does not agree with ASM action taken<br>• Current port policy setting does not agree with ASM action taken<br>• Original policy does |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | not exist on device<br>• Current PVID setting does not agree with ASM action taken (this includes PVID and tagging parameters)<br>• Current port state does not agree with ASM action taken, Custom action executed<br>• Current port policy setting does not agree with ASM action taken, Custom action executed<br>• Original policy does not exist on device, Custom action executed<br>• Current PVID setting does not agree with ASM action taken, Custom action executed<br>• Current PVID setting does not agree with ASM action taken; Custom action failed<br>• Current port state does not agree with ASM action taken; Custom action failed<br>• Current port policy setting does not agree with ASM action taken; Custom action failed<br>• Original policy does not exist on device; Custom action failed<br>• Current PVID setting does not agree with ASM action taken; Custom action failed |
| Blank | Action Taken and Undone | • Action undone by *Undo Action* button<br>• Action undone by Timer<br>• Action undone by |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | *Undo Action* button; *Custom Undo Action* executed<br>• Action undone by Timer; *Custom Undo Action* executed<br>• ASM Action was set to None; *Custom Action* was executed and undone by Undo Action button<br>• ASM Action was set to None; *Custom Action* was executed and undone by Timer<br>• Action was undone when *Custom Undo* executed by *Undo Action* button<br>• Custom Action was undone by Timer (Standard ASM Action was set to None)<br>• Custom Undo Action was executed by *Undo Action* button (Standard ASM Action was set to None)<br>• Custom Undo Action was executed by Timer (Standard ASM Action was set to None)<br>• Action undone by *Undo Action* button; *Custom Undo Action* failed<br>• Action undone by Timer; *Custom Undo Action* failed<br>• ASM Action was set to None; *Custom Action* was executed and *Custom Undo Action* failed<br>• ASM Action was set to None; and *Custom Undo Action* failed |
| Blank | No Action Taken | Action set to None |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blank | Custom Action Only | • ASM Action was set to None; Custom action executed<br>• ASM Action was set to None; *Custom Action* failed<br><br>**NOTE:** This status only appears when the ASM Action is set to *None*. Otherwise, the custom actions are noted in the Details column. |
| Blank | Port Excluded | • Port Type Filtered<br>• Port Filtered |
| Blank | Search in Progress | Search has begun, but not completed |
| Blank | Action in Progress | Action for this entry has begun, but not completed. |
| Blank | Port Query in Progress | Port query has begun, but not completed |
| Blank | Search Cancelled | • Search cancelled by *Cancel Search* menu option.<br>• Operation Mode changed to Disabled while:<br>  • Search in Progress<br>  • Search Pending<br>  • Port Query in Progress<br>  • Port Query Pending<br>• Console was launched while:<br>  • Search in Progress<br>  • Search Pending<br>  • Port Query in Progress |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | • Port Query Pending |
| Blank | Search Pending | Search for this entry is in the search queue. |
| Blank | Action Pending | Action for this entry is in the action queue.. |
| Blank | Port Query Pending | Port query for this entry is in the port query queue.. |

***Date/Time***

The date and time when the incident was recorded in the Activity Monitor.

***Sender ID***

This is a unique identifier associated with the intrusion detection system that detected the security event.

***Sender Name***

The name associated with the intrusion detection system that detected the security event.

***Event Category***

The event category reported from the intrusion detection system. The following table lists the default categories.

| | |
|---|---|
| ASM_ATTACK | ASM_COMPROMISE |
| ASM_INFORMATIONAL | ASM_MISUSE |

***Signature***

This is a unique identifier, assigned to this attack by the intrusion detection system.

***Threat IP***

The IP address of the device that is the source of the threat (not the device on which the threat was learned).

***Threat MAC***

The MAC address of the device that was the source of the threat (not the device on which the threat was learned).

***Device/Port***

The IP address and port of the device that was the source of the threat.

***Rule Name***

The name of the action that was taken.

***Action***

This column describes the action configured for the rule (disable port, Apply Policy, No Action).

***Details***

This is brief (human−readable) description of the status for this incident. Refer to the Icon/Status descriptions for status information.

***Last Updated***

The timestamp for the previous action. This is the date and time when the last action was taken for this same event.

***Filtered Traps***

This is a count of the duplicate traps that were filtered. A trap is considered to be a duplicate if it has the same *Sender ID*, *Threat Category*, and *Threat IP Address* as an incident that is already in the Activity Monitor list. The trap is filtered if the incident

in the Activity Monitor has a status of *Search Pending*.

***Search Time (sec)***

The amount of time in seconds that it took for ASM to search for the source of the threat.

# Right−Click Menu

A right−mouse click on a column heading or anywhere in the table body (or a left mouse click on the Table Tools button when visible in the upper left corner of the table) opens a popup menu that provides

access to a set of Table Tools that can be used to manage information in the table. In addition to these standard Table Tool options, the right−click menu can include the following:

- **Incident Filter** − places the Incident Filter panel in the top half of the Activity Monitor window.
- **Confirm Response** − Confirms actions that have been configured for **Manual Confirmation Required** in the Create Rule Window. This is an alternative to the **Confirm Response** button.
- **Undo Action** − reverses the most recent action on the selected entries event/action in the Activity Monitor. This is an alternative to the **Undo Action** button. Refer to the description of the Undo Action button for more information on this option.
- **Cancel Search** − Causes the search for the selected entry to be terminated.
- **View Details** − Opens the **ASM Log Entry Details** window. The ASM Log Entry Details window provides additional information about the selected table entry(ies).
- **Delete Table Entry** − Removes the selected entries event/action in the Activity Monitor. This is an alternative to the **Delete Table Entry** button.

# Buttons

***Cancel Search***

Aborts the currently pending search on the selected incident(s).

***Confirm Response***

This button confirms actions that have been configured for **Manual Confirmation Required**. You can confirm a response in any operational mode (Search And Respond, Search Only, or Disabled).

When an action is configured to be applied for a specific duration, the automatic undo remains suspended even if the operational mode is set to Search and Respond. Refer to the Create/Edit Rule view for more information on this feature.

***Undo Action***

This button will attempt to reverse the most recent action(s) on the selected entries in the Activity Monitor. When a Custom Undo Action has been configured, this button executes the Custom Undo Action. Except for the situation noted below, only actions that have actually been applied can be undone. For example, you cannot undo an action that is waiting confirmation.

**NOTE:** The exception can occur when two actions are defined, a standard ASM action and a custom action. If the standard ASM action fails, the custom action will be applied and, if successful, cannot be undone. Under these circumstances, your custom action should be configured to take into account the potential failure of the standard ASM action.

***Delete Table Entry***

Removes the selected entries event/action in the Activity Monitor. When the entry removed is the last one for a particular incident, the associated Detail Log information is also deleted.

***Clean Up Incidents***

Opens the Clean Up Incidents window, where you can select incidents to delete from the Activity Monitor table.



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# Automated Security Manager Configuration Window

This feature lets you configure Automated Security Manager (ASM) to automatically respond to a variety of attacks on your network. ASM uses Enterasys Dragon Intrusion Defense System (IDS) to identify threats to your network security and data integrity. Working with the NetSight database, an intrusion detection product (such as Dragon Intrusion Defense System), and Policy Manager, ASM can identify a threat, locate its source, and automatically take action to isolate an offending port and mitigate a threat.

ASM is configured using the ASM Configuration Window. This window takes you step−by−step through configuring ASM actions and targets. The content of the ASM Configuration Window is dynamically updated as you set or change/define settings, always presenting the appropriate options based on your selections. As you move through the steps, the selections that you make along the way determine the selections that are appropriate for subsequent steps.

## Common Features

***Mode: View/Edit***

Editing the configuration is only possible when the Configuration Window is set to **Edit**. Edit mode is only available to users that are members of a group with its **Manage Configuration** capability enabled. Refer to Authorization/Device Access − Users and Groups Tab for more information.

***Restore Defaults (Variable settings only)***

Restores the default settings to the Variables in the ASM Configuration Window.

***Continue/Save/Close***

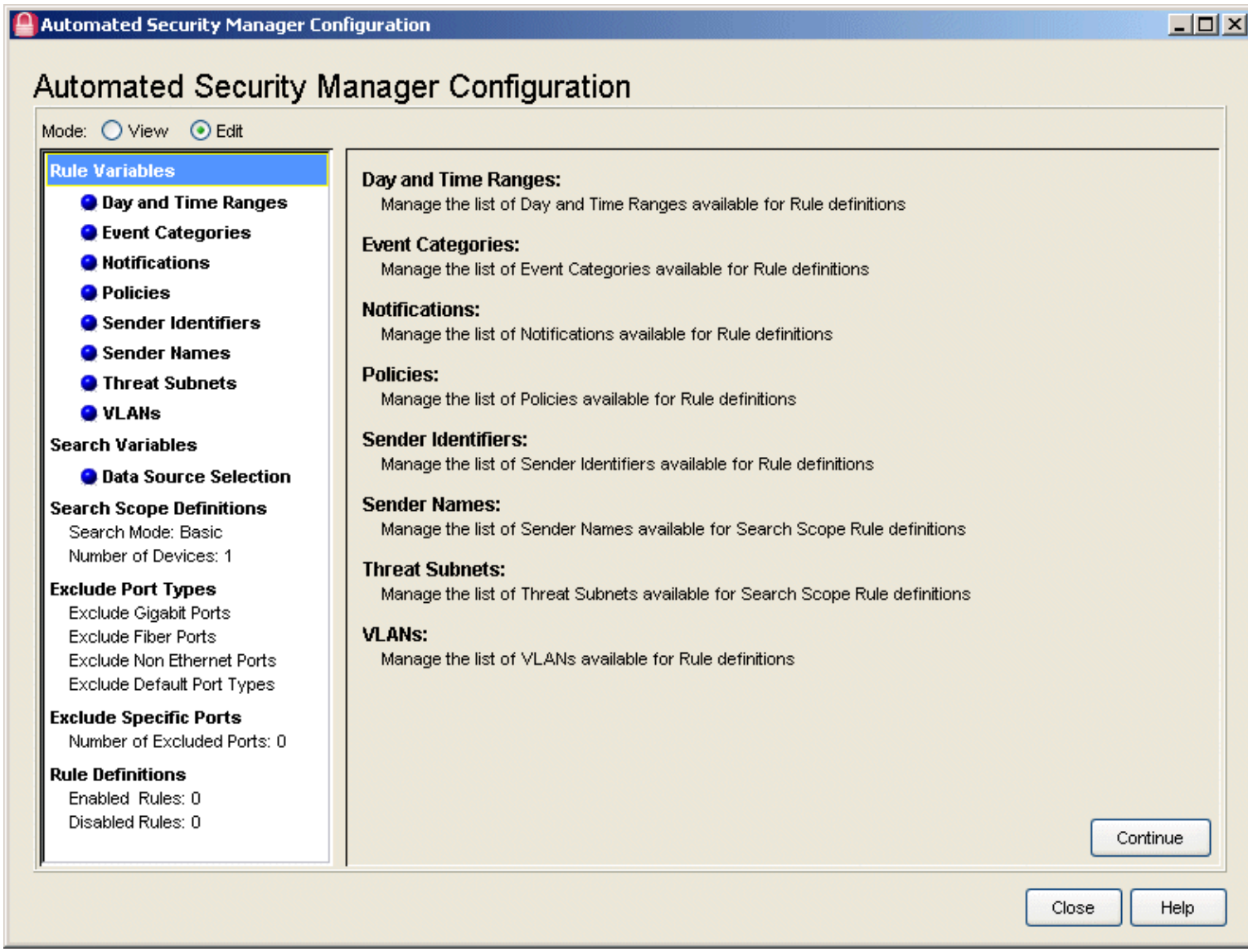
At each step, the **Continue** button applies your setting and advances to the next configuration step. You can return to an earlier step by clicking any step in the left panel. At the final step, the **Continue** button changes to a **Save** button. Clicking **Save** saves the current rule definition. **Close** dismisses the ASM Configuration Window.

## Rule Variables

This area lets you define elements that can be matched by rules that determine when specific actions are applied. The **View**/**Edit** buttons above the left panel determine the ability to set or change the configuration in this window.

**NOTE:** The following Rule Variables views can be accessed from the ASM Configuration window or from the Qualifier Tabs in the Create Rule window.

***Rule Variables View***

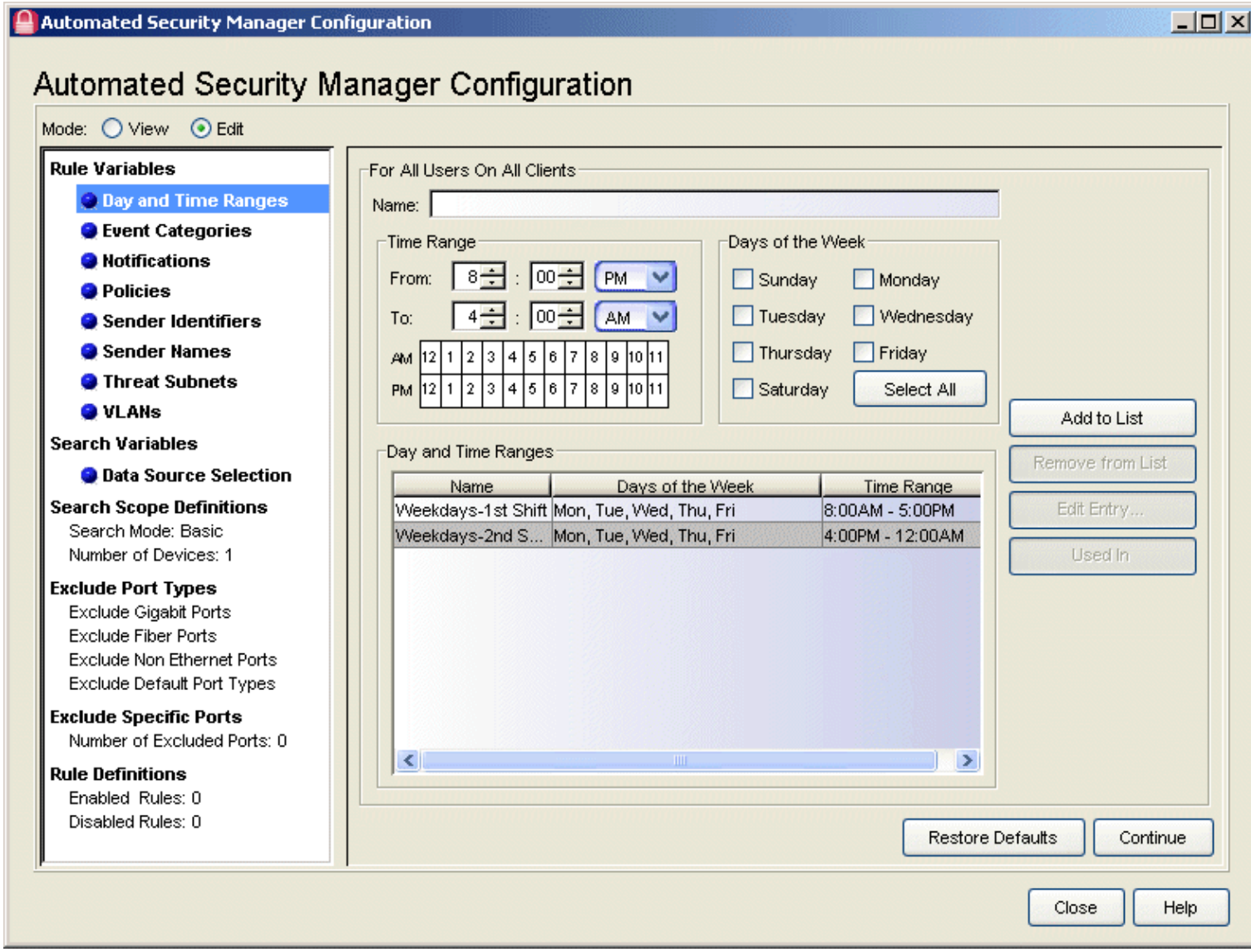



## Day and Time Ranges

This view lets you identify specific time intervals that may be pertinent when applying threat responses.

**NOTE:** The Day and Time Ranges view can be accessed from the ASM Configuration window (as shown below) or from the Qualifier Tabs in the Create Rule window.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Name***

This is a name that you can assign when defining a time interval.

***Time***

These controls let you select the time interval for this day and time range.

***Days of the Week***

These controls let you select the days when the Time interval will be applied.

***Day/Time Ranges***

This table lists the Day/Time Ranges that have been defined.

## Buttons

***Select All/Deselect All***

Checks all of the days in the Days of the Week area. When all days are checked, the button changes to a **Deselect All** button.

***Add to List***

Adds the current Days and Times definition to the Day/Time Ranges list.

***Remove from List***

Deletes a Days and Times definition selected in the Day/Time Ranges list.

***Edit Entry***

Opens the Edit Day/Time Entry window where you can adjust the current settings for a Days and Times definition selected in the Day/Time Ranges list.

***Used In***

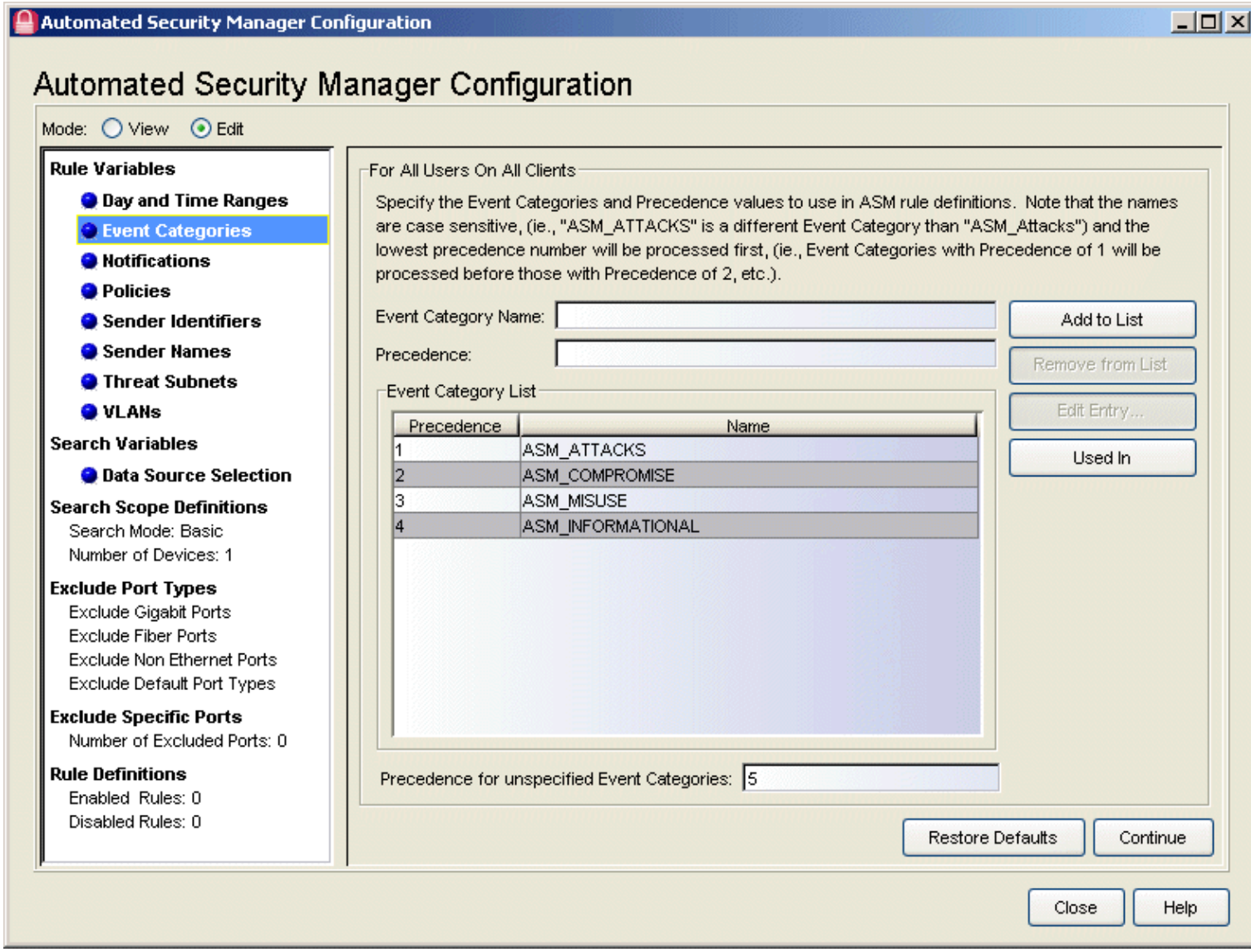
Select a Day/Time Range in the list, and click the **Used In** button to open a window that displays which ASM rules are using the range.

## Event Categories

This view lets you define the event categories that are used to match events reported by an intrusion detection system. To be recognized by ASM, the text string in the event message sent by the IDS must match exactly the event category names here and in the Rule Definitions.

**NOTE:** The Event Category view can be accessed from the ASM Configuration window (as shown below) or from the Qualifier Tabs in the Create Rule window.

***Click areas in the view for more information.***




Dragon has four default notification rules: netsight−atlas−asm−attacks, netsight−atlas−asm−compromise, netsight−atlas−asm−informational, and netsight−atlas−asm−misuse. Each of Dragon's notification rules has a corresponding event category in ASM: ASM_ATTACKS, ASM_COMPROMISE, ASM_INFORMATIONAL, and ASM_MISUSE.

For ASM's response to a serious threat to be timely and effective, it is important that ASM only be notified of serious threats. The following table lists the Dragon events for which notification to ASM is recommended:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BACKDOOR:PHATBOT | COMP:MS−DIR | COMP:ROOT−ICMP |
| COMP:ROOT−TCP | COMP:ROOT−UDP | COMP:SDBOT−LOGIN |
| COMP:SDBOT−NETINFO | COMP:SPYBOT−DOWNLOAD | COMP:SPYBOT−INFO |
| COMP:SPYBOT−KEYLOG | COMP:WIN−2000 | COMP:WIN−XP |
| GENERIC:UPX−EXE | MS−BACKDOOR | MS−BACKDOOR2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MS−BACKDOOR3 | MS−SQL:HAXOR−TABLE | MS−SQL:PWDUMP |
| MS−SQL:WORM−SAPPHIRE | MS:BACKDOOR−BADCMD | MS:BACKDOOR−DIR |
| SMB:SAMBAL−SUCCESS | SSH:HIGHPORT | SSH:X2−CHRIS |
| SSH:X2−CHRIS−REPLY | | |

***Event Category List***

This list contains all of the Event Categories that have been defined for ASM. The list can be set back to the default categories by clicking **Restore Defaults**. The default event category and precedence settings are:

| Precedence | Event Category | Precedence | Event Category |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ASM_ATTACKS | 2 | ASM_COMPROMISE |
| 3 | ASM_MISUSE | 4 | ASM_INFORMATIONAL |

***Precedence***

Precedence determines the order that ASM responds to certain Event Categories. A lower number yields a higher precedence, which means that when multiple events are recognized, ASM will respond to the highest precedence first. If all of the numbers are the same, then the events are processed in the order they are received.

The Precedence values for the Default Event Categories are:

1. ASM_ATTACKS
2. ASM_COMPROMISE
3. ASM_MISUSE
4. ASM_INFORMATIONAL

***Name***

The name of the event category. Dragon has four default notification rules: netsight−atlas−asm−attacks, netsight−atlas−asm−compromise, netsight−atlas−asm−informational, and netsight−atlas−asm−misuse. Each of Dragon's default notification rules has a corresponding default event category in ASM: ASM_ATTACKS, ASM_COMPROMISE, ASM_INFORMATIONAL, and ASM_MISUSE. ASM uses Rules to compare incoming trap messages with specific event categories, then determines where and what action to apply as a response.

**NOTE:** Event Category names are case sensitive.

***Precedence for unspecified Event Categories***

If a threat is received that contains an Event Category that is not defined in the Event Category list, it will be assigned the Precedence specified here. If you want to process all events according to the order they are received, you should set this value to be the same as the Precedence of all other Event Categories. If you want ASM to respond to these Event Categories first (since they are not expected and indicate an incorrect configuration on the network), the Precedence should be set to be a lower

number than all the others. If you want ASM to respond to these Event Categories last (since they are deemed to be the least important), the Precedence should be set to be a higher number than all the others.

## Buttons

***Add to List***

Adds the Event Category, typed into the associated field, to the list.

***Remove from List***

Removes a selected Event Category from the list.

***Edit Entry***

Opens the Edit Event Category window where you can change the Name/Precedence for the selected Event Category.

***Used In***

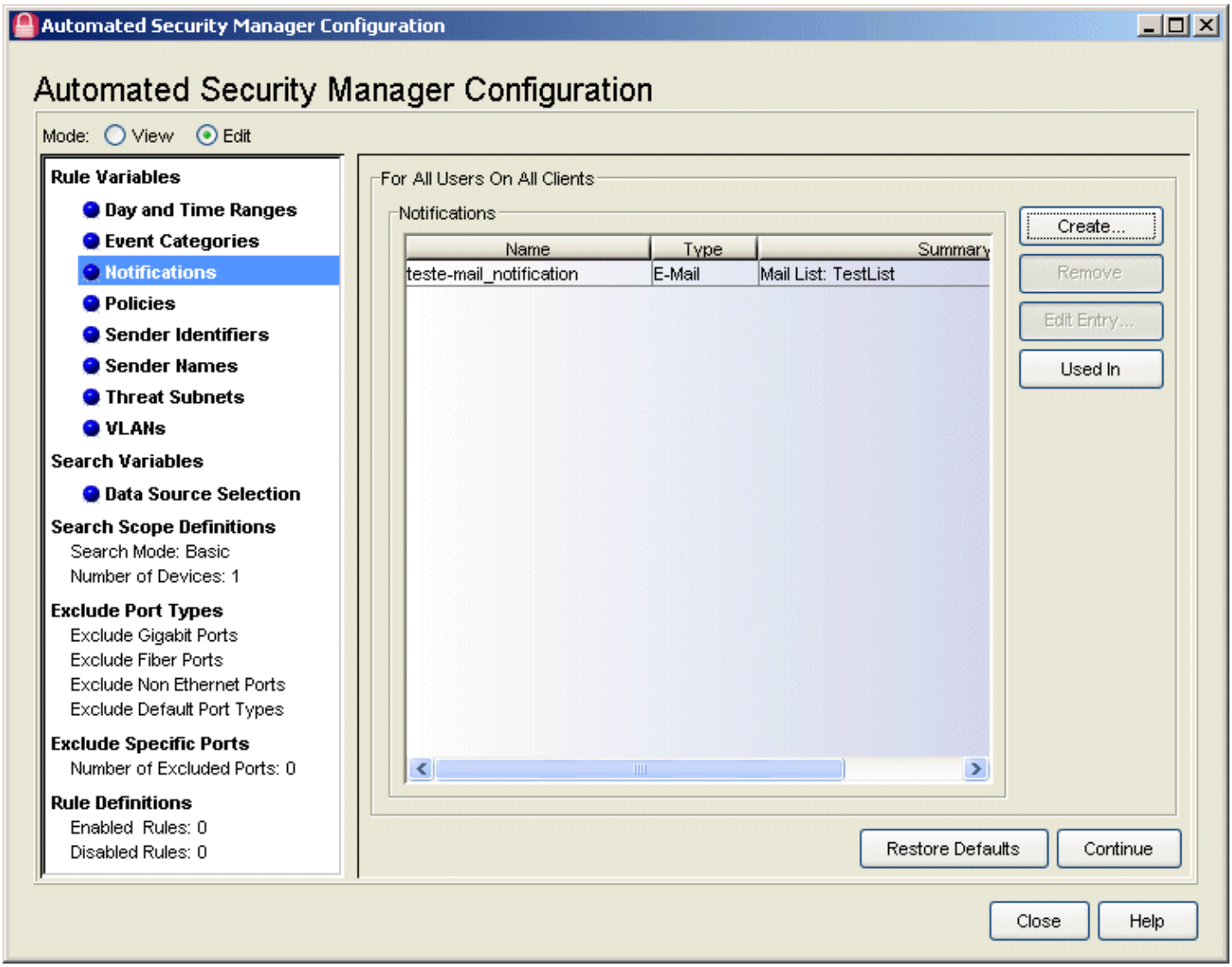
Select an Event Category in the list, and click the **Used In** button to open a window that displays which ASM rules are using the category.

## Notifications

This view lets you create, edit, and remove Notifications that can be activated together with a threat response. You can create notifications that send E−Mail, create a Syslog entry, trigger a SNMP trap, execute a script, or trigger a SNMP trap that will be sent to a Dragon IDS. You can also collect two or more notifications into a group and treat that group as a single notification, thereby activating multiple notification types for a single event.

**NOTE:** The Notifications view can be accessed from the ASM Configuration window (as shown below) or from the Qualifier Tabs in the Create Rule window.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Notifications***

This list shows all of the notifications that have been created.

## Buttons

***Create***

Opens the Create Notification window. This window takes one of several forms, depending on the type of notification being created (E−Mail, Syslog, SNMP Trap, Script, Dragon, or Group).

***Remove***

Attempts to remove notifications selected in the Notifications list from the list. Notifications cannot be removed if they are currently in use by a rule. Attempting to remove a notification that is currently in use by a rule opens the Error removing Notification(s) window to show the rules where the selected notifications are used.

***Edit Entry***

Opens the Edit Notification window for a notification selected from the Notifications list. The specific form of Edit Notification window opened depends on the type of notification selected in the list

(E−Mail, Syslog, SNMP Trap, Script, Dragon, or Group).

***Used In***

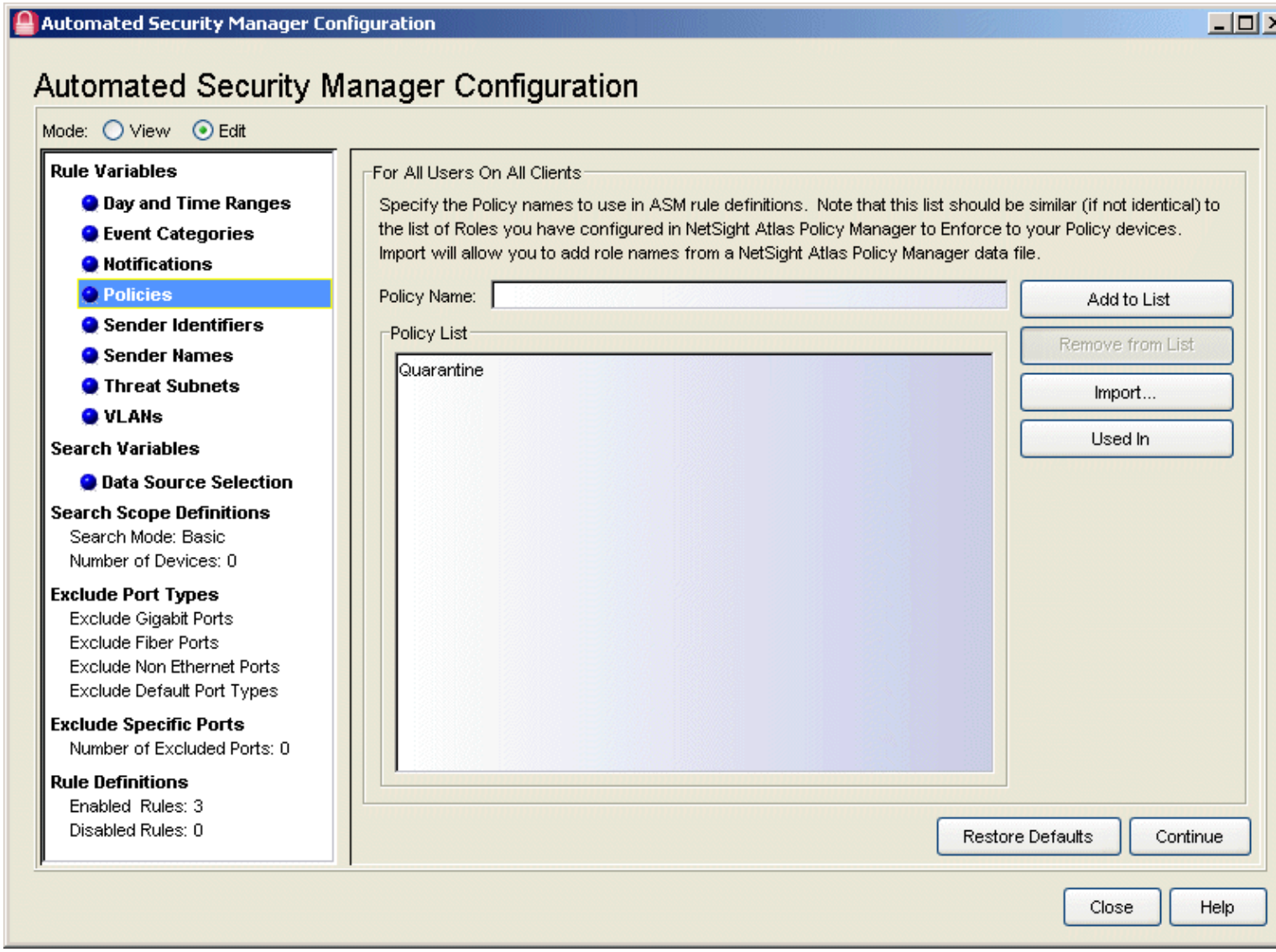
Select a Notification in the list, and click the **Used In** button to open a window that displays which ASM rules are using the notification.

## Policies

This view lets you add or remove Policies. Policies serve two purposes: they are used to compare against roles currently applied to a port and they can also be applied as a response to a threat.

**NOTE:** The Policies view can be accessed from the ASM Configuration window (as shown below) or from the Qualifier Tabs in the Create Rule window.

***Click areas in the view for more information.***




***Policy Name***

The name of the Policy.

***Policy List***

This list contains the Policies that have been defined for ASM.

## Buttons

***Add to List***

Adds the Policy name, typed into the associated field, to the list.

***Remove from List***

Removes a selected Policy from the list.

***Import***

Opens a file browser where you can select a .pmd file to import role names created in NetSight Policy Manager.

***Used In***

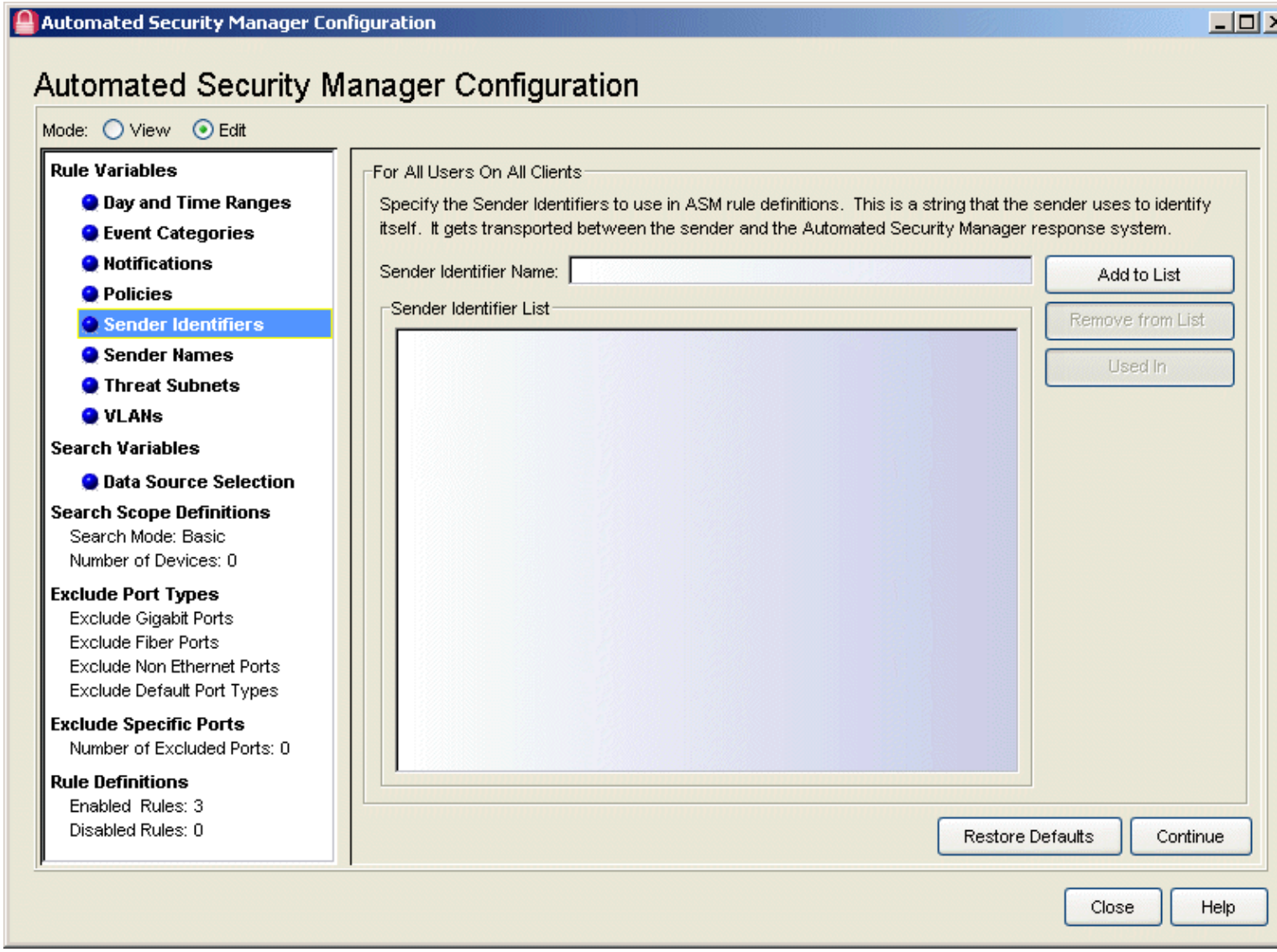
Select a Policy in the list, and click the **Used In** button to open a window that displays which ASM rules are using the policy.

## Sender Identifiers

This view lets you add or remove Sender Identifiers that are used to match events reported by an intrusion detection system.

**NOTE:** The Sender Identifiers view can be accessed from the ASM Configuration window (as shown below), from the Qualifier Tabs in the Create Rule window, or from the Rule Conditions section in the Create/Edit Search Scope Rule window.

***Click areas in the view for more information.***




**NOTE:** Sender Identifier names are case sensitive.

***Sender Identifier Name***
The name of a Sender Identifier.

***Sender Identifier List***
This list contains the Sender Identifiers that have been defined for ASM.

## Buttons

***Add to List***
Adds the Sender Identifier, typed into the associated field, to the list.

***Remove from List***
Removes a selected Sender Identifier from the list.

***Used In***

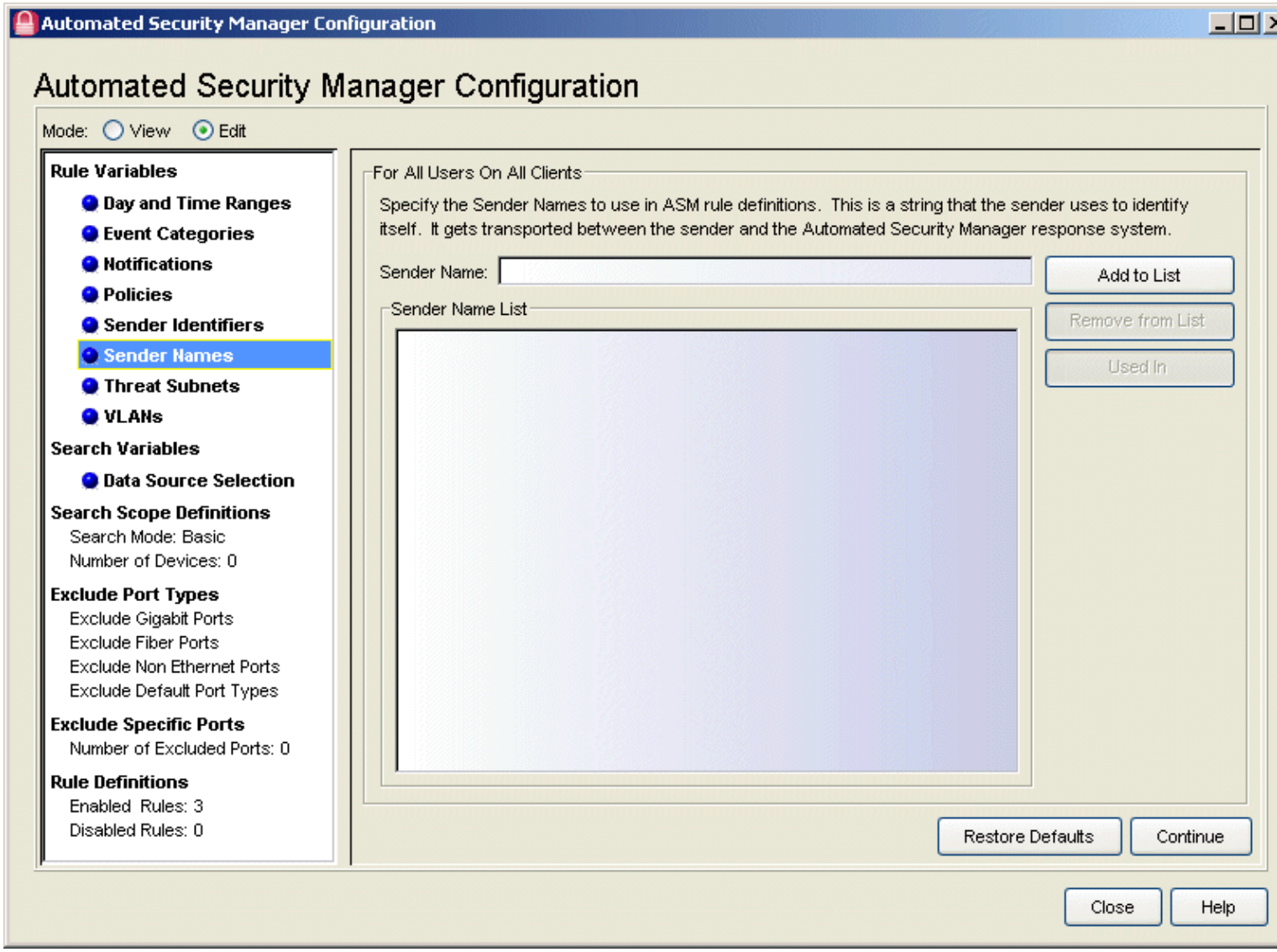
Select a Sender Identifier in the list, and click the **Used In** button to open a window that displays which ASM rules are using the identifier.

## Sender Names

This view lets you add or remove Sender Names that will be used to define the ASM search scope when Dragon notifies ASM of a threat.

**NOTE:** The Sender Names view can be accessed from the ASM Configuration window (as shown below), from the Qualifier Tabs in the Create Rule window, or from the Rule Conditions section in the Create/Edit Search Scope Rule window.

***Click areas in the view for more information.***




**NOTE:** Sender Names are case sensitive.

***Sender Name***

The Sender Name.

***Sender Name List***

This list contains the Sender Names that have been defined for ASM.

## Buttons

***Add to List***

Adds the Sender Name, typed into the associated field, to the list.

***Remove from List***

Removes a selected Sender Name from the list.

***Used In***

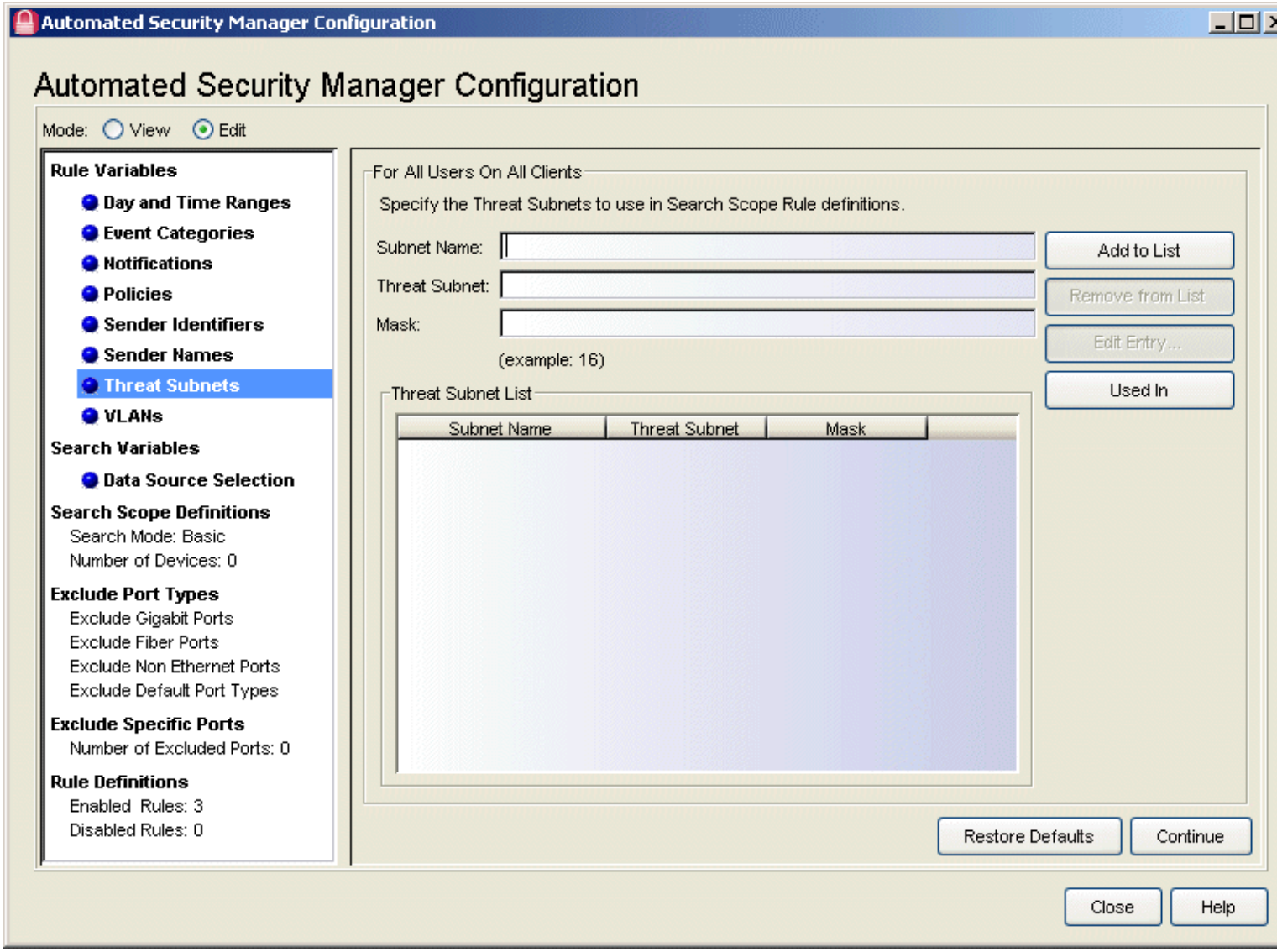
Select a Sender Name in the list, and click the **Used In** button to open a window that displays which ASM rules are using the name.

## Threat Subnets

This view lets you add or remove subnets that will be used to define the ASM search scope when Dragon notifies ASM of a threat.

**NOTE:** The Threat Subnets view can be accessed from the ASM Configuration window (as shown below), from the Qualifier Tabs in the Create Rule window, or from the Rule Conditions section in the Create/Edit Search Scope Rule window.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Subnet Name***

This is any name that you want to identify this subnet.

***Threat Subnet***

Enter the subnet that you want the ASM search scope to use when Dragon notifies ASM of a threat.

***Mask***

This is the mask that will be used to further define the associated subnet address. The format that is used for the Mask is determined by the current **Network Mask** setting (CIDR or Dot−Delimited) selected in the Console Options − Data Display view.

***Threat Subnet List***

This list contains the Threat Subnets that have been defined for ASM.

## Buttons

***Add to List***

Adds the Threat Subnet and Mask, typed into the associated fields, to the list.

***Remove from List***

Removes a selected Threat Subnet and Mask from the list.

***Edit Entry***

Opens the Edit Threat Subnet window where you can adjust the current settings for the selected Threat Subnet definition.

***Used In***

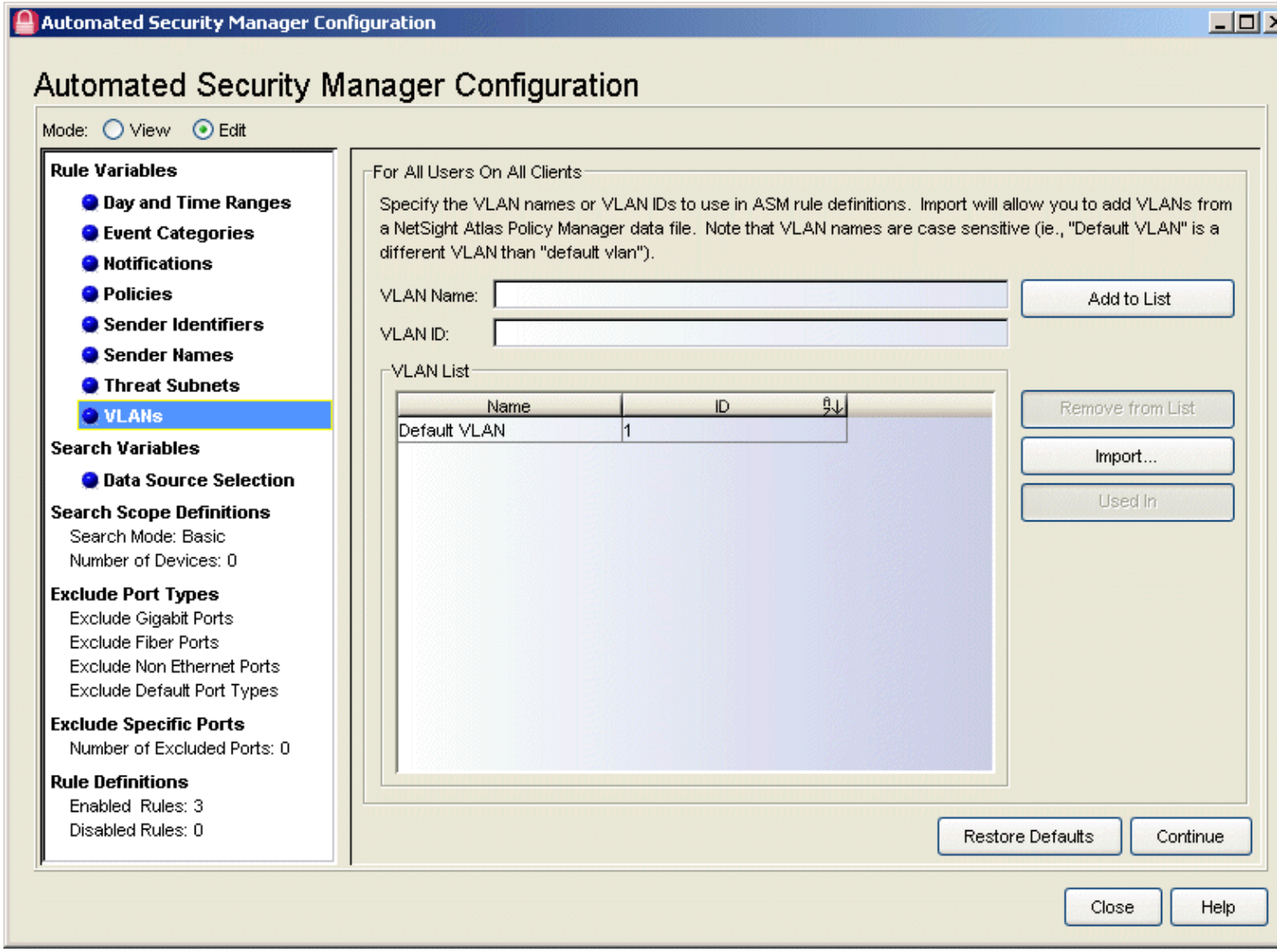
Select a Threat Subnet in the list, and click the **Used In** button to open a window that displays which ASM rules are using the subnet.

## VLANs

This view lets you add or remove VLANs. VLANs serve two purposes. They are used to compare against roles currently applied to a port and they can also be applied as a response to a threat.

**NOTE:** The VLAN view can be accessed from the ASM Configuration window (as shown below) or from the Qualifier Tabs in the Create Rule window.

***Click areas in the view for more information.***




***VLAN Name***

The VLAN name.

***VLAN ID***

The VLAN ID.

***VLAN List***

This list contains the VLANs that have been defined for ASM.

## Buttons

***Add to List***

Adds the VLAN Name/VLAN ID, typed into the associated field(s), to the list (VLAN names are limited to 32 characters).

***Remove from List***

Removes a selected VLAN from the list.

***Import***

Opens a file browser where you can select a .pmd file to role names created in NetSight Policy Manager.

***Used In***

Select a VLAN in the list, and click the **Used In** button to open a window that displays which ASM rules are using the VLAN.

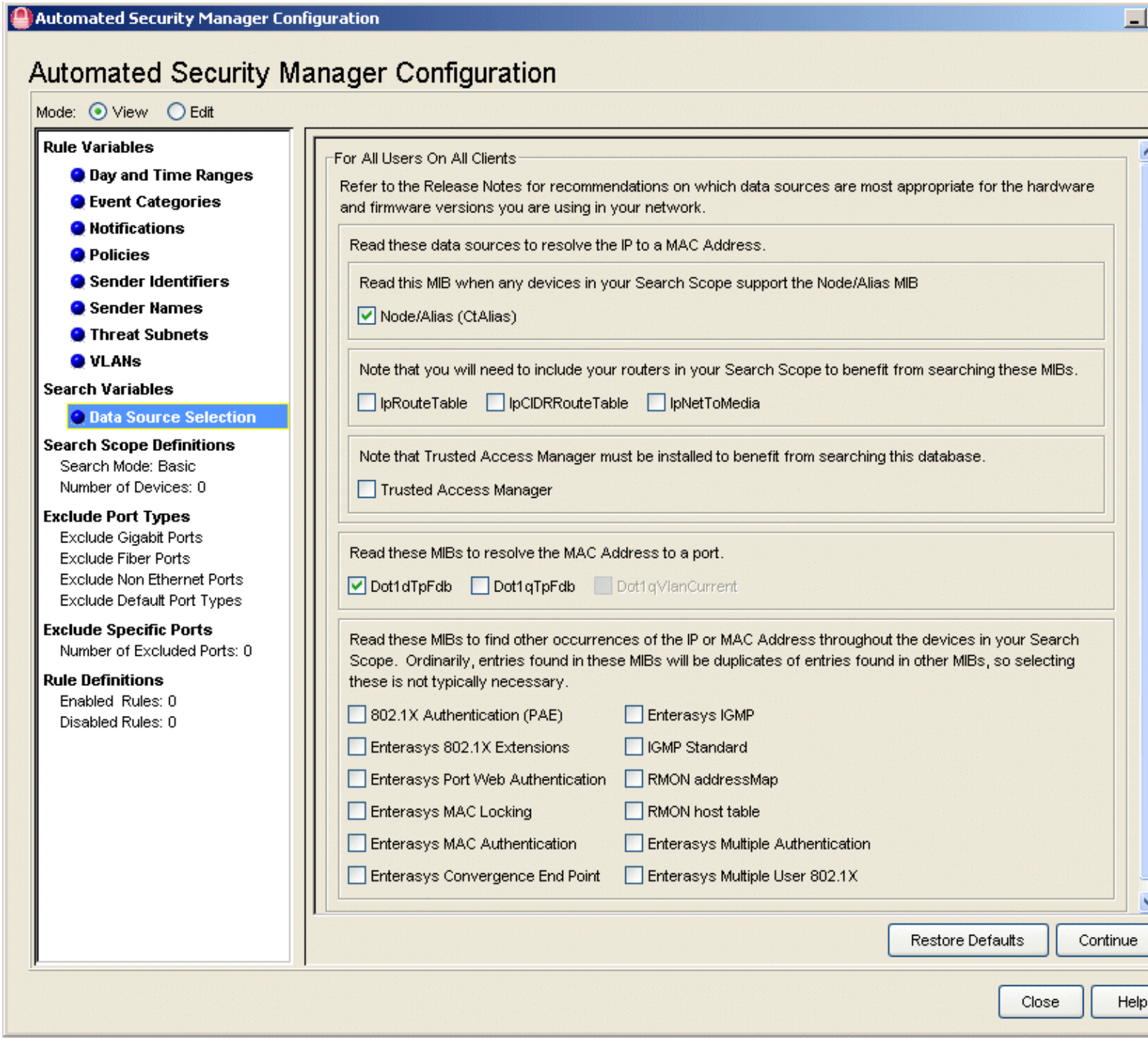
# Search Variables

ASM lets you select specific sources to be used when searching for the source of network threats.

## Data Source Selection

This view lets you select the data sources and MIB objects that will be used to resolve the IP address to a MAC address. Refer to the MIB/Table Descriptions topic for information about specific MIB object and data source selections. The selection for data sources used with ASM are separate from the selection made for Compass in the **NetSight Console Options**.

***Data Source Selection View***


Automated Security Manager Configuration
Automated Security Manager Configuration
Mode: View Edit
Rule Variables
Day and Time Ranges
Event Categories
Notifications
Policies
Sender Identifiers
Sender Names
Threat Subnets
VLANs
Search Variables
Data Source Selection
Search Scope Definitions
Search Mode: Basic
Number of Devices: 0
Exclude Port Types
Exclude Gigabit Ports
Exclude Fiber Ports
Exclude Non Ethernet Ports
Exclude Default Port Types
Exclude Specific Ports
Number of Excluded Ports: 0
Rule Definitions
Enabled Rules: 0
Disabled Rules: 0
For All Users On All Clients
Refer to the Release Notes for recommendations on which data sources are most appropriate for the hardware and firmware versions you are using in your network.
Read these data sources to resolve the IP to a MAC Address.
Read this MIB when any devices in your Search Scope support the Node/Alias MIB
Node/Alias (CtAlias)
Note that you will need to include your routers in your Search Scope to benefit from searching these MIBs.
IpRouteTable
IpCIDRRouteTable
IpNetToMedia
Note that Trusted Access Manager must be installed to benefit from searching this database.
Trusted Access Manager
Read these MIBs to resolve the MAC Address to a port.
Dot1dTpFdb
Dot1qTpFdb
Dot1qVlanCurrent
Read these MIBs to find other occurrences of the IP or MAC Address throughout the devices in your Search Scope. Ordinarily, entries found in these MIBs will be duplicates of entries found in other MIBs, so selecting these is not typically necessary.
802.1X Authentication (PAE)
Enterasys 802.1X Extensions
Enterasys Port Web Authentication
Enterasys MAC Locking
Enterasys MAC Authentication
Enterasys Convergence End Point
Enterasys IGMP
IGMP Standard
RMON addressMap
RMON host table
Enterasys Multiple Authentication
Enterasys Multiple User 802.1X
Restore Defaults
Continue
Close
Help

# Search Scope Definitions

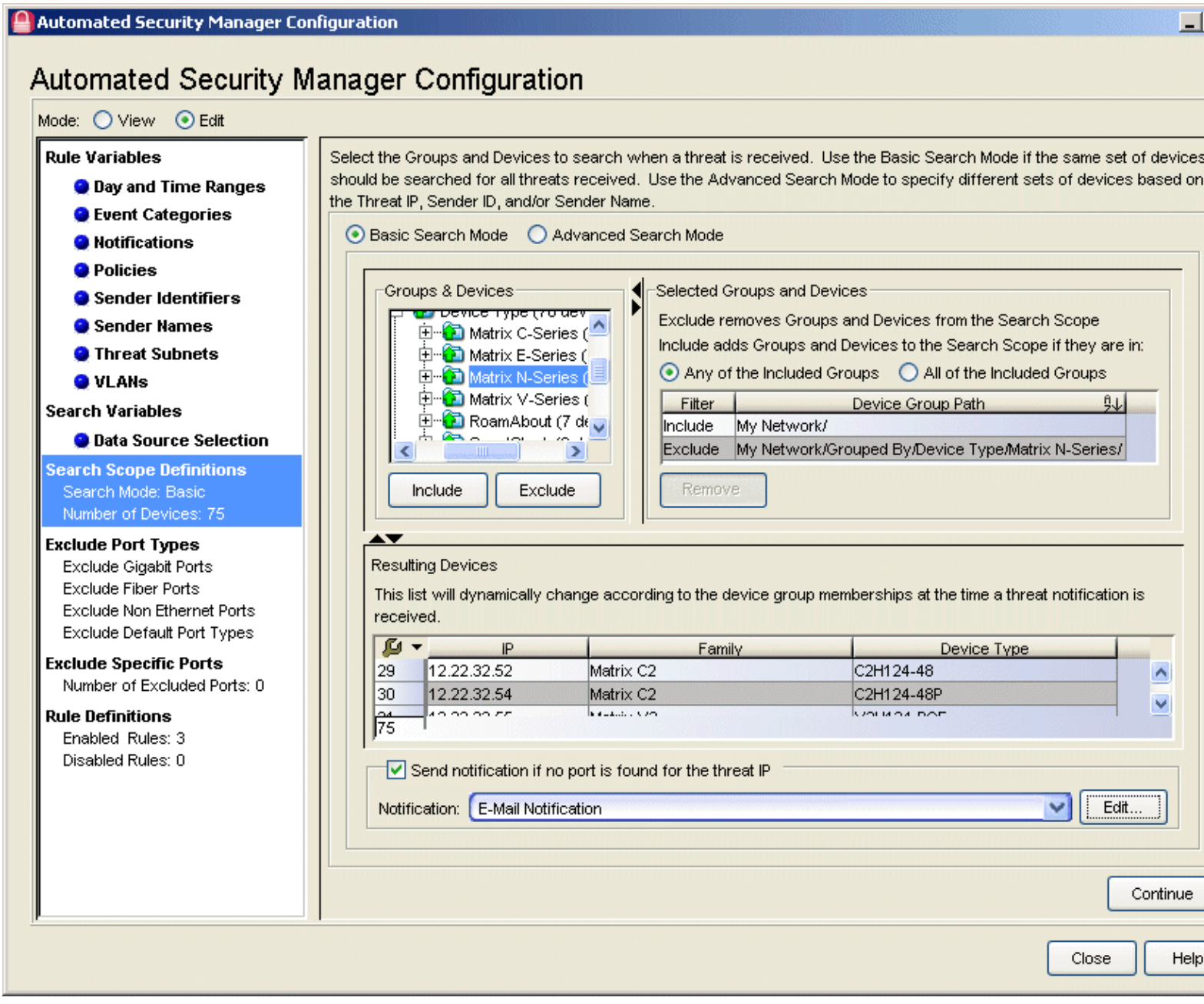
This view lets you select the devices that will be searched when Dragon notifies ASM of a threat. You can set the search scope to **Basic** to create a single group to be searched or to **Advanced** to create more than one group of devices to search.

**NOTE:** ASM searches are performed by the NetSight Server, using the profile for the server, not the profile for the ASM client user.

# Basic Search Scope

With **Basic Search Mode** selected the Search Scope Definitions view lets you include or exclude selected devices/device groups from to define the specific devices that will be searched when Dragon notifies ASM of a threat. You can include or exclude specific devices, according to Device Type, Location, Contact, and Subnet.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Groups & Devices***

This panel shows the device tree for devices modeled in the Console database. You can expand branches of the tree to select Devices/Device Groups to be searched when Dragon notifies ASM of a threat. After making a selection, click **Include** to designate your selection(s) as being included in the

search scope or click **Exclude** to designate your selection(s) as being specifically excluded in the search scope.

You can repeatedly select devices/device groups individually and click Include/Exclude or use multiple selection techniques (Control−click or Shift−Click) to select or de−select multiple Devices/Device Groups in a single operation.

**NOTE:** When there are devices on your network that do not support layer 3, you should include routers in the list of targets to allow ASM to use its IP to MAC address resolution feature to locate the end station. This includes the following devices:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Matrix C1 | Matrix E1 (1G6xx Series) | Matrix E5 |
| Matrix V Series | SS9000 | Vertical Horizon |
| 1st Generation 1Hxxx Series | | |

ASM resolves IP addresses to MAC addresses using information from router MIBs (ipNetToMediaTable, ipNetToMediaTable, ipCidrRouteTable and ipRouteTable), but only if devices that can be modeled as a switch or a router are created in the Console database using the router's IP address. ASM cannot query information from the router MIBs unless devices are created using an IP address for the router interface.

***Selected Groups and Devices***

This panel lists the devices/device groups selected from the Groups & Devices panel. The **Filter** column in the table indicates whether the device(s)/device group(s) can be included or excluded. The **Device Group Path** column shows the specific IP address and branch of the tree for selected devices/device groups.

Devices/device groups designated as Excluded are excluded from the search scope, regardless of any Include settings. For example, if a particular device is set to Excluded and the same device is a member of a device group that is set to Included, then the excluded device will not be searched.

You can further refine your search scope by selecting either **Any of the Included Groups** or **All of the Included Groups**.

- **Any of the Included Groups** creates an OR condition such that if a selected device (not specifically excluded) is a member of any of the selected groups, then it will be included in the search scope and appear in the Resulting Device/Device Group table. For example, selecting a specific Vertical Horizon device that is not in subnet 172.18.19.xx together with the *Vertical Horizon* and *IP Subnet 172.18,19.xx* Device Groups and clicking **Any of the Included Groups** includes all Vertical Horizon devices (including the individual VH device) and all devices from the 172.18,19.xx subnet.
- **All of the Included Groups** creates an AND condition. When selected, only devices that are members of all of the selected device groups will be included in the search scope. This selection is useful when you want to select all of a particular device type, but only in a

specific location−−for example, all the routers in a particular building. When a device type (Routers) and a location group (Building2) are both selected, then only the devices contained in both groups (Routers in Building2) will be included in the search scope.

***Resulting Devices***

The resulting list of devices that will be searched when Dragon notifies ASM of a threat. The table is dynamically updated according to your device/device group selections and include/exclude arguments.

***Send Notification...***

This checkbox allows you to select a notification to be performed in the event no port is found for the Threat IP. For example, you can specify an E−Mail notification to be sent when no port is found. Select the desired notification from the drop−down list. Click **Edit** to open the Edit Notifications window which lists the configured notifications. In this window, you can select a notification to edit, or click **Create** to open the Create Notification window.

## Buttons

***Include/Exclude***

Adds your tree selections to the Selected Groups and Devices table and sets the Filter column to either Include or Exclude.

***Remove***

Deletes one or more rows selected from the **Groups and Devices** table

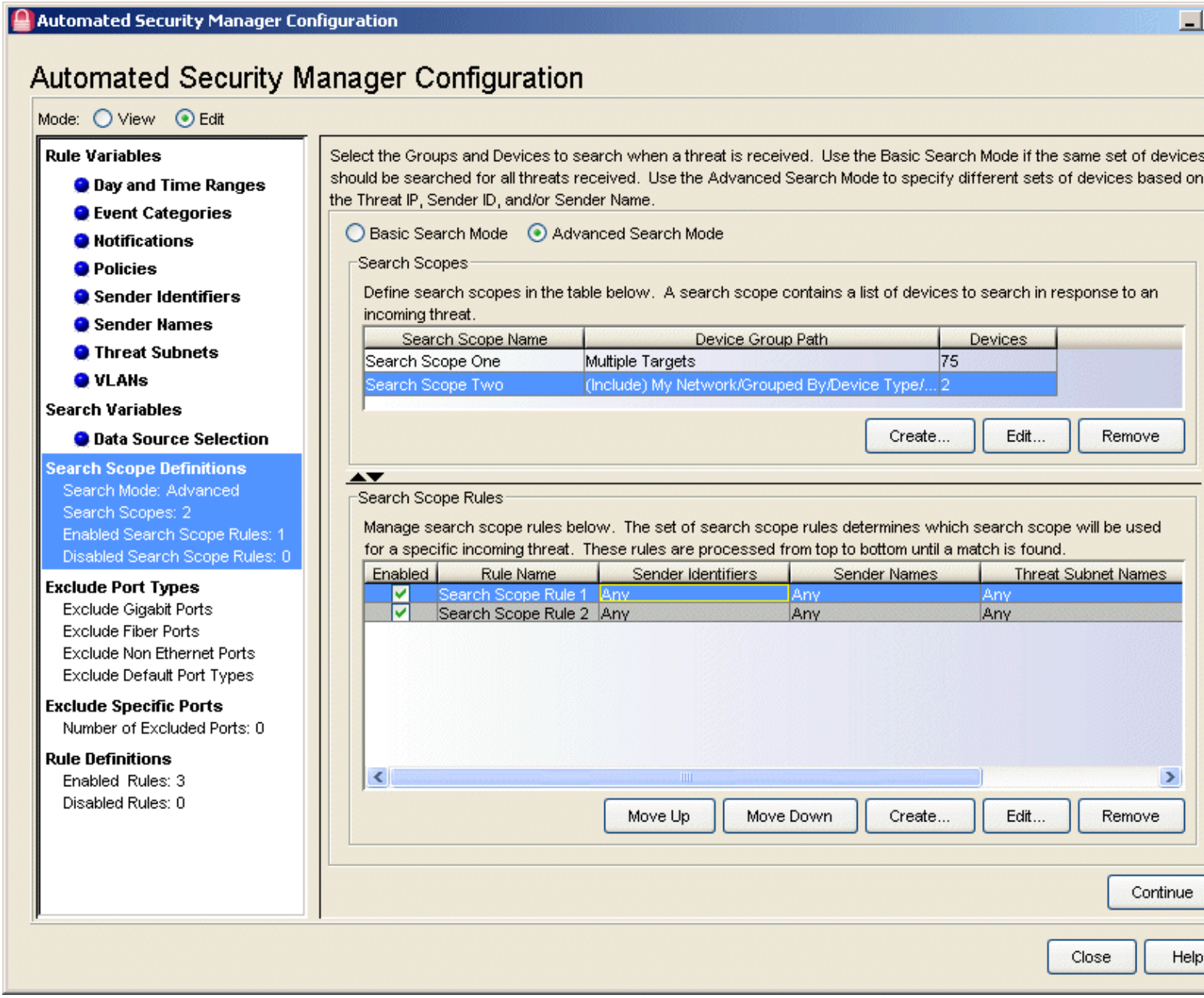
***Continue***

Confirms the selected Devices/Device Groups and takes you to the **Exclude Port Types** view.

## Advanced Search Scope

With **Advanced Search Mode** selected, the Search Scope Definitions view lets you create search scope rules to determine which devices you want to include or exclude from the ASM search when Dragon notifies ASM of a threat. Search Scope Rules are evaluated in order (from top−to−bottom) to examine the attributes of a threat (Sender ID, Sender Name and Sender Subnet) and when the threat matches the rule, the Search Scope Group associated with the rule is included in or excluded from the ASM search scope, according to the include/exclude arguments.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Search Scopes***

This panel lists the Search Scopes that can be associated with Search Scope Rules, which ultimately determine the devices that will be searched when Dragon notifies ASM of a threat. New Search Scopes can be added using the **Create** button or existing Search Scopes can be selected and modified by clicking **Edit**.

***Search Scope Rules***

This panel lists the Search Scope Rules. The rules are evaluated in order (from top−to−bottom) and, when the attributes from a threat match the rule, the Search Scope associated with the rule is used to determine the devices that will be searched when Dragon notifies ASM of a threat. New Search Scope Rules can be added using the **Create** button or existing Search Scope Rules can be selected and modified by clicking **Edit**. The order of rules can be adjusted by selecting a rule in the table and using the **Move Up**/**Move Down** buttons to change its position in the table.

## Buttons

***Create (Group)***

Opens the Create Search Scope Group window where you can create groups of devices that will be searched when Dragon notifies ASM of a threat.

***Edit (Group)***

Select a Search Scope in the table and click Edit to open the Edit Search Scope Group window where you can edit the set of devices included.
in the group.

***Move Up/Move Down***

Search Scope Rules are evaluated from top to bottom in the order in which they appear in the table. These buttons let you arrange the order by selecting a particular rule and clicking the **Move Up** or **Move Down** button to move it to the desired position.

***Create (Rule)***

Opens the Create Search Scope Rule window that lets you create rules that determine which search scope will be used when a specific threat arrives.

***Edit (Rule)***

Select a Search Scope Rule in the table and click Edit to open the Edit Search Scope Rule window where you can edit the conditions of that rule.

***Remove***

Deletes one or more rows selected from the associated table.

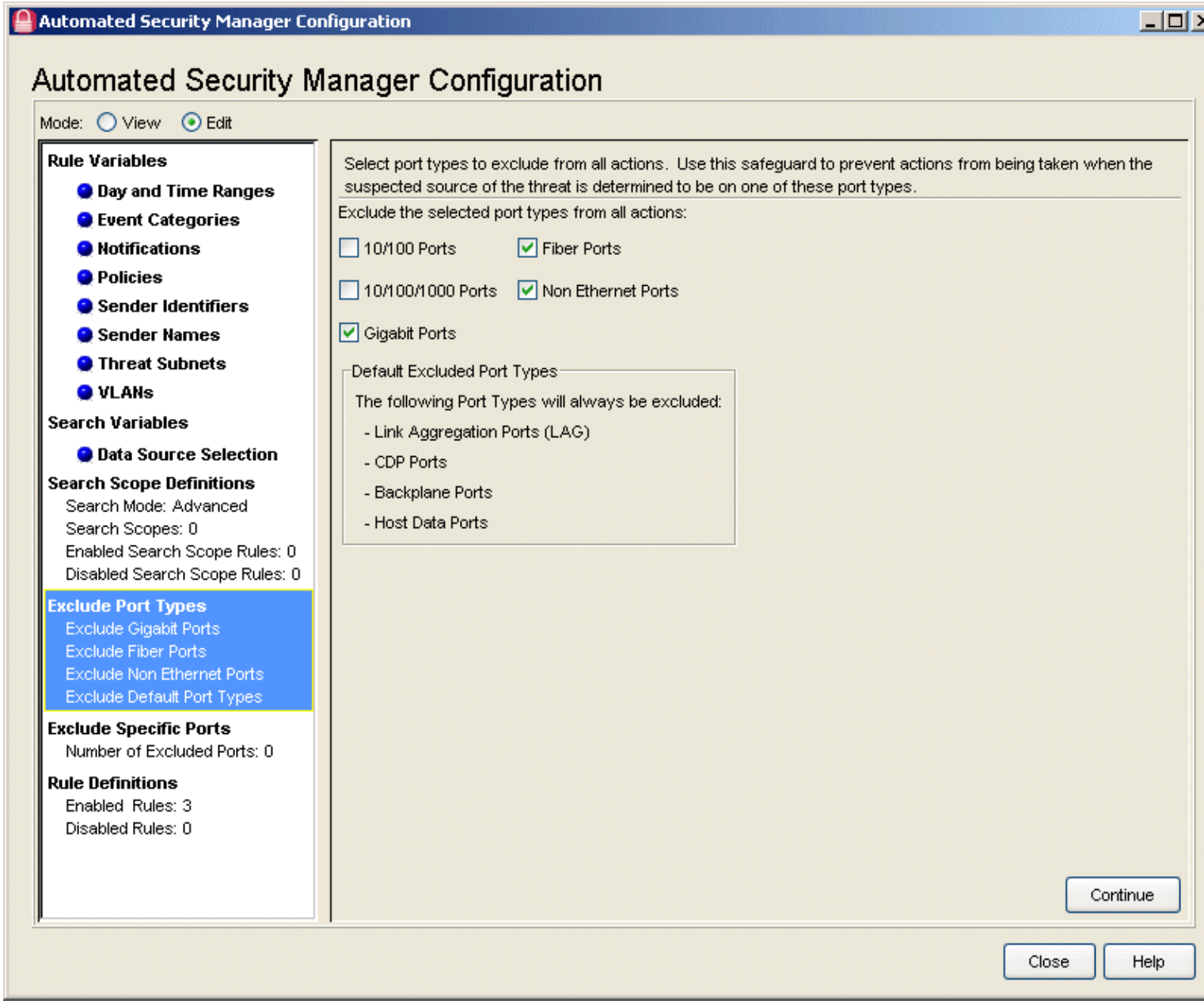
***Continue***

Confirms the defined Search Scopes and Search Scope Rules and takes you to the **Exclude Port Types** view.

# Exclude Port Types

This view lets you exclude specific ports from threat management actions based on port type. This allows you to safeguard critical port types. Several check boxes list the port types available from the devices that are targeted for ASM actions. A check for a particular port type excludes that port type from threat management actions. Link Aggregation, CDP, Backplane, and Host Data ports are always excluded, by default.

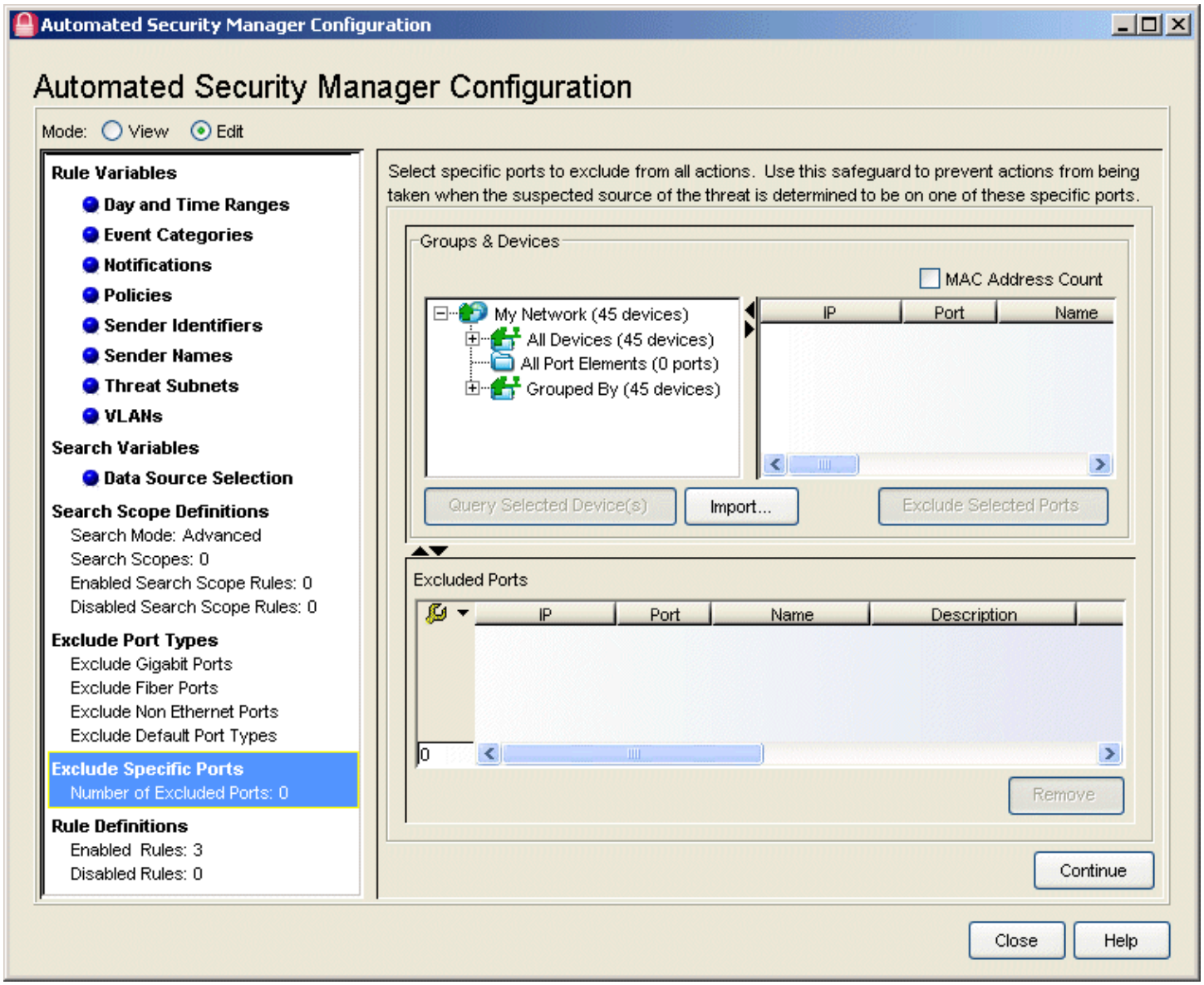
***Click areas in the window for more information.***




# Exclude Specific Ports

This view lets you select specific ports that you want to exempt from the actions by ASM to prevent shutting down critical ports.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***MAC Address Count***

This feature lets you distinguish between single−user ports and multi−user ports (routers). When checked ASM will expand its query to determine the number of MAC addresses connected through each port. The number of MAC addresses found appears in the **MAC Address Count** column of the **Groups and Device**s table.

***Groups & Devices***

The device tree shows the devices and port elements that have been modeled in the Console database. The tree can be expanded to allow selecting one or more devices/port elements whose ports you want to exclude from ASM actions. Clicking the **Get Port Info** displays the ports available on the devices in the table to the right of the tree.

***Excluded Ports***

This table lists the ports that have been designated as exempt from the actions of ASM.

## Buttons

***Get Port Info***

Queries the Port Elements and device(s) selected in the tree to obtain a list of available ports.

***Import***

Opens a file browser to allow importing a .pmd file from Policy Manager to allow excluding Frozen ports.

***Exclude Selected Ports***

Adds the selected port(s) to the Excluded Ports table.

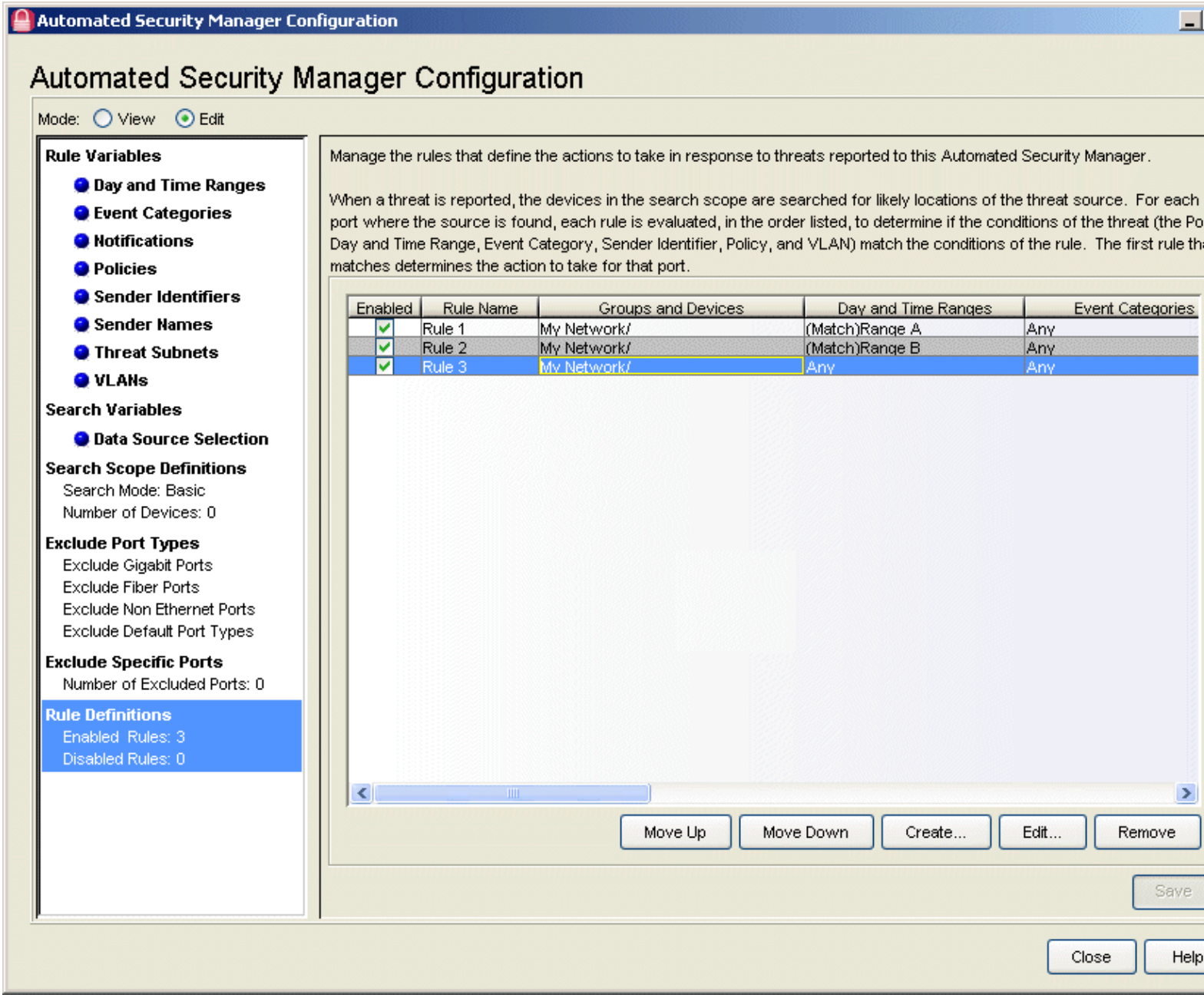
***Remove***

Removes port(s) selected in the Excluded Ports table.

# Rule Definitions

This view lets you arrange the order of rules and enable or disable rules for the actions to be taken in response to intrusion threats. Upon notification of a trap from the intrusion detection system, the rules are executed from top to bottom, as they appear in the table. The Create button allows adding new rules to the table. The Edit button allows modifying an existing rule selected in the table.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Enabled***

When checked, the action associated with the rule will be executed in response to an intrusion threat.

***Rule Name***

This is the name assigned to the rule.

***Groups and Devices***

The devices/device groups on which a threat is suspected of ingressing the network.

***Day and Time Ranges***

The day and time ranges defined for the rule.

***Event Categories***

The event categories defined for the rule.

***Sender Identifiers***

The sender identifiers defined for the rule.

***Policies***

Port policies defined for this rule. Depending on how the rule is created, these are policies that may be overridden by this rule.

***Action to Take***

Identifies the action executed in response to the threat (**None**, **Apply Policy**, **Disable Port**, **Apply PVID**) when the rule matches the event criteria.

***Confirmation***

Indicates whether manual confirmation is required to execute the action.

## Buttons

***Move Up/Move Down***

Rules are executed from top to bottom in the order in which they appear in the table. These buttons let you arrange the order by selecting a particular rule and clicking the **Move Up** or **Move Down** button to move it to the desired position.

***Create***

Opens the Create Rule window where you can define a new rule to be added to the table.

***Edit***

Opens the Edit Rule window where you can modify an existing rule selected from the table.

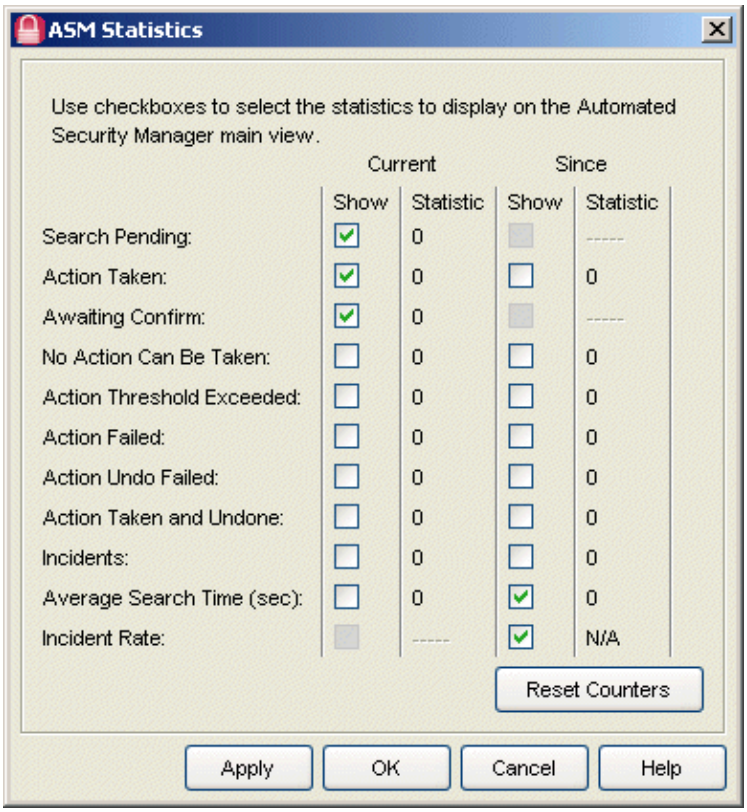
***Remove***

Deletes a rule selected in the table.

# Select Statistics Window

This window lets you select the data elements that will appear in the Statistics area of the ASM Activity Monitor window. It contains two sets of columns, one for **Current** statistics and another for **Since** statistics. **Current** statistics will show the information about entries currently contained in the Activity Monitor table. **Since** statistics will show the summation of information accumulated since the last counter reset. When checked the associated data element will appear in the Statistics area of the Activity Monitor.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Current***

These statistics reflect the data currently contained in the Activity Monitor table.

***Search Pending***

The number entries in the table with a status of searches waiting to be performed.

***Action Taken***

The number entries in the table with a status of Action Taken.

***Awaiting Confirm***

The number entries in the table with a status of Awaiting Confirmation. These are entries for which the rules were configured for manual confirmation.

***No Action Can Be Taken***

The number of entries in the table for which a standard or custom action could not be taken.

***Action Threshold Exceeded***

The number of entries in the table where the maximum number of actions per threat has been exceeded.

***Action Failed***

The number of entries in the table where a standard or custom action has failed.

***Action Undo Failed***

The number of entries in the table where a standard or custom undo has failed.

***Action Taken and Undone***

The number of entries in the table where a standard or custom action was taken and then undone by a timer, or Undo Action button

***Incidents***

The total number of incidents in the table.

***Average Search time (sec)***

For incidents in the table, the average time per incident spent searching.

***Since***

These statistics are an accumulation of data since the last time that the counters were reset.

***Action Taken***

The number of times standard or custom action was successfully taken since the last reset.

***No Action Can Be Taken***

The number of times a that a standard or custom action could not be taken since the last reset.

***Action Threshold Exceeded***

The number of times a that the maximum number of actions per threat was exceeded since the last reset.

***Action Failed***

The number of times a standard or custom action failed since the last reset.

***Action Undo Failed***

The number of times a standard or custom undo failed since the last reset.

***Action Taken and Undone***

The number of times a standard or custom action was taken and then undone by a timer, or Undo Action button since the last reset.

***Average Search time (sec)***

The average time per incident spent searching since the last reset.

***Incidents***

The total number of incidents since the last reset.

# Buttons

***Reset Counters***

This button resets the counters for the accumulated data and sets the timestamp to the current date and time.

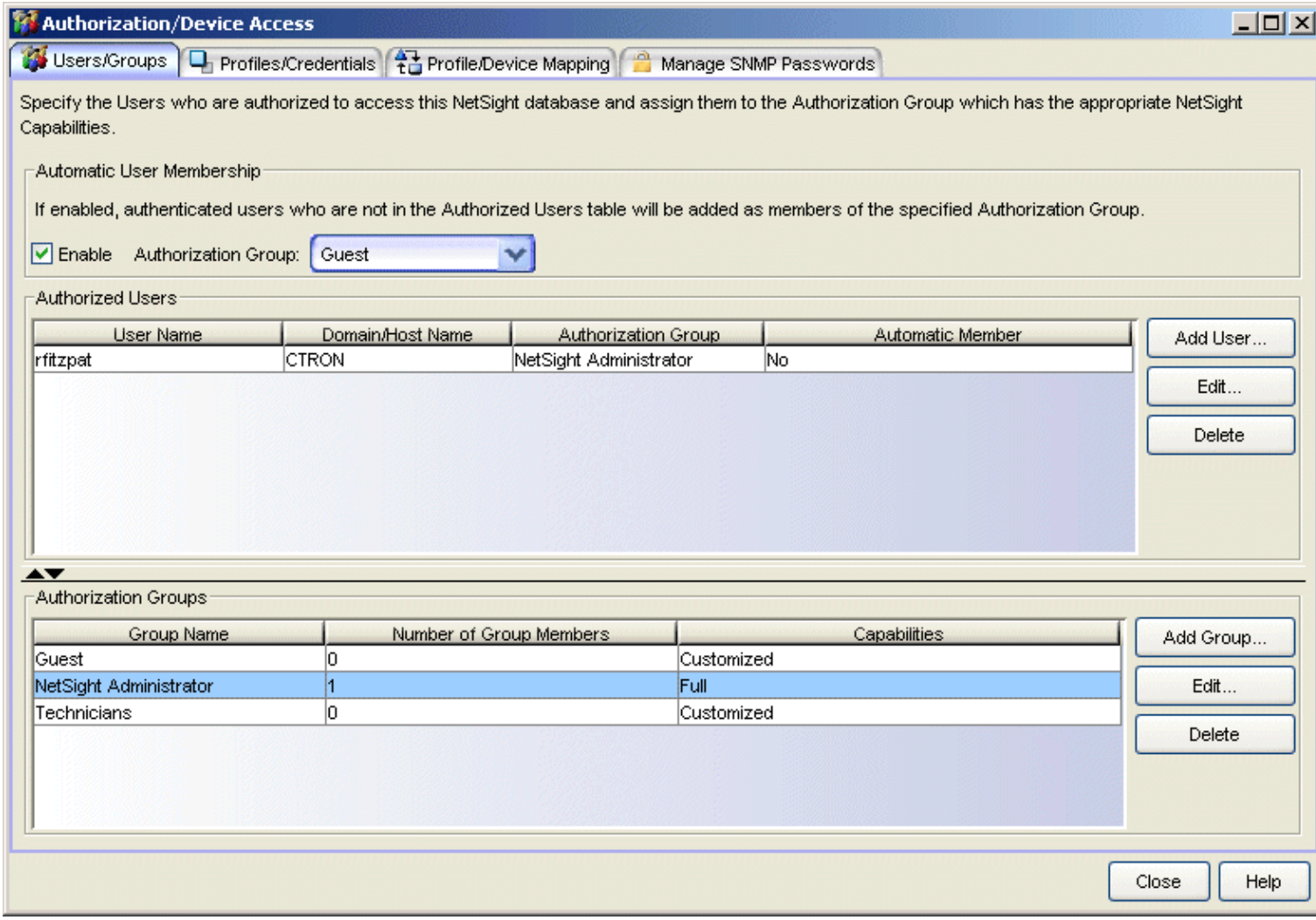
# Authorization/Device Access Users/Groups Tab

Use this tab to specify users who are authorized to access the NetSight database, and assign those users to authorization groups that define their access privileges to application features. Access privileges (called *Capabilities*) are associated with authorization groups. Based on their membership in a particular authorization group, users are granted specific capabilities in the application. For example, you may have an authorization group called "IT Staff" that grants access to a wide range of capabilities, while another authorization group called "Guest" grants a very limited range of capabilities.

**NOTE:** The NetSight Administrator authorization group is automatically created during installation and is granted Full capabilities. The NetSight Administrator group cannot be deleted and its capabilities cannot be changed.

Begin by creating your authorization groups and specifying the capabilities for that group. Then, create a list of your authorized users and assign each user to a specific group. For complete instructions, see How to Manage Users and Groups.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Automatic User Membership***

The **Automatic User Membership** feature lets you specify an authorization group for users that log in without having been previously assigned to a group. This lets you control the capabilities for these users. Users that are automatically added to a group by this feature are indicated by a *Yes* in the Automatic Member column of the Authorized Users table.

***Enable***

When checked, users who are not in the Authorized Users table are automatically added to the selected group the first time that they log in.

***Authorization Group***

Use the drop−down list to select the desired authorization group.

***Authorized Users Table***

This table lists all of the users who are authorized to access the NetSight database. From here you can add, edit, and delete users and define a user's membership in an authorization group. Each entry shows the user name, domain, and group membership for the user. Users can be members of only one group.

***User Name***

This column lists users that have been created as authorized users.

***Domain/Host Name***

The user's domain/hostname that will be used to authenticate to the NetSight database.

***Authorization Group***

The authorization group where the user is a member.

***Automatic Member***

**Yes** indicates that the associated user was not a previously authorized user and, as a result was automatically added to the **Automatic User Membership − Authorization Group**. **No** indicates that the associated user is an authorized user that was created by the NetSight Administrator.

***Authorization Groups Table***

This table lists all of the groups that have been created.

***Group Name***

This is the name assigned to the group. The NetSight Administrator group is created during installation and is granted Full capabilities and access. The NetSight Administrator group cannot be deleted and its capabilities can be viewed, but cannot be changed.

***Number of Group Members***

This is the number of current members in the associated group.

***Capabilities***

This column summarizes the capabilities granted to the associated group: Full (all capabilities) or Customized (a subset of capabilities).

## Buttons

***Add User***

Opens the Add User window where you can define the username, domain, and authorization group that will be used by a new user.

***Edit (User)***

Opens the Edit User window where you can modify the domain or group membership for a selected user.

***Delete (User)***

Removes a selected User from the Authorized Users table.

***Add Group***

Opens the Add Group window where you can define the capabilities and settings for a new group.

***Edit (Group)***

Opens the Edit Group window where you can modify the capabilities and settings for a selected group.

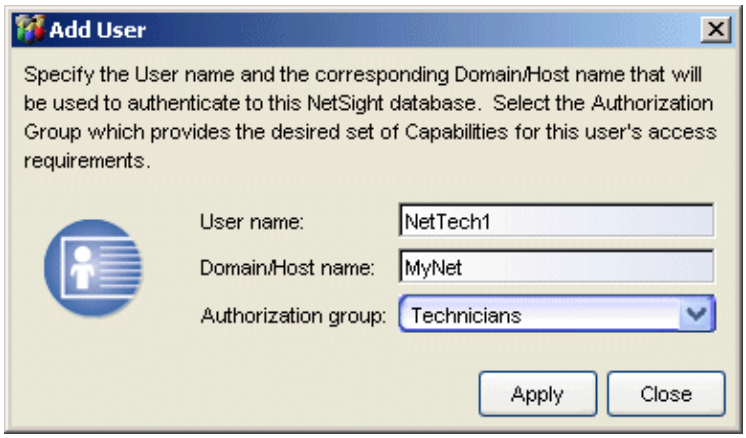
***Delete (Group)***

Removes the selected Group from the Groups table.

# Add/Edit User Window

This window lets you define an authorized user's user name, domain, and membership in an authorization group.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***


Add User
Specify the User name and the corresponding Domain/Host name that will be used to authenticate to this NetSight database. Select the Authorization Group which provides the desired set of Capabilities for this user's access requirements.
User name:
NetTech1
Domain/Host name:
MyNet
Authorization group:
Technicians
Apply
Close

***User name***

The name used for this authorized user.

***Domain/Host name***

The user's domain/hostname that will be used to authenticate to the NetSight database.

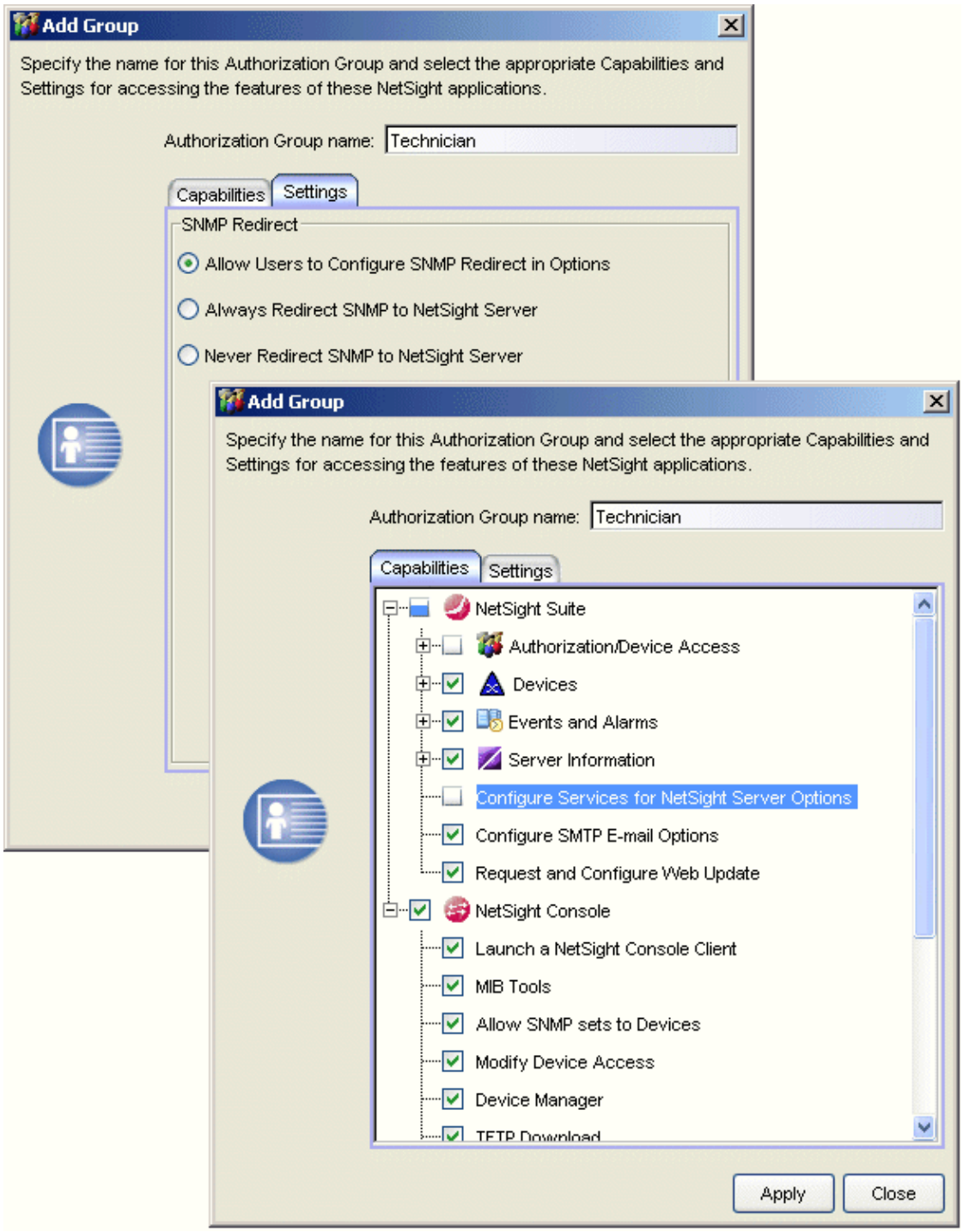
***Authorization Group***

Use the drop−down list to select the authorization group where this user will be a member.

# Add/Edit Group Window

This window lets you define a new group or edit an existing group.

***Click areas in the windows for more information.***


Add Group
Specify the name for this Authorization Group and select the appropriate Capabilities and Settings for accessing the features of these NetSight applications.
Authorization Group name: Technician
Capabilities
Settings
SNMP Redirect
Allow Users to Configure SNMP Redirect in Options
Always Redirect SNMP to NetSight Server
Never Redirect SNMP to NetSight Server
Add Group
Specify the name for this Authorization Group and select the appropriate Capabilities and Settings for accessing the features of these NetSight applications.
Authorization Group name: Technician
Capabilities
Settings
NetSight Suite
Authorization/Device Access
Devices
Events and Alarms
Server Information
Configure Services for NetSight Server Options
Configure SMTP E-mail Options
Request and Configure Web Update
NetSight Console
Launch a NetSight Console Client
MIB Tools
Allow SNMP sets to Devices
Modify Device Access
Device Manager
TFTP Download
Apply
Close

***Group Name***

This is the name given to the group. When adding a group, you can enter any text string that is descriptive of the members of this group.

***Capabilities Tab***

Expand the Capabilities tree in this tab and select the specific capabilities to be granted to users that are members of this group. The capabilities are divided into suite−wide and application−specific capabilities. Access to a particular capability is granted when it is checked in the tree.

***Settings Tab***

The Settings tab configures how SNMP requests will be handled for users that are members of this group.

***Allow Users to Configure SNMP Redirect in Options***

Lets users that are members of this group edit the Suite−wide Option setting for Client/Server SNMP Redirect.

***Always Redirect SNMP to NetSight Server***

Redirects all SNMP requests to the NetSight Server for users that are members of this group, regardless of the Suite−wide Option setting for Client/Server SNMP Redirect.

***Never Redirect SNMP to NetSight Server***

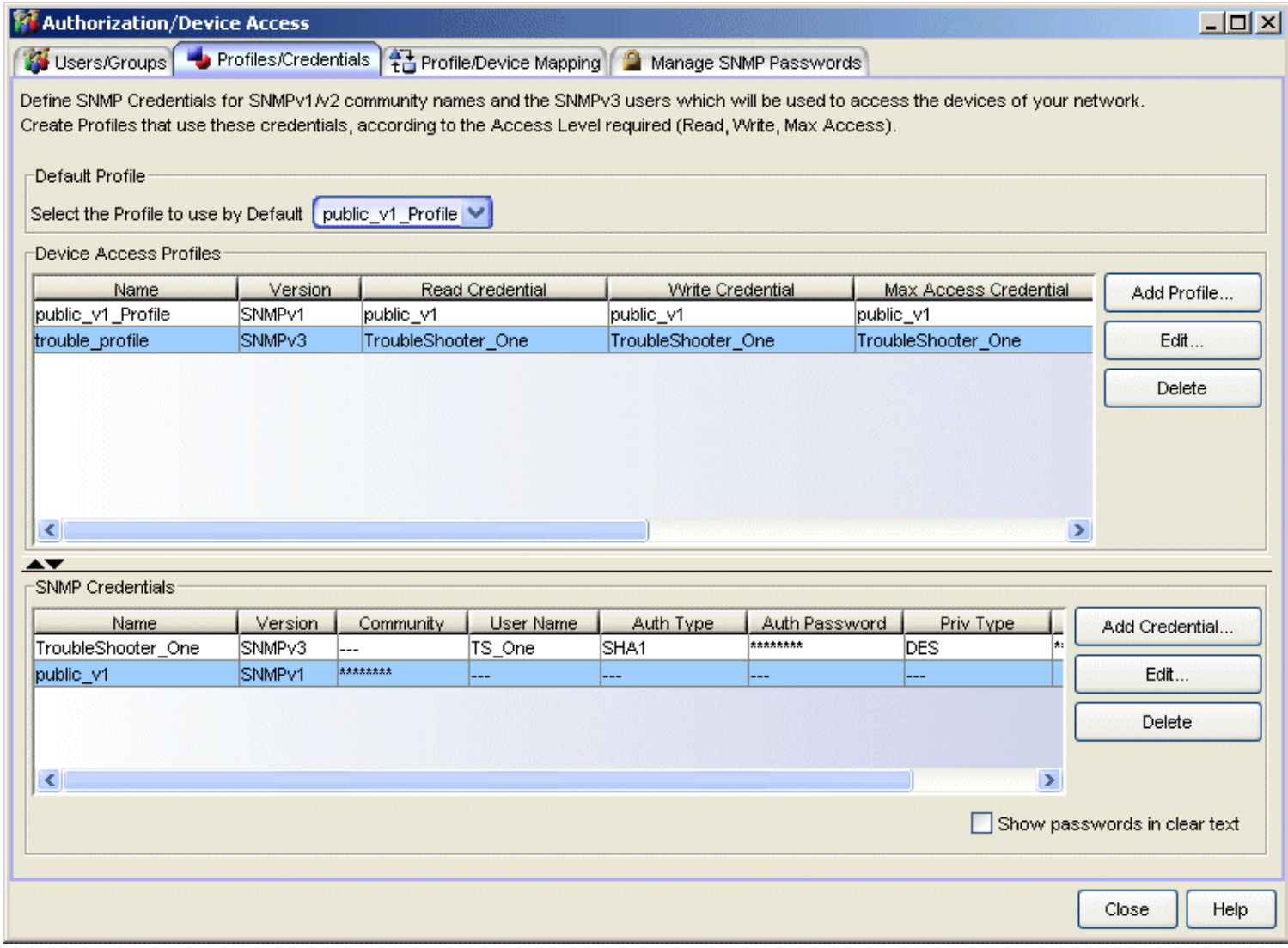
Never redirects SNMP requests to the NetSight Server for users that are members of this group, regardless of the Suite−wide Option setting for Client/Server SNMP Redirect.

# Authorization/Device Access Profiles/Credentials Tab

NetSight applications access devices to control certain device functions (*SNMP sets*) and retrieve information for device properties views, FlexViews and periodic polling (*SNMP gets*). This tab lets you manage *credentials* that define the access privileges required for SNMPv1, SNMPv2, and SNMPv3, and *profiles* that use the credentials for various access levels. Two elements are involved with access management:

- **Credentials** − define the SNMPv1/SNMPv2 community names and SNMPv3 values that will be used to access your network devices. Credentials are created:
  - Manually using the **Add Credential** button
  - Imported from a file in NetSight Generated Format (.ngf) using the **Import from Device List**.
- **Profiles** − are assigned to device models in the NetSight database. They identify the credentials that are used for the various access levels when communicating with the device. Profiles are created using the **Add Profile** button.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Default Profile:***

This drop−down list lets you specify a profile that will be used by default to access a device.

***Profiles Table***

This table lists all of the profiles that have been created.

The public_v1_Profile is automatically created during Console installation and cannot be deleted.

***Name***

This is the name assigned when the profile was created.

***Version***

This is the SNMP protocol version for the profile. Profiles can be configured for **SNMPv1**, **SNMPv2c**, or as **SNMPv3**.

***Read, Write, Max Access Credential***

When the **Version** is SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c, the Read, Write, and Max Access columns in the table contain the Community Name for each access level. When the **Version** is SNMPv3, the Read, Write, and Max Access columns in the table contain the credential specified for each access level.

***Credentials Table***

This table lists all of the credentials that have been created in the NetSight database. The public_v1 credential is automatically created during Console installation and cannot be deleted.

***Name***

This column lists names assigned to credentials that have been created in the NetSight database.

***Version***

This is the SNMP protocol version for the credential. Credentials can be configured for **SNMPv1**, **SNMPv2c**, or as **SNMPv3**.

***Community***

For SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c credentials, this is the Community Name used for device access.

***User Name***

For SNMPv3 credentials, this is the User Name used for device access.

***Auth Type, Priv Type***

For SNMPv3 credentials, these columns show the authentication protocol (None, MD5, or SHA) and privacy protocol (None or DES) used by the credential.

***Show passwords in clear text***

When this option is checked, passwords and community names appear as text. The default setting for this option is unchecked, and passwords and community names appear as a string of asterisks.

## Buttons

***Add Profile***

Opens the Add Profile window where you can select the SNMP version and define the profile name and passwords/community names used by the profile.

***Edit (Profile)***

Opens the Edit Profile window where you can modify the SNMP version and passwords/community names used by a selected profile.

***Delete (Profile)***

Removes the selected Profile from the Groups table. You cannot delete the profile that is currently selected to be the **Default Profile**.

***Add Credential***

Opens the Add Credential window where you can define new credentials.

***Edit (Credential)***

Opens the Edit Credential window where you can modify a credential selected from the Credentials table.

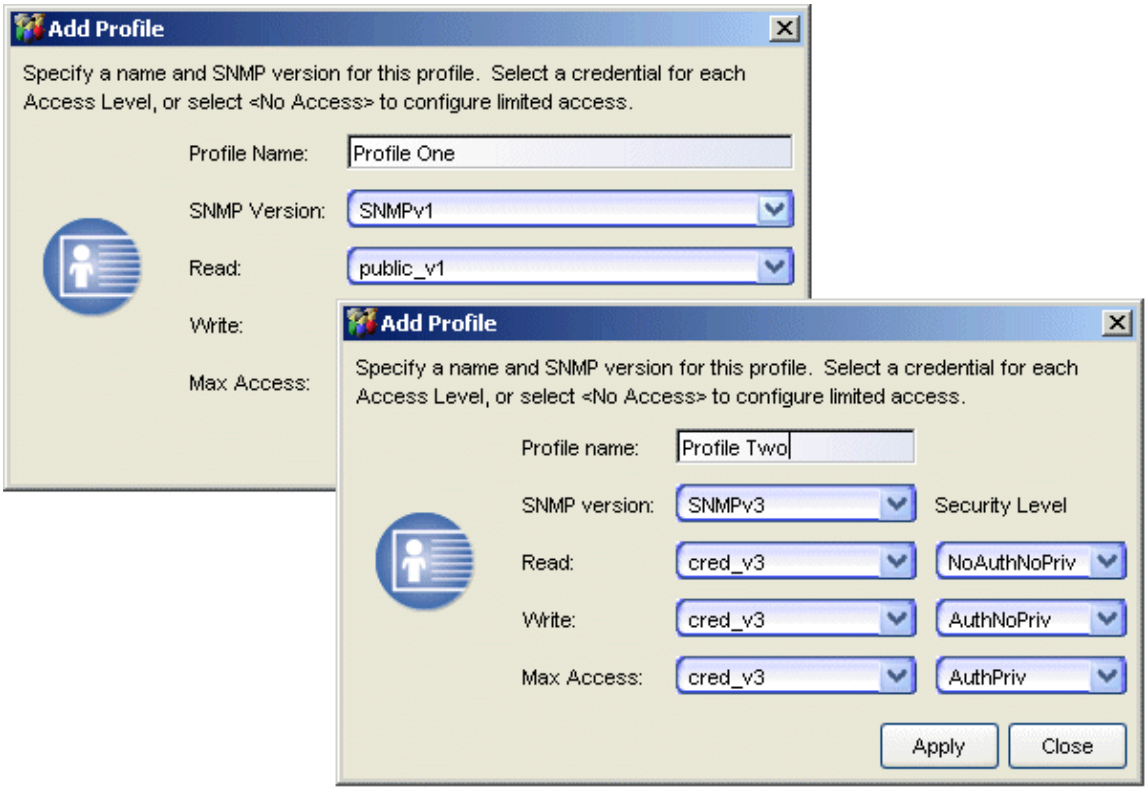
***Delete (Credential)***

Removes a selected credential from the Credentials table.

# Add/Edit Profile Window

This window lets you define the SNMP Credentials for SNMPv1/SNMPv2 Community Names and for SNMPv3 users that will be granted access to your network devices. The Add Profile window lets you create a new profile and the Edit Profile window lets you modify an existing profile.

***Click areas in the windows for more information.***




***Profile Name***

A unique name (up to 32 characters) that you assign to this profile.

When editing an existing profile, you can select a profile from the table to modify its settings. However, you cannot change the name of an existing profile.

***SNMP Version***

This is the SNMP protocol version for the profile. Profiles can be configured for **SNMPv1**, **SNMPv2c**, or as **SNMPv3**. When either SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c is selected, the editor provides fields where you can configure access levels using Community Names. With SNMPv3 selected, you can configure access levels using Credentials and Security Levels.

***Read, Write, Max Access***

***SNMPv1, SNMPv2c***

The Read, Write, Max Access define the community names used for these levels of access.

- **Read** − This Community Name is used for *get* operations.
- **Write** − This Community Name is used for *set* operations.
- **Max Access** − This Community Name is used for *set* operations that require administrative access, such as changing community names.

***SNMPv3***

The Read, Write, Max Access levels are defined by Credentials and Security Level:

***Credentials***

Credential Names are assigned to each of the three SNMPv3 access levels that are used for the Read, Write and Max Access operations.

- **Read** − used for read operations (*gets*).
- **Write** − used for write operations (*sets*).

- **Max Access** − used for write operations (*set* ) that require administrative access.

***Security Level***

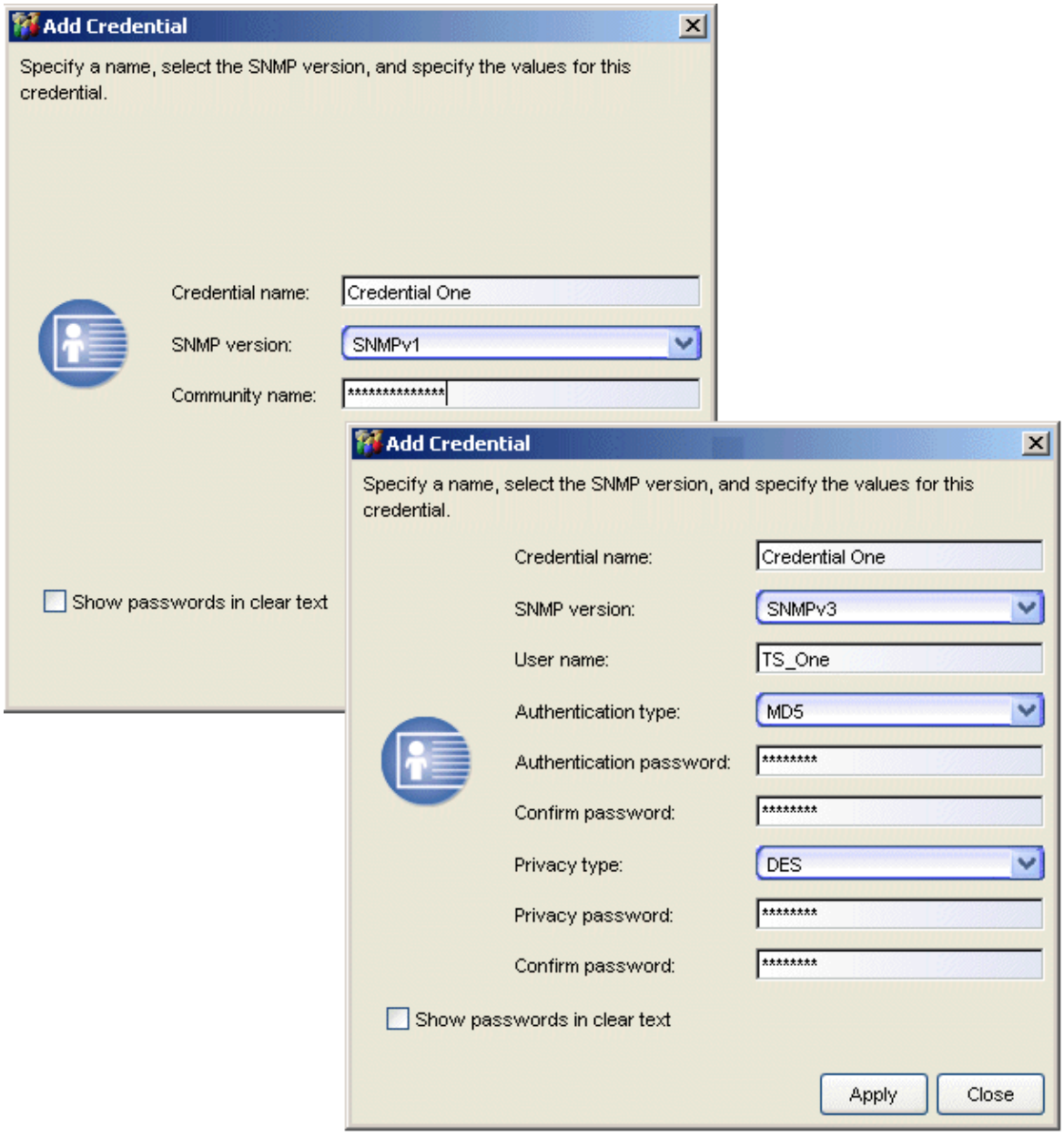
Each access level can be assigned a security level:

- **AuthPriv** − Highest security level requiring authentication and privacy (encrypted information).
- **AuthNoPriv** − Requires authentication, but unencrypted information.
- **NoAuthNoPriv** − Neither authentication nor privacy required.

# Add/Edit Credential Window

This window lets you define or edit the names and community names/passwords for credentials.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***



***Credential Name***

A unique name (up to 32 characters) that you assign to this access credential. You can define a new credential or select a name from the table to modify settings for an existing credential. You cannot edit the name of an existing credential.

***SNMP Version***

This is the SNMP protocol version for the credential. Credentials can be configured for **SNMPv1**, **SNMPv2**, or as **SNMPv3**. When either SNMPv1 or SNMPv2 is selected, the window provides fields where you can configure access levels using Community Names. With SNMPv3 selected, you can configure access levels using Authentication and Privacy Types.

***Community Name***

For SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c credentials, this is the Community Name used for device access.

***User Name***

For SNMPv3 credentials, this is the User Name used for device access.

***Authentication Type***

For SNMPv3 credentials, select **MD5**, **SHA1,** or **None**, from this drop−down list .

***Specify/Confirm Password***

This is the password (between 1 and 64 characters in length) that will be used to determine Authentication. These fields are disabled for Authentication Type, **None**. If an existing password is changed and the credential is currently used with a profile that is applied to one or more devices, a confirmation dialog is opened to determine how the changes will be handled. You will be asked if you want to change the password on the device(s). You can then select the devices where the password will be changed and, if this user is a valid user on the device(s), then the new password will be set on the device.

**NOTE:** SNMPv1 profiles can be set on device(s) using Console's Set Profile on Device feature of the **Properties (Access)** tab.

***Privacy Type***

For SNMPv3 credentials, select **DES** or **None** from this drop−down list. These settings are disabled if Authentication Type **None** is selected.

***Specify/Confirm Password***

This is the password (between 1 and 64 characters in length) that will be used to determine Privacy. These fields are disabled for Privacy Type, **None**. If an existing password is changed and the credential is currently used with a profile that is applied to one or more devices, a confirmation dialog is opened to determine how the changes will be handled. You will be asked if you want to change the password on the device(s). You can then select the devices where the password will be changed and, if this user is a valid user on the device(s), then the new password will be set on the device.

**NOTE:** SNMPv1 profiles can be set on device(s) using the Set Profile on Device feature of Console's Set Profile on Device feature of the **Properties (Access)** tab.

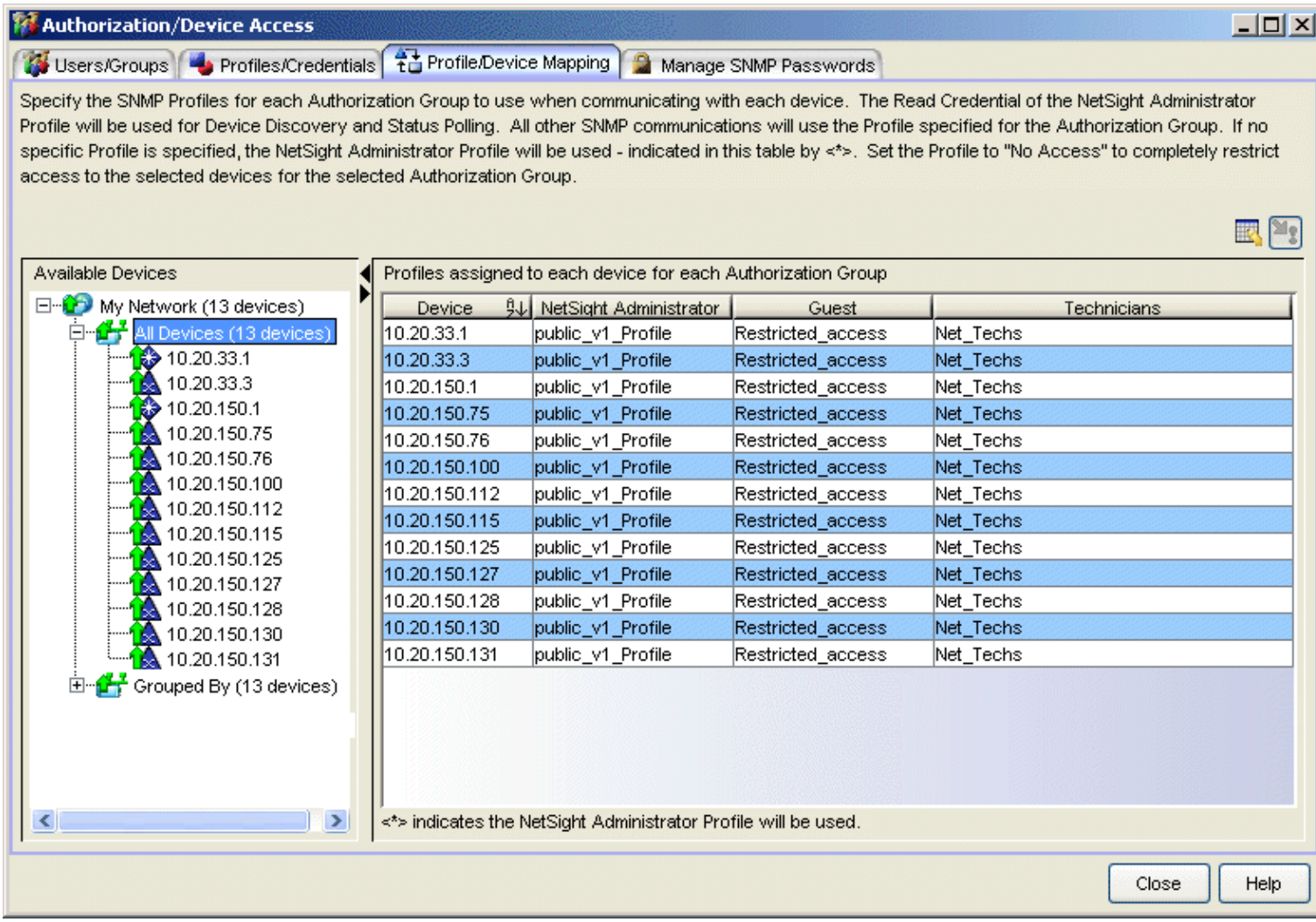
***Show passwords in clear text***

When this option is checked, passwords and community names appear as text. The default setting for this option is unchecked and passwords and community names appear as a string of asterisks.

# Authorization/Device Access
# Profile/Device Mapping Tab

This tab lets you define the specific Profiles to be used by users in each Authorization Group when communicating with network devices. The view consists of a device tree in the left panel where you select devices, and a table in the right panel that lists the current device profile assignments. The Table Editor button activates the editing row where profile selections are made.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***


Authorization/Device Access
Users/Groups
Profiles/Credentials
Profile/Device Mapping
Manage SNMP Passwords
Specify the SNMP Profiles for each Authorization Group to use when communicating with each device. The Read Credential of the NetSight Administrator Profile will be used for Device Discovery and Status Polling. All other SNMP communications will use the Profile specified for the Authorization Group. If no specific Profile is specified, the NetSight Administrator Profile will be used - indicated in this table by <*>. Set the Profile to "No Access" to completely restrict access to the selected devices for the selected Authorization Group.
Available Devices
My Network (13 devices)
All Devices (13 devices)
10.20.33.1
10.20.33.3
10.20.150.1
10.20.150.75
10.20.150.76
10.20.150.100
10.20.150.112
10.20.150.115
10.20.150.125
10.20.150.127
10.20.150.128
10.20.150.130
10.20.150.131
Grouped By (13 devices)
Profiles assigned to each device for each Authorization Group
Device
NetSight Administrator
Guest
Technicians
10.20.33.1 public_v1_Profile Restricted_access Net_Techs
10.20.33.3 public_v1_Profile Restricted_access Net_Techs
10.20.150.1 public_v1_Profile Restricted_access Net_Techs
10.20.150.75 public_v1_Profile Restricted_access Net_Techs
10.20.150.76 public_v1_Profile Restricted_access Net_Techs
10.20.150.100 public_v1_Profile Restricted_access Net_Techs
10.20.150.112 public_v1_Profile Restricted_access Net_Techs
10.20.150.115 public_v1_Profile Restricted_access Net_Techs
10.20.150.125 public_v1_Profile Restricted_access Net_Techs
10.20.150.127 public_v1_Profile Restricted_access Net_Techs
10.20.150.128 public_v1_Profile Restricted_access Net_Techs
10.20.150.130 public_v1_Profile Restricted_access Net_Techs
10.20.150.131 public_v1_Profile Restricted_access Net_Techs
<*> indicates the NetSight Administrator Profile will be used.
Close
Help

***Device Tree***

The left panel contains a device tree, where you select the devices you want to view or configure.

***Profile/Device Mapping Table***

This table lists all of the selected devices and shows a column for the **NetSight Administrator Group** and each *Authorization Group* you have defined. The *NetSight Administrator* column shows

the profile used by the NetSight Administrator group. The Profile listed/selected for each Authorization Group column will be used by that group when communicating with the associated device and, as a result, defines the level of access granted to users that are members of that Authorization Group.

***Table Editor Row***

This row is visible when the Show/Hide Table Editor button is toggled to make the Table Editor visible. The drop down list for each Authorization Group column contains all of the Profiles that have been created in the NetSight database, including *Ping Only*, *No Access*, and the profile selected on the Profiles/Credentials tab as the *Default* profile. Selecting a profile in the Table Editor row alters the value for that entry in the row(s) selected in the table. Once you select a profile to be changed for your selected column(s), a green exclamation mark (!) marks the cells that have been changed (but not Applied) and the **Apply** button becomes active. Clicking the (Show/Hide Table Editor button) at this point cancels your changes, restores the original profiles, and hides the Table Editor.

Clicking **Apply** sets the profiles that you've changed for the selected devices, removes the !, and hides the Table Editor row.

## Buttons

***Show/Hide Table Editor***

This button toggles the Table Editor, a row at the bottom of the table that allows you to define a profile for each Authorization Group. Use the drop down list to select a profile for each group, and then click **Apply**.

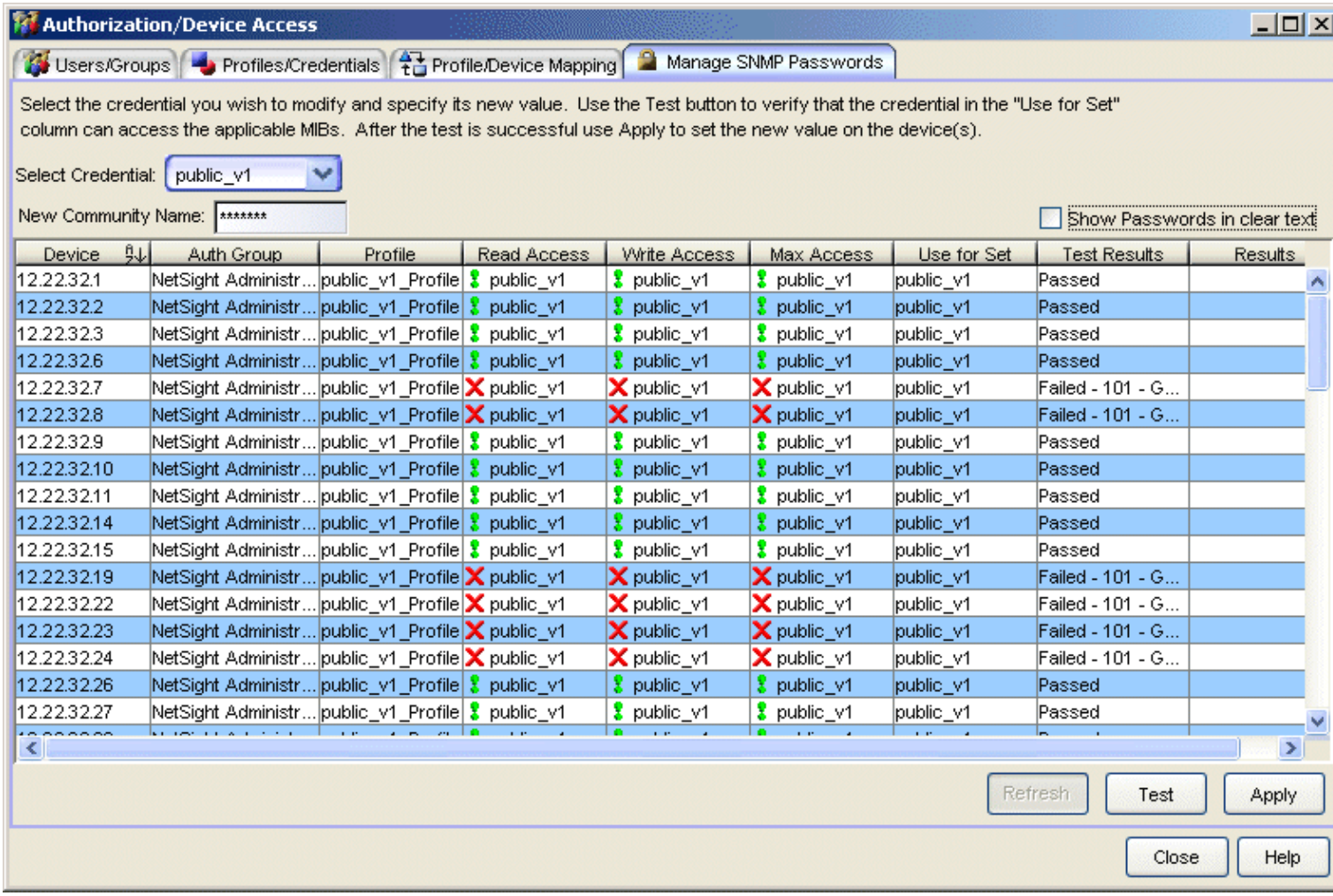
***Apply***

This button is active when the Table Editor is enabled. Apply sets your profile selections for the Authorization Groups, clears the ! from the table, and hides the table editor row.

# Authorization/Device Access
# Manage SNMP Passwords Tab

This tab lets you collectively manage the credentials that have been set on your network's devices. When a particular credential is selected from the drop−down list above the table, the table lists the devices where that credential/password is set. When an SNMPv1 or SNMPv2 credential is selected, you can define a *New Community Name* for access to the devices in the table. When an SNMPv3 credential is selected, you can define both the *Authentication* password and the *Privacy* password for access to the devices in the table. You can assess the impact of applying new passwords on your devices before actually applying them by clicking **Test** and checking the information in the **Test Results** column.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***


Authorization/Device Access
Users/Groups
Profiles/Credentials
Profile/Device Mapping
Manage SNMP Passwords
Select the credential you wish to modify and specify its new value. Use the Test button to verify that the credential in the "Use for Set" column can access the applicable MIBs. After the test is successful use Apply to set the new value on the device(s).
Select Credential: public_v1
New Community Name: *******
Show Passwords in clear text
Device
Auth Group
Profile
Read Access
Write Access
Max Access
Use for Set
Test Results
Results
12.22.32.1 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Passed
12.22.32.2 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Passed
12.22.32.3 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Passed
12.22.32.6 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Passed
12.22.32.7 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Failed - 101 - G...
12.22.32.8 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Failed - 101 - G...
12.22.32.9 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Passed
12.22.32.10 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Passed
12.22.32.11 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Passed
12.22.32.14 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Passed
12.22.32.15 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Passed
12.22.32.19 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Failed - 101 - G...
12.22.32.22 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Failed - 101 - G...
12.22.32.23 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Failed - 101 - G...
12.22.32.24 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Failed - 101 - G...
12.22.32.26 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Passed
12.22.32.27 NetSight Administr... public_v1_Profile public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 public_v1 Passed
Refresh
Test
Apply
Close
Help

***Select Credential***

This drop−down list contains all of the Credentials that have been created in the NetSight database.

***New Community Name***

The new (SNMPv1/2) community name that will be used for access to the associated device(s).

***Authentication/Privacy***

The new SNMPv3 passwords that will be used for access to the associated device(s).

***Show Passwords in Clear Text***

When checked, the passwords are shown in text. When unchecked, the passwords are shown as a string of asterisks.

***Credentials Table***

This table lists all of the devices where the selected credential can be used.

***Device***

The list of devices where the currently selected credential can be used to access the device.

***Auth Group***

This is the Authorization Group(s) that are granted access to the associated device.

***Profile***

This is the profile used by the associated Authorization Group for access to the device.

***Read, Write, Max Access***

These columns show the credential used for each access level.

***Use for Set***

Shows the credential that is used with the SNMP Set to change the credential on the device.

***Test Results***

After clicking Test, this column shows the results that can be expected if the credential changes are actually applied to devices.

***Results***

After clicking **Apply**, this column shows the results of the credential changes that were applied to devices.

## Buttons

***Refresh***

Updates the table when information has changed.

***Test***

This button lets you view the results that can be expected if your credential changes are actually applied to the devices.

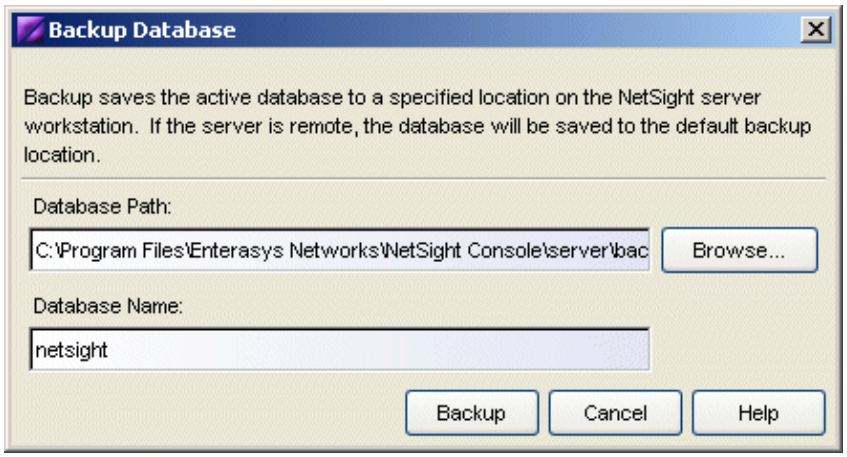
***Apply***

Sets your credential changes on the devices in the table.

# Backup Database Window

Use the Backup Database window to save the currently active database to a file on the NetSight Server workstation. If the NetSight Server is local, you can specify a directory path where you would like the backup file stored. If the server is remote, the database will be saved to the default database backup location. You can access this window by clicking the **Backup** button in the Database tab of the Server Information window.

***Click the graphic for more information.***


Backup Database
Backup saves the active database to a specified location on the NetSight server workstation. If the server is remote, the database will be saved to the default backup location.
Database Path:
C:\Program Files\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\bac
Browse...
Database Name:
netsight
Backup
Cancel
Help

***Database Path***

The default database backup location. If the NetSight Server is local, you can specify an alternate backup directory by entering a path to the directory, or using the **Browse** button to navigate to the directory. If the server is remote, the database will be saved to the default database backup location.

***Database Name***

Enter a name for the database backup file.

## Buttons

***Backup***

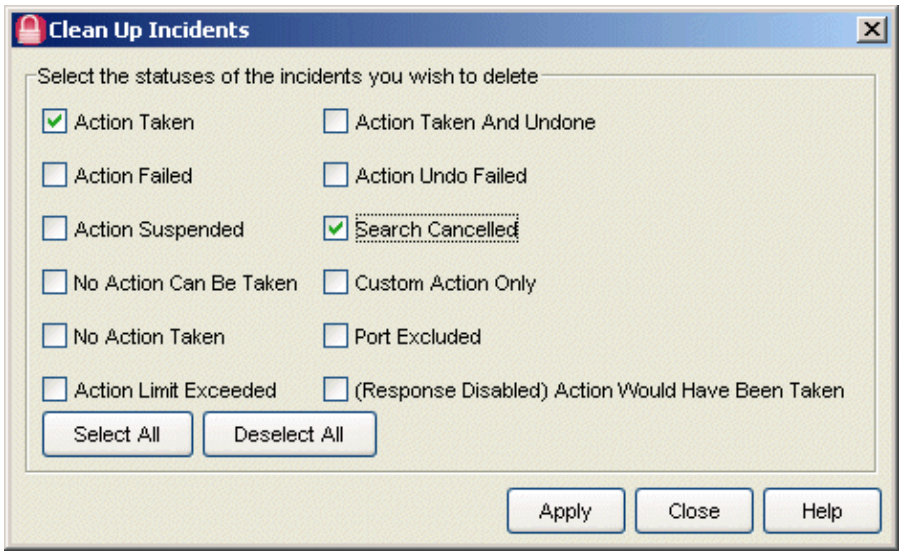
Starts the backup operation.

# Clean Up Incidents Window

The Clean Up Incidents window lets you delete incidents from the Activity Monitor table based on incident status. Use the checkboxes to select the statuses of the incidents you want to delete. For more information on each status, see the Icon/Status section of the Activity Monitor Help topic.

The Clean Up Incidents window is accessed by clicking the **Clean Up Incidents** button in the Activity Monitor window.

***Clean Up Incidents Window***



# Configure Server Window

The Configure Server window allows you to configure various NetSight Server parameters. The window has a right−panel view that changes depending on what you have selected in the left−panel tree. You can access this window by clicking the **Configure** button in the Server Information window. You must be assigned the appropriate user capabilities to access and use this window.

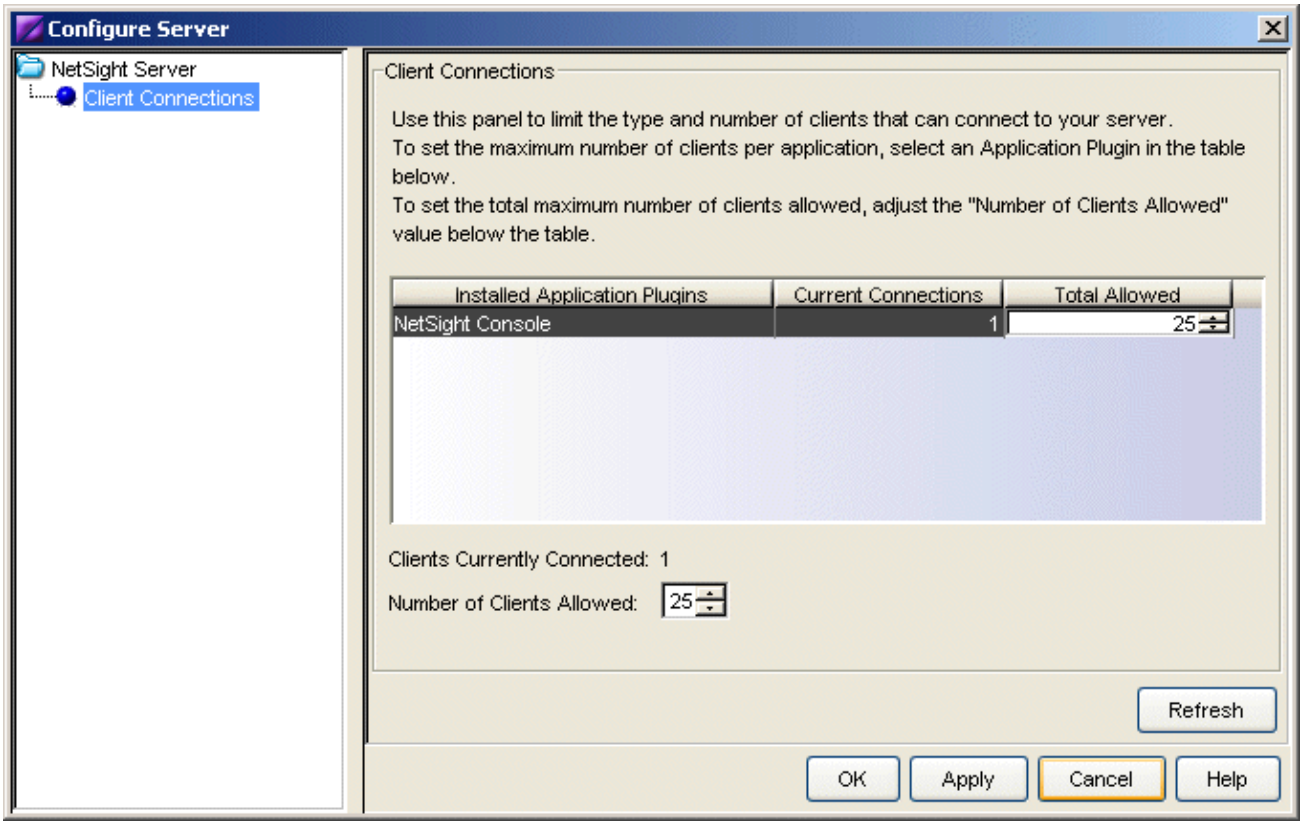
**Information on the following Configure Server view:**

- Client Connections

## Client Connections

Selecting Client Connections in the left panel of the Configure Server window provides the following view where you can see the number of current client connections for each installed plugin application, and change the maximum number of connections allowed for each plugin and the NetSight Server.

***Click the graphic for more information.***


Configure Server
NetSight Server
Client Connections
Client Connections
Use this panel to limit the type and number of clients that can connect to your server.
To set the maximum number of clients per application, select an Application Plugin in the table below.
To set the total maximum number of clients allowed, adjust the "Number of Clients Allowed" value below the table.
Installed Application Plugins
Current Connections
Total Allowed
NetSight Console
1
25
Clients Currently Connected: 1
Number of Clients Allowed:
25
Refresh
OK
Apply
Cancel
Help

***Installed Application Plugins***

The name of the installed plugin application with clients connecting to the NetSight Server.

***Current Connections***

The number of current client connections for this plugin application.

***Total Allowed***

The maximum number of client connections allowed for this plugin application. Select this field and use the arrows to change the number, if desired.

***Clients Currently Connected***

The total number of clients currently connected to the NetSight Server.

***Number of Clients Allowed***

The maximum number of concurrent client connections allowed by the NetSight Server. Use the arrows to change the number, if desired. This number should be set to the total number of clients you want to allow to connect to your server.

## Buttons

***Refresh***

Refreshes the current connection information.

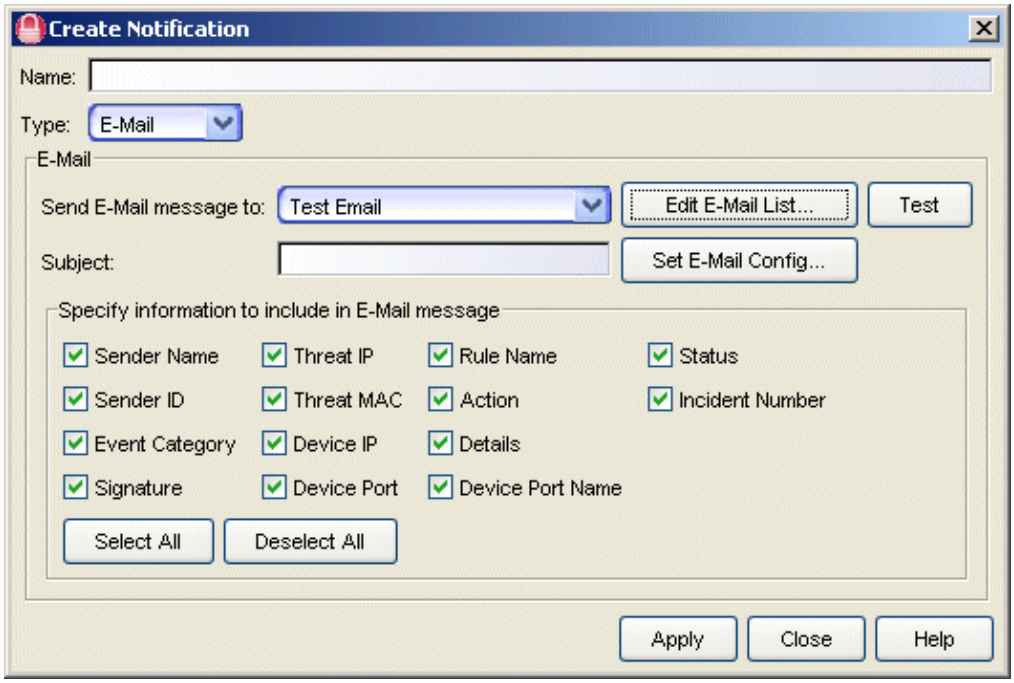
# Create/Edit Notification Window

This window lets you create or edit notifications that are activated with your response to network threats. The window takes several forms depending on the type of notification being created or edited. Use the drop−down menu at the top of the window to select the type of notification you want to create. The appropriate fields are automatically provided.

## E−Mail Notification

This window lets you configure E−Mail (message) notifications that will be triggered with your response to network threats.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Name***

The name assigned to this notification.

***Type***

Set the Type to E−Mail for this window.

***Send E−Mail message to:***

Use this drop−down menu to select one of your pre−defined E−Mail lists. If no lists have been defined, the menu will be empty and you should click the Edit E−Mail List button to define a list.

***Subject***

Enter the subject for the notification E−Mail message here.

***Set E−Mail Config***

This button opens the Options − SMTP E−Mail Server view where you can specify an Outgoing SMTP E−Mail Server and a Sender address that will appear as the sender in E−Mail notifications.

***Specify information to include in E−Mail message***

These check boxes let you select elements of the event information to be added to your E−Mail notification message. The **Select All** button places a check in all of the boxes and the **Deselect All** button removes checks from all of the boxes. The information is added to your message as unformatted, space−delimited text.

## Buttons

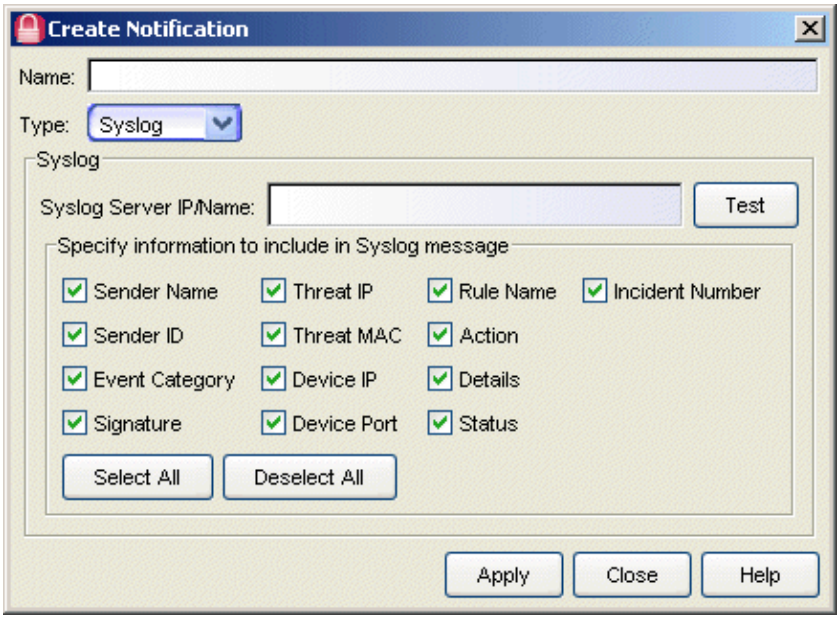
***Test***

This button allows sending a test message to simulate a notification sent in response to a network threat.

# Syslog

This window lets you configure notifications to create a Syslog entry.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Name***

The name assigned to this notification.

***Type***

Set the Type to Syslog for this window.

***Syslog Server IP/Name***

This is the IP address or hostname that identifies the Syslog server where the message will be sent.

***Specify information to include in Syslog message***

These checkboxes let you select elements of the event information to be added to your Syslog notification message. The **Select All** button places a check in all of the boxes and the **Deselect All** button removes checks from all of the boxes. The information is added to your message as unformatted, space−delimited text.

## Buttons

***Test***

This button allows sending a test syslog message to simulate a notification sent in response to a network threat.

# SNMP Trap

This window lets you configure notifications that send a SNMP Trap that will be triggered with your response to network threats.

***Click areas of the window for more information.***

***Name***

The name assigned to this notification.

***Type***

Set the Type to SNMP Trap for this window.

***SNMPv3 User Name***

This is the user name for the credential that will be used when sending the trap to the Trap Receiver.

***Authentication Type***

**MD5** or **SHA1** or **None**, selected from this drop−down list.

***Authentication Password***

This is the password (between 1 and 64 characters in length) that will be used to determine Authentication. This field is disabled for Authentication Type, **None**.

***Privacy Type***

**DES** or **None**, selected from this drop−down list. These settings are disabled if Authentication Type **None** is selected.

***Privacy Password***

This is the password (between 1 and 64 characters in length) that will be used to determine Privacy. This field is disabled for Privacy Type, **None**.

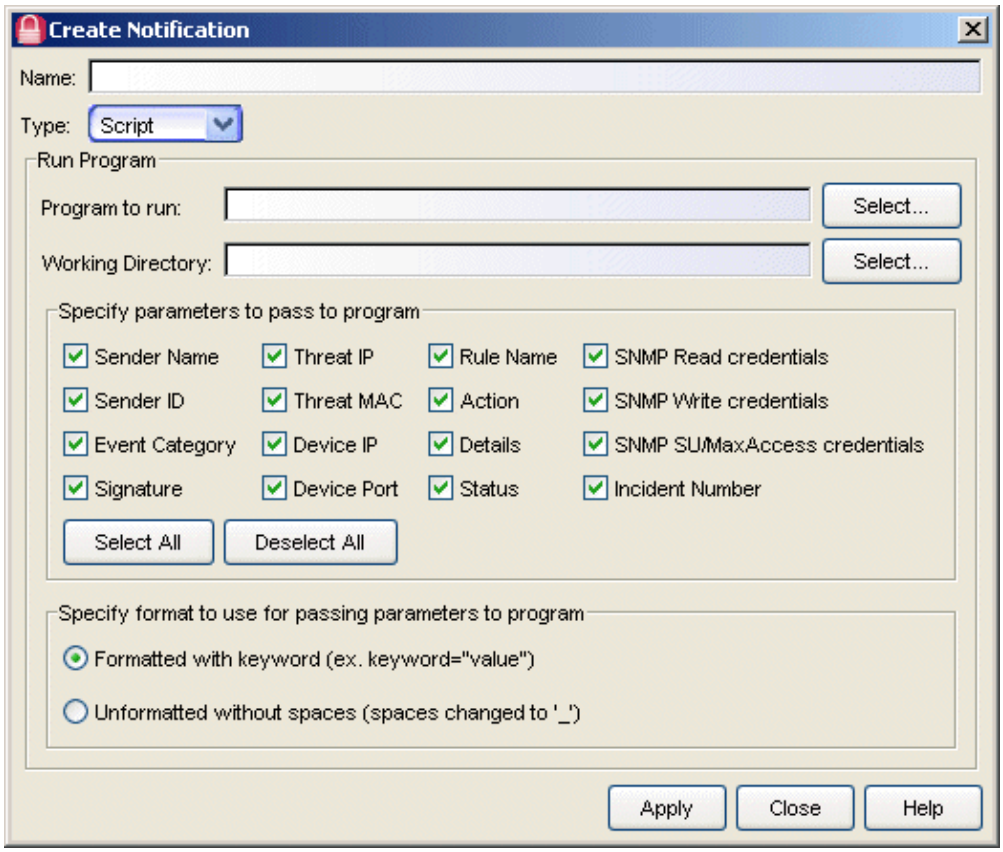
***Trap Receiver***

The IP address for a trap receiver (the system where devices will send traps). Valid trap receivers are systems running a SNMPTrap Service.

# Script

This window lets you identify a script that will be executed with your response to network threats.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Name***

The name assigned to this notification.

***Type***

Set the Type to Script for this window.

***Program to run***

This field defines the script that will be launched as this Custom Action. Scripts must be stored in the <*install area*>\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\plugins\AutoSecMgr\scripts directory. Type a script name, if known, or use the **Select** button to open a file browser window and choose a script.

The **Program to run** field does not allow using options. For example, you cannot enter `myscript.bat –i <IP Address> –m <MAC Address>` in the Program to run field.

**TIP:** To execute a script with options, create a script without options that executes another script that has options (Windows only). For example:

1. Create a script named, `asm_script.bat` with an entry to call `myscript.bat` such as:

   C:\Program Files\My Custom Files\myscript.bat –i %1 −m %2".
2. Uncheck all but the **Threat IP** and **Threat MAC** checkboxes and select **Unformatted without spaces** (you don't want to send any keyword (thip= or thmac=) to your script.). The variable %1 returns <*Threat IP Address*> and %2 returns the <*Threat MAC Address*>

   If you are using PERL script, you might want to use a different argument variable, such as $ARGV[0] (First argument) or @ARGV (all arguments). Also, using the shell script is similar to a Windows batch file script (%1 for the first argument, %* for the all arguments).

***Working Directory***

This is the path to a directory from which the script will be executed. Any path references within your script that are not absolute paths, will be relative to this directory. Enter a path or use the **Select** button to open a file browser window and choose a directory.

***Specify parameters to pass...***

These check boxes let you select elements of the event information to be passed as parameters to your program. The **Select All** button places a check in all of the boxes and the **Deselect All** button removes checks from all of the boxes.

***Specify format to use...***

This area lets you select the format that will be used to pass the selected parameters to your program:

***Formatted with keyword...***

When selected, the parameters are passed using a format that includes a keyword associated with each parameter (e.g., **`keyword="value"`**). So, for example, if **Sender Name** is selected as a parameter, the keyword **sname** is used and the information passed to the script would be **`sname="dragon_id"`** followed by a space and then the keyword and value for the next parameter. The following table defines the keywords for each parameter and the order that the values are passed to the script (listed from top to bottom in the table).

| Parameter | Keyword |
|---|---|
| Sender Name | sname |
| Sender ID | sid |
| Event Category | ecat |
| Threat IP | thip |
| Threat MAC | thmac |

| | |
|---|---|
| Device IP | dev |
| Device Port | port |
| Rule Name | rname |
| Action | action |
| Details | dtls |

**SNMP Parameters (note 1)**

| SNMPv1, SNMPv2 | | SNMPv3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Parameter** | **Keyword** | **Parameter** | **Keyword** |
| SNMP Read | snmp="v1" ro | SNMP Read, SNMP Write, SNMP SU/ Max Acess | snmp="v3" user seclevel authtype authpwd privtype privpwd |
| SNMP Read | snmp="v1" rw | | |
| SNMP Read | snmp="v1" su | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Incident | incident |

**Note 1**:
When any SNMP parameter is selected, the **`snmp=`***value* indicates the SNMP version and the subsequent parameters contain the values assigned for the credentials associated with the device. When multiple SNMP parameters are checked (e.g., SNMP Write and SNMP Read) the values for the highest access level are used for the script.

**Example:**

If Sender Name, Sender ID, Threat MAC, and SNMP Write are selected and the device is configured for SNMPv1 credentials, the information passed to the script might look like:

```
sname="my sender name" sid="dragon id" thmac="00.00.1d.11.22.33" snmp="v1"
rw="public"
```

And, for a script named **myscript.bat**, the resulting script command would be executed as:

```
C:\Program Files\Enterasys Networks\NetSight
Console\server\plugins\AutoSecMgr\scripts\my_script.bat sname="my sender
name" sid="dragon id" thmac="00.00.1d.11.22.33" snmp="v1" rw="public"
```

***Unformatted without spaces...***

When selected, the parameters will be passed as space delimited, unformatted text, without keywords. For this option, your script must know which parameters are being passed and in what order. If a parameter contains any spaces, they will be replaced with an underbar ( _ ).

**Example:**

Sender Name, Sender ID, Threat MAC, and SNMP Write are selected and the device is configured for SNMPv1 credentials, the information passed to the script might look like:

```
my_sender_name dragon_id 00.00.1d.11.22.33 v1 public
```

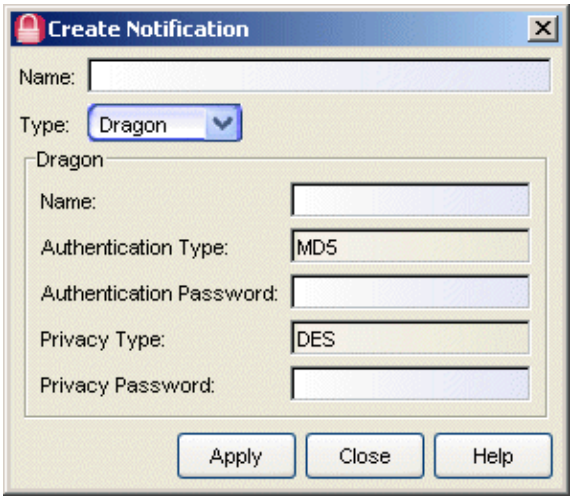
And, for a script named **myscript.bat**, the resulting script command would be executed as:

```
C:\Program Files\Enterasys Networks\NetSight
Console\server\plugins\AutoSecMgr\scripts\my_script.bat my_sender_name
dragon_id 00.00.1d.11.22.33 v1 public
```

# Dragon

This window lets you configure a SNMPv3 trap notification that will be sent to a Dragon IDS when ASM responds to a network threat. This is similar to the SNMP Trap notification, except that for Dragon, you must specify an Authentication Type and Privacy Type.

***Click areas of the window for more information.***




***Name***

The name assigned to this notification.

***Type***

Set the Type to Dragon for this window.

***Name***

This is the user name for the credential that will be used when sending the trap to the Dragon IDS.

***Authentication Type***

**MD5** or **SHA1** or **None**, selected from this drop−down list.

***Authentication Password***

This is the password (between 1 and 64 characters in length) that will be used to determine Authentication. This field is disabled for Authentication Type, **None**.

***Privacy Type***

**DES** or **None**, selected from this drop−down list. These settings are disabled if Authentication Type **None** is selected.

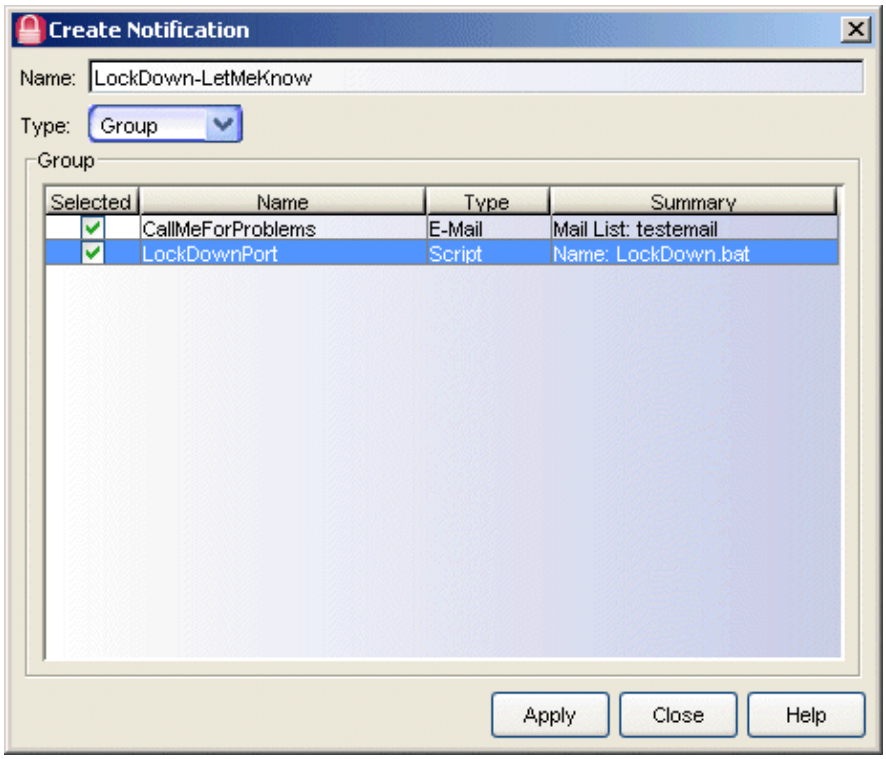
***Privacy Password***

This is the password (between 1 and 64 characters in length) that will be used to determine Privacy. This field is disabled for Privacy Type, **None**.

# Group

This window lets you combine notifications in a group to provide multiple notifications when ASM responds to a network threat.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Name***

The name assigned to this notification.

***Type***

Set the Type to Group for this window.

***Group***

This list shows all of the notifications (including other groups) that can be included in this group. Checking selected groups and clicking **Apply** creates/edits the group with the checked notifications as members.

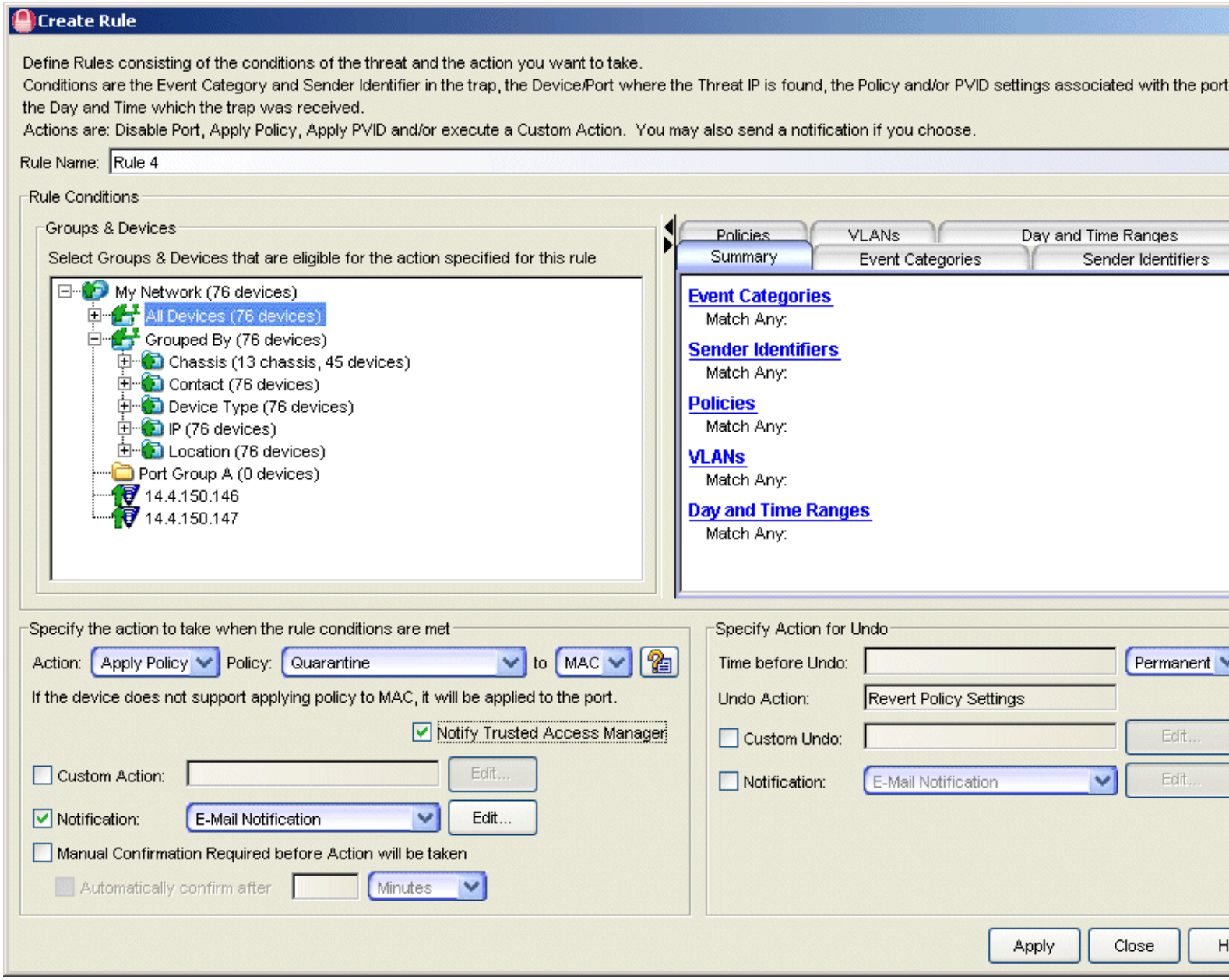
# Create/Edit Rule Window

The features and fields in the Create Rule and Edit Rule windows are identical, except for their title. These windows are used to define new rules or modify existing rules to be used as Automated Security Manager responses to network security threats. The Edit Rule window opens with information for the rule selected in the Rule Definitions view, while the Create Rule window opens with blank or default settings.

Rules have two distinct functions:

- Examine the source of the threat (switch/port) to determine if certain conditions exist (e.g. threat category, source of the notifying IDS, policies currently applied to the port, etc.).
- Define the action to be taken when these conditions match the criteria defined by the Rule.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***


Create Rule
Define Rules consisting of the conditions of the threat and the action you want to take.
Conditions are the Event Category and Sender Identifier in the trap, the Device/Port where the Threat IP is found, the Policy and/or PVID settings associated with the port
the Day and Time which the trap was received.
Actions are: Disable Port, Apply Policy, Apply PVID and/or execute a Custom Action. You may also send a notification if you choose.
Rule Name: Rule 4
Rule Conditions
Groups & Devices
Select Groups & Devices that are eligible for the action specified for this rule
My Network (76 devices)
All Devices (76 devices)
Grouped By (76 devices)
Chassis (13 chassis, 45 devices)
Contact (76 devices)
Device Type (76 devices)
IP (76 devices)
Location (76 devices)
Port Group A (0 devices)
14.4.150.146
14.4.150.147
Policies
VLANs
Day and Time Ranges
Summary
Event Categories
Sender Identifiers
Event Categories
Match Any:
Sender Identifiers
Match Any:
Policies
Match Any:
VLANs
Match Any:
Day and Time Ranges
Match Any:
Specify the action to take when the rule conditions are met
Action: Apply Policy
Policy: Quarantine
to MAC
If the device does not support applying policy to MAC, it will be applied to the port.
Notify Trusted Access Manager
Custom Action:
Edit...
Notification:
E-Mail Notification
Edit...
Manual Confirmation Required before Action will be taken
Automatically confirm after
Minutes
Specify Action for Undo
Time before Undo:
Permanent
Undo Action:
Revert Policy Settings
Custom Undo:
Edit...
Notification:
E-Mail Notification
Edit...
Apply
Close

***Name***

The name given to this rule. The name can be any character string, excluding spaces, up to 64 characters.

# Rule Conditions

The following attributes are compared against the device(s) located by the ASM search and the event information reported by the IDS to determine the applicability of the specified action. When the information from the search and the event information match these attributes, then the action specified below will be applied.

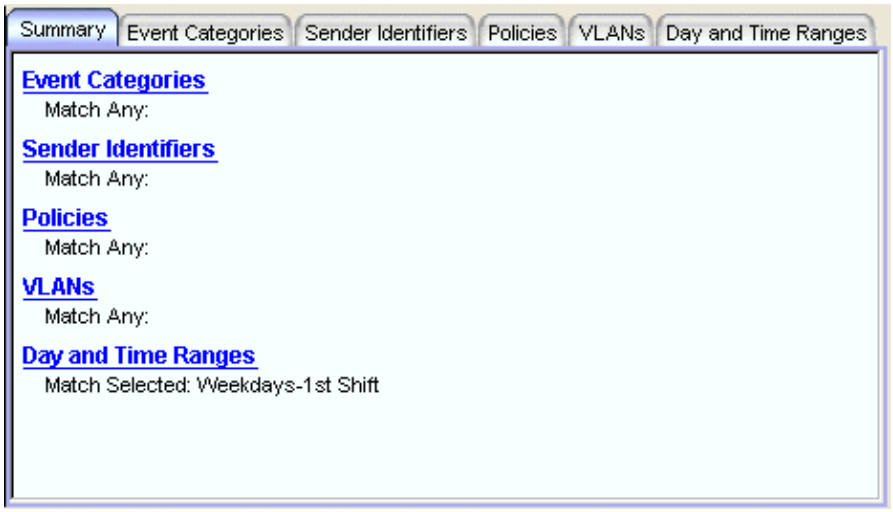
***Groups &Devices***

The tree in this panel can be expanded to select a target device or device group that will be eligible for the action specified in the rule. You can create several rules to respond to a particular threat and apply

different actions based on the device/device group selected here. For example, if you are creating a rule with an action that applies a policy, you do not want to select a device/device group for a device type that does not support policies. Or as another example, in some rules, you may want to apply different actions or more or less permanent actions for certain subnets containing critical network resources.

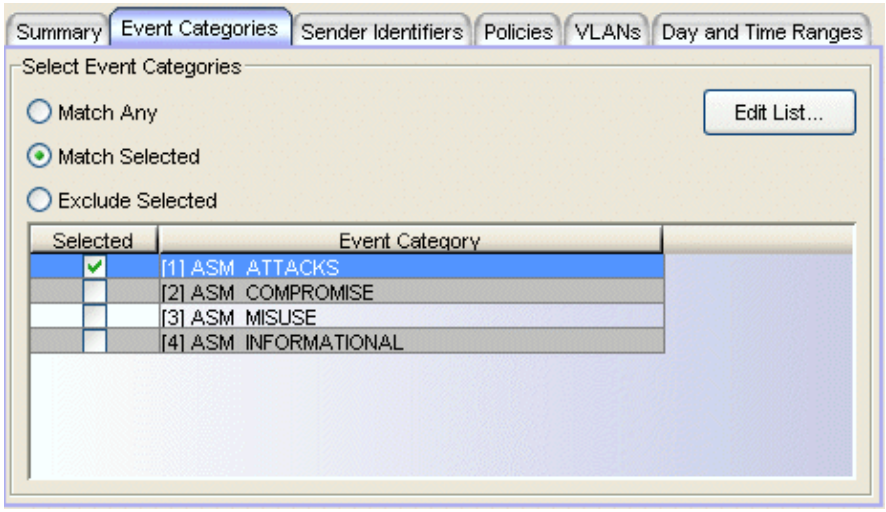
### *Qualifier Tabs*

#### *Summary*




This tab shows a summary of the currently defined qualifiers for this rule. Clicking a particular heading selects that tab.

#### *Event Categories*

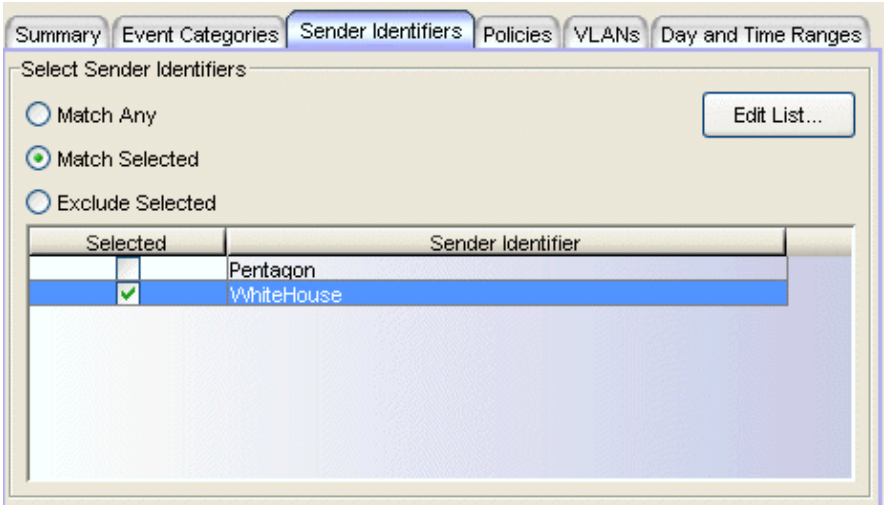



This tab lets you select one or more event categories, reported by the IDS, to determine whether or not to apply an action.

- **Match Any** − This is an unconditional match for the category.

- **Match Selected** − The event category is compared against one or more categories selected from the list.
- **Exclude Selected** − The event category matches if it is not one of the categories selected from the list.

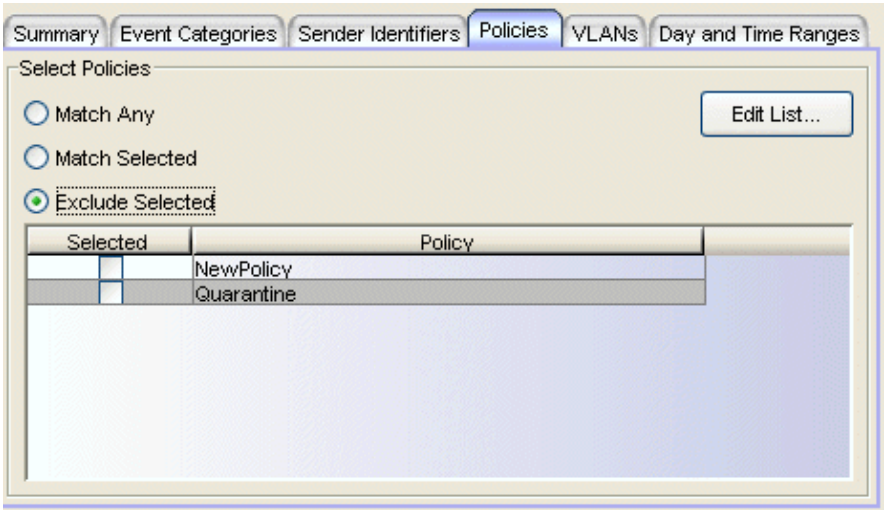
***Sender Identifiers***




This tab lets you select one or more unique identifiers, associated with the intrusion detection systems that detected the security event, to determine whether or not to apply an action.

- **Match Any** − This is an unconditional match for the Sender ID.
- **Match Selected** − The Sender ID is compared against one or more Sender Identifiers selected from the list.
- **Exclude Selected** − The Sender ID matches if it is not one of the Sender Identifiers selected from the list.

***Policies***




This tab lets you select one or more policies to determine whether or not to apply an action.

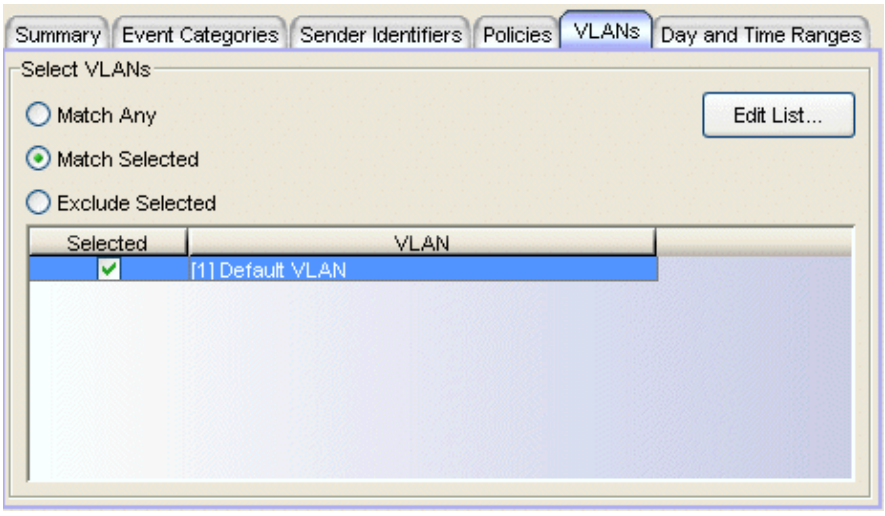
- **Match Any** − This is an unconditional match for a currently applied policy.
- **Match Selected** − A match occurs when the currently applied policy is one of policies selected in the list.
- **Exclude Selected** − A match occurs when the currently applied policy is not one of the policies selected in the list.

**IMPORTANT**:
Whether or not a policy matches a selection from the Policy List depends on the operational mode/features supported on specific device types:

- **MatrixDFE−Platinum**:
  - **Multi−auth** − The specific policy being matched is determined by the **Apply Policy** action. If the action is **Apply Policy** to **Port**, then only port policies are compared to your selection(s) from the Policy List.

    For example, if you create a rule to ***Apply Policy to Port***, the policy matching is only checked against the policy that is applied to the port, even when there may be an authenticated MAC or IP based policy currently in effect.
  - **StrictX** − Same as Matrix N−Series Platinum in multi−auth mode, except that the port−based policy is used for authentication. In any case, the policy matching works the same way as the N−Series Platinum (multi−auth).
- **MatrixDFE−Gold**
  - **Multi−auth** − Matrix N−Series Gold does not support MAC/IP override. As a result, the only ASM action that can be taken for applying a policy is to **Apply Policy** to **Port**. Policy matching always compares the policy(ies) selected in the Policy List against the policy that is currently in effect.
- **MatrixC2** − Functions the same way as the Matrix N−Series Gold (StrictX).
- **Non−DFE (MatrixE1/E7)** − Policy matching always compares the policies selected from the Policy List against the policy that is currently in effect on the port.

***VLANs***

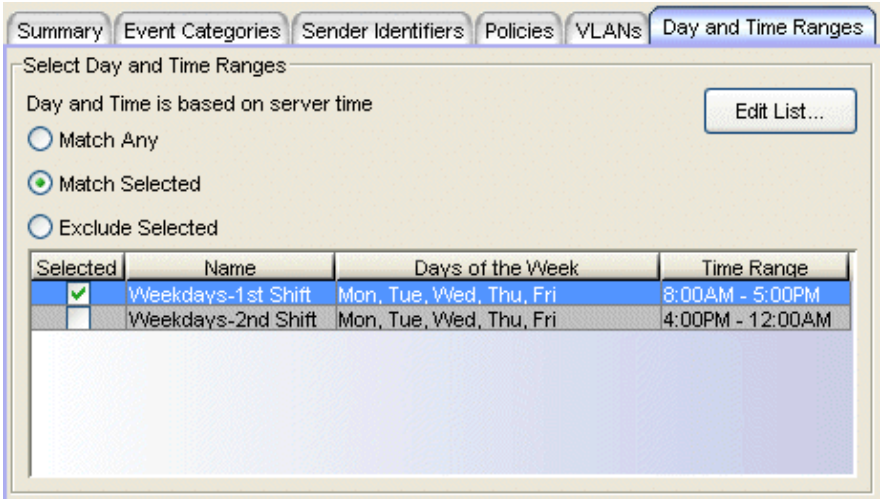



This tab lets you select one or more VLANs, currently applied on the port, to determine whether or not to apply an action.

- **Match Any** − This is an unconditional match for a currently applied VLAN.

- **Match Selected** − The currently applied VLAN is compared against one or more VLANs selected from the list.
- **Exclude Selected** − The currently applied VLAN is not one of the VLANs selected from the list.

***Day and Time Ranges***




This tab lets you select one or more of your previously defined intervals, covering specific days and times, to determine whether or not to apply an action.

# Specify Action to take...

This area defines the actions to be taken when the event matches the above criteria set by a rule. It allows taking a specific action on a port, MAC address, or IP address or taking a Custom Action (launching a program to be run).

***Action***

Use this drop−down list to select a response to the threat: **None**, **Disable Port**, **Apply Policy**, or **Apply PVID**.

***Apply Policy***

Use the Policy drop−down list to select a policy to be applied on the device. The available policies are listed in the **Policies** tab. You must also specify whether to apply the policy to the MAC source, IP source or the port.

**Notify Trusted Access Manager**. Select this checkbox if you want to configure ASM to notify Trusted Access Manager when it quarantines a MAC address. Upon notification, Trusted Access Manager automatically creates a MAC override and enforces the override to all Trusted Access Gateways, effectively preventing the quarantined end−system from accessing the network from any other location. When Trusted Access Manager creates the override, it configures the policy passed by ASM as the Accept policy, and does not perform a scan. If ASM reverses the quarantine, it notifies Trusted Access Manager, and the MAC override is automatically deleted and removed from the gateways. You can view ASM overrides in the Trusted Access Manager MAC Overrides tab.

### Multi−User Authentication

When the action for a rule is set to **Apply Policy** and the threat is located on a port on a device that supports Multi−User Authentication (e.g., Matrix DFE), you can apply a policy to a specific MAC address or IP address. This lets you isolate a single user instead of affecting all of the users on the port. You can apply a user−specific policy to an IP address or MAC address instead of changing the port policy. If the threat MAC Address is unique to a particular Threat IP (typically on devices at the edge of your network), select **MAC** to apply the policy to the MAC address and override its port or dynamic policy. If the threat is on a device at the core of your network and the MAC Address maps to several IP Addresses, select **IP** to apply the policy to the IP Address and override its port or dynamic policy.

---

**NOTES:**

Policies applied to a MAC source will override policies applied to an IP source. So, if there is a policy currently applied to a MAC source, applying a policy to an IP−source policy will have no effect.

See also the IMPORTANT Policy Matching notes, above.

---

***Apply PVID***

Use the PVID drop−down list to select the PVID that will be applied to the port. The available VLANs are defined in the Automated Security Manager Rule Variables − VLANs view. The associated **PVID Egress** drop−down list lets you either retain the current PVID egress state by selecting None or change the egress state to Untagged. When **Untagged** is selected, the PVID is applied and the egress state is set to Untagged. When **None** is selected, the egress state is unchanged and only the PVID is applied. If you have specified a Discard VLAN as the PVID, selecting None usually means traffic will be discarded.

**NOTE:** Applying a PVID to a port does not clear the VLAN from egress lists for non−PVID VLANs. This is normal operation. If *Apply PVID* is selected, change the egress state to ***Untagged*** or apply a quarantine policy to the port.

***Custom Action***

Check **Custom Action** and click **Edit** to open the Specify Program for Action window where you can customize the response to an event by selecting a program to be executed.

**NOTE:** When a custom action script does not specify the path for its output, the output is placed in the <*install area*>\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\jboss\bin directory.

***Notification***

You can specify a notification to be part of the rule's action. For example, you can specify an E−Mail notification to be sent in response to a threat. Check **Notification** and select the desired notification from the drop−down list. Click **Edit** to open the Edit Notifications window which lists the configured notifications. In this window, you can select a Notification to edit, or click **Create** to open the Create Notification window.

***Manual Confirmation Required***

When checked, the selected action requires human intervention before executing. The action/event must be selected in the Automated Security Manager Activity Monitor and confirmed with the **Confirm Response** button.

***Automatically confirm after***

When checked, the selected action will be automatically confirmed if not manually confirmed prior to the specified time.

# Specify Action for Undo

With one exception, you can undo actions that have been applied. The exception can occur when two actions are defined within a rule: a standard ASM action and a custom action. If the standard ASM action fails, the custom action will be applied and, if successful, cannot be undone. Under these circumstances, your custom action should be configured to take into account the potential failure of the standard ASM action.

***Time before Undo***

This setting determines whether the action will be **Permanent** or set to a time span of **Minutes**, **Hours** as defined in the associated field. **Permanent** means that ASM will not automatically undo the action after a certain time interval, but it can still be manually undone.

***Undo Action***

This field shows an Undo Action that corresponds to the **Action** previously selected/applied to a port. It cannot be edited.

***Custom Undo***

Check **Custom Undo** and click **Edit** if you want to specify an action that will be taken when an action is undone. This opens the Specify Program for Undo window where you can select a program to be executed.. This doesn't alter the Undo Action. The Custom Undo is executed in addition to the Undo Action.

**NOTE:** When a custom undo action script does not specify the path for its output, the output is placed in the <*install area*>\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\jboss\bin directory.

***Notification***

You can specify a notification to be part of the rule's action. For example, you can specify an E−Mail notification to be sent in response to a threat. Check **Notification** and select the desired notification from the drop−down list. Click **Edit** to open the Edit Notifications window which lists the configured

notifications. In this window, you can select a Notification to edit, or click **Create** to open the Create Notification window.

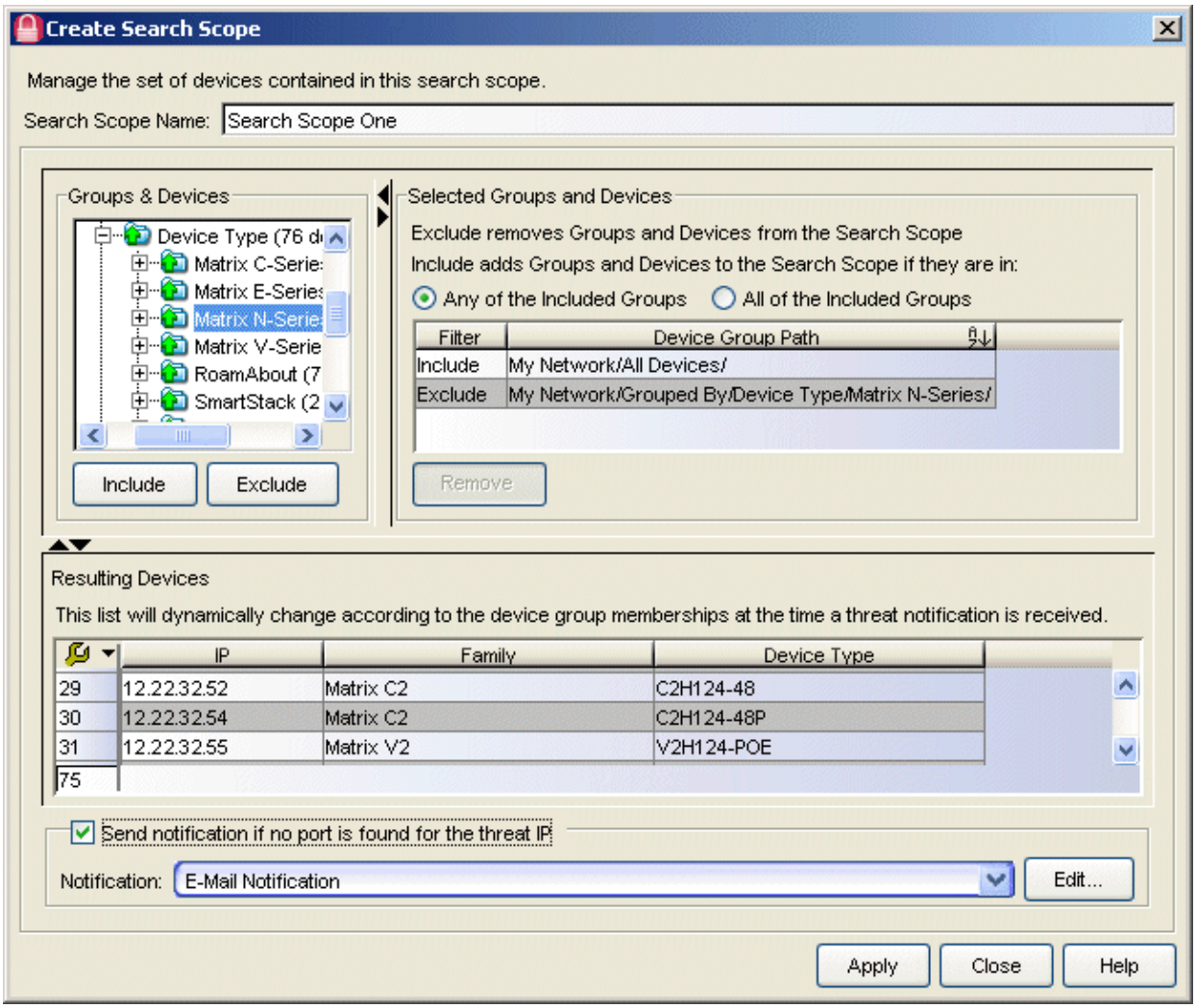
# Create/Edit Search Scope

This window lets you create and name groups of devices that will be searched when Dragon notifies ASM of a threat. It operates the same way as the settings for the Basic Search Scope Definitions, but allows you to create multiple search scope groups so that you can search several non−contiguous groups of devices. You can include or exclude specific devices, according to Device Type, Location, Contact, and Subnet.

You can access this window from the ASM Configuration window's Search Scope Definitions panel. Select the Advanced Search Mode, then click the **Create** or **Edit** button in the Search Scopes section.

**NOTE:** ASM searches are performed by the NetSight Server, using the profile for the server, not the profile for the ASM client user.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Search Scope Name***

The name given to this search scope. The name can be any character string, up to 64 characters.

***Groups &Devices***

This panel shows the device tree for devices modeled in the Console database. You can expand branches of the tree to select Devices/Device Groups to be searched when Dragon notifies ASM of a threat. After making a selection, click **Include** to designate your selection(s) as being included in the search scope or click **Exclude** to designate your selection(s) as being specifically excluded in the search scope.

You can repeatedly select devices/device groups individually and click Include/Exclude or use multiple selection techniques (Control−click or Shift−Click) to select or de−select multiple Devices/Device Groups in a single operation.

**NOTE:** When there are devices on your network that do not support layer 3, you should include routers in the list of targets to allow Compass to use its IP to MAC address resolution feature to locate the end station. This includes the following devices:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Matrix C1 | Matrix E1 (1G6xx Series) | Matrix E5 |
| Matrix V Series | SS9000 | Vertical Horizon |
| 1st Generation 1Hxxx Series | | |

***Selected Groups and Devices***

This panel lists the devices/device groups selected from the Groups &Devices panel. The **Filter** column in the table indicates whether the device(s)/device group(s) can be included or excluded. The **Device Group Path** column shows the specific IP address and branch of the tree for selected devices/device groups.

Devices/device groups designated as Excluded are excluded from the search scope, regardless of any Include settings. For example, if a particular device is set to Excluded and the same device is a member of a device group that is set to Included, then the excluded device will not be searched.

You can further refine your search scope by selecting either **Any of the Included Groups** or **All of the Included Groups**.

- **Any of the Included Groups** creates an OR condition such that if a selected device (not specifically excluded) is a member of any of the selected groups, then it will be included in the search scope and appear in the Resulting Device/Device Group table. For example, selecting a specific Vertical Horizon device that is not in subnet 172.18.19.xx together with the *Vertical Horizon* and *IP Subnet 172.18,19.xx* Device Groups and clicking **Any of the Included Groups** includes all Vertical Horizon devices (including the individual VH device) and all devices from the 172.18,19.xx subnet.
- **All of the Included Groups** creates an AND condition. When selected, only devices that are members of all of the selected device groups will be included in the search scope. This selection is useful when you want to select all of a particular device type, but only in a specific location−−for example, all the routers in a particular building. When a device type (Routers) and a location group (Building2) are both selected, then only the devices contained

in both groups (Routers in Building2) will be included in the search scope.

***Resulting Devices***

The resulting list of devices that will be searched when Dragon notifies ASM of a threat. The table is dynamically updated according to your device/device group selections and include/exclude arguments.

***Send Notification...***

This checkbox allows you to select a notification to be performed in the event no port is found for the Threat IP. For example, you can specify an E−Mail notification to be sent when no port is found. Select the desired notification from the drop−down list. Click **Edit** to open the Edit Notifications window which lists the configured notifications. In this window, you can select a notification to edit, or click **Create** to open the Create Notification window.

## Buttons

***Include/Exclude***

Adds your tree selections to the Selected Groups and Devices table and sets the Filter column to either Include or Exlude.

***Remove***

Deletes one or more rows selected from the **Groups and Devices** table

***Apply***

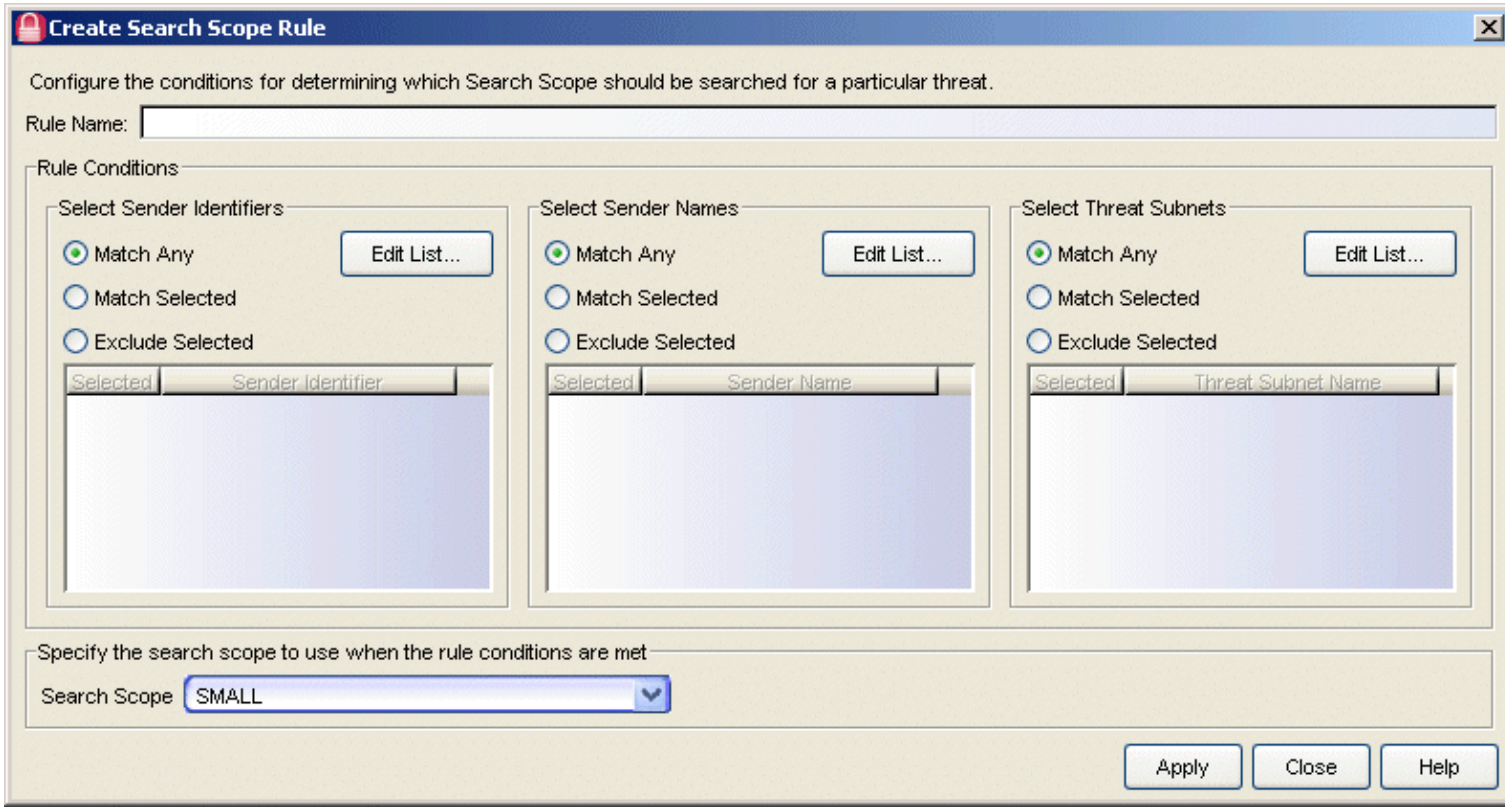
Creates the search scope group and adds it to the **Search Scopes** table in the Advanced Search Scope Definition view of the Automated Security Manager Configuration Window.

# Create/Edit Search Scope Rule

This view lets you create rules that determine which search scope will be used when a specific threat arrives. Each search scope rule defines a set of conditions (sender id, threat subnet, etc.) and a search scope to use when the conditions are met.

You can access this window from the ASM Configuration window's Search Scope Definitions panel. Select the Advanced Search Mode, then click the **Create** or **Edit** button in the Search Scope Rules section.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Rule Name***

The name given to this rule. The name can be any character string, up to 64 characters.

## Rule Conditions

The following conditions are compared against the information returned from Dragon to determine the applicability of this rule. When the information from the event information matches these conditions, then the Search Scope specified is used as the ASM search scope.

***Select Sender Identifiers***

This area lets you select one or more sender identifiers to be compared against the sender identifier returned in the event, to determine whether or not to use the Search Scope specified as the ASM search scope.

- **Match Any** − This is an unconditional match for the Sender ID.

- **Match Selected** − The Sender ID is compared against one or more Sender Identifiers selected from the list.
- **Exclude Selected** − The Sender ID matches if it is not one of the Sender Identifiers selected from the list.

Use the **Edit List** button to open a window where you can add or remove sender identifiers to use in your rule definitions.

***Select Sender Names***

This area lets you select one or more sender names to be compared against the sender name returned in the event, to determine whether or not to use the Search Scope specified as the ASM search scope.

- **Match Any** − This is an unconditional match for the Sender Name.
- **Match Selected** − The Sender Name is compared against one or more Sender Names selected from the list.
- **Exclude Selected** − The Sender Name matches if it is not one of the Sender Names selected from the list.

Use the **Edit List** button to open a window where you can add or remove sender names to use in your rule definitions.

***Select Threat Subnets***

This area lets you select one or more subnets to be compared against the subnet returned in the event, to determine whether or not to use the Search Scope specified as the ASM search scope.

- **Match Any** − This is an unconditional match for the Threat Subnet.
- **Match Selected** − The Threat Subnet is compared against one or more Threat Subnets selected from the list.
- **Exclude Selected** − The Threat Subnet matches if it is not one of the Threat Subnets selected from the list.

Use the **Edit List** button to open a window where you can add or remove threat subnets to use in your rule definitions.

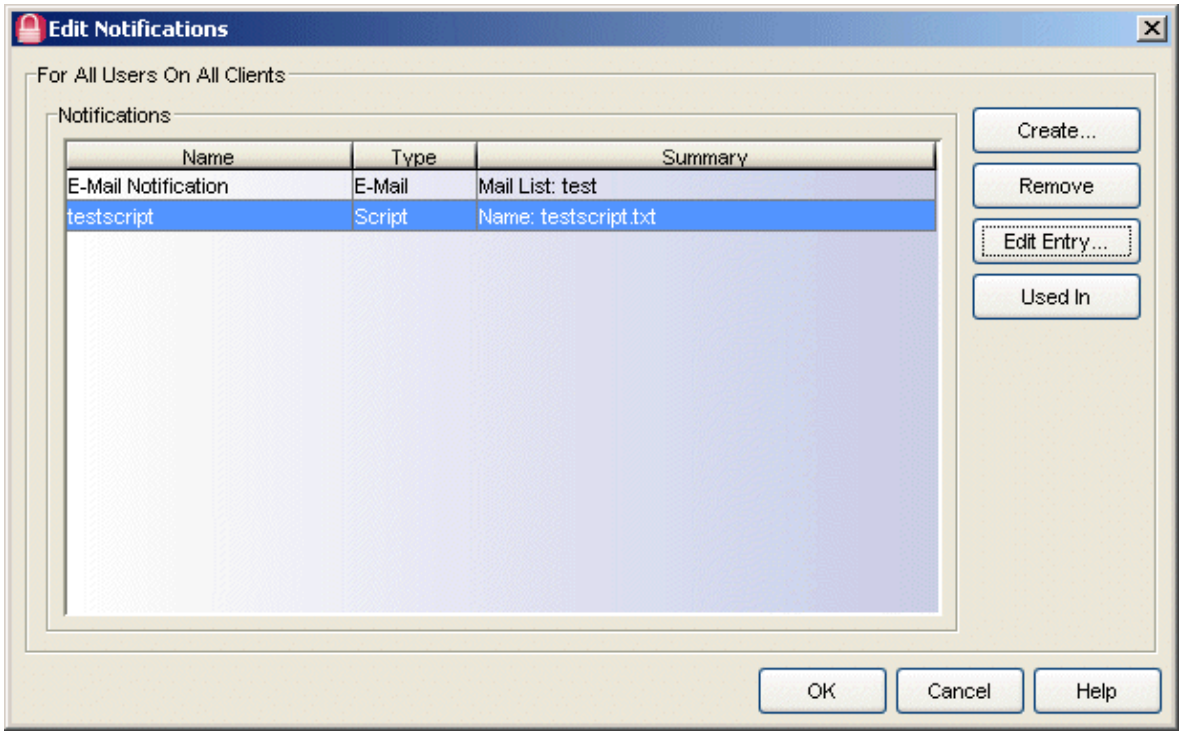
***Search Scope***

This drop−down list lets you select a Search Scope Group that will be used as the ASM search scope when an event matches the conditions defined for this rule.

# Edit Notifications Window

This window lists all the notifications you have created, and lets you edit or remove a notification, or create a new one.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Name***

The name assigned to this notification in the Create/Edit Notification window.

***Type***

The type of notification, as selected in the Create/Edit Notification window.

***Summary***

The variables configured for this notification in the Create/Edit Notification window.

## Buttons

***Create***

Opens the Create Notification window. This window takes one of several forms, depending on the type of notification being created (E−Mail, Syslog, SNMP Trap, Script, Dragon, or Group).

***Remove***

Attempts to remove the selected notifications from the list. Notifications cannot be removed if they are currently in use by a rule. Attempting to remove a notification that is currently in use by a rule opens the Error removing Notification(s) window to show the rules where the selected notifications are used.

***Edit Entry***

Opens the Edit Notification window for the notification selected in the list.

***Used In***

Select a notification in the list, and click the **Used In** button to open a window that displays which ASM rules are using the notification.



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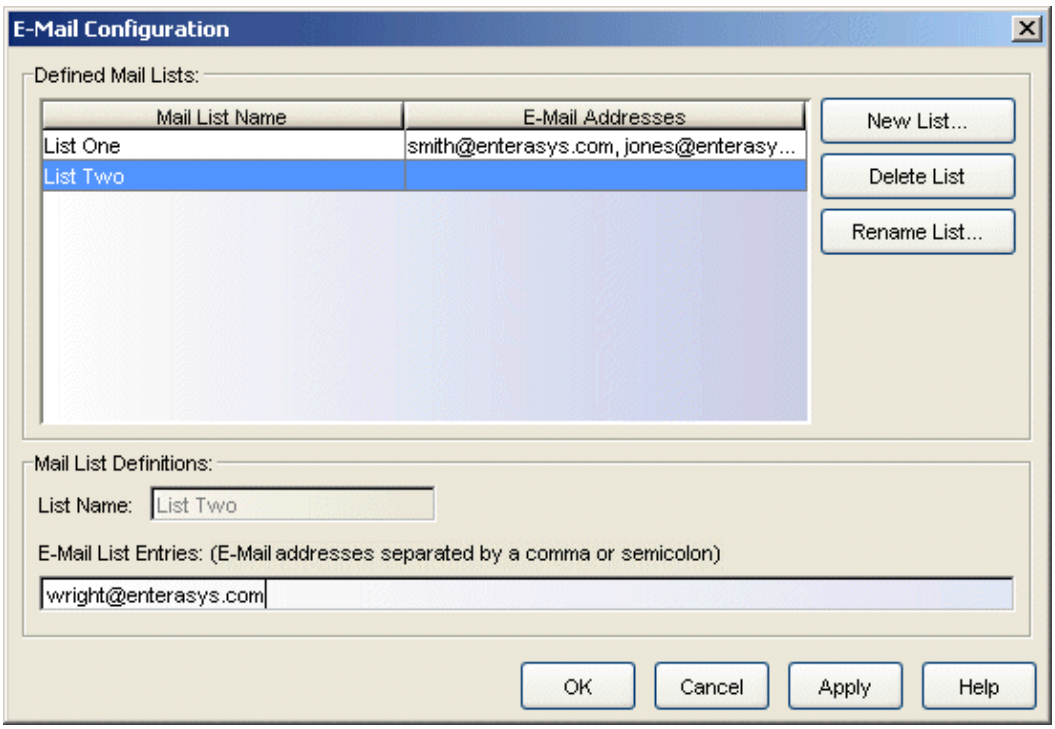
# E−Mail Configuration Window

The E−Mail Configuration window lets you create an E−Mail recipient list to use when configuring E−Mail notification settings. The window is accessed from the Edit Mail List button in the Create/Edit Notification window.

***Click the graphic for more information.***




***Defined Mail Lists***

Displays the currently defined mail lists. Use the **New List** button to add a mail list name to the list.

***Mail List Definitions***

Use the E−Mail List entries field to configure the "send to" E−Mail addresses for the selected list. Addresses in the list can be separated with a comma or a semicolon. The list is not verified for valid addresses.

## Buttons

***New List***

Lets you create a new mail list name.

***Delete List***

Deletes the selected list.

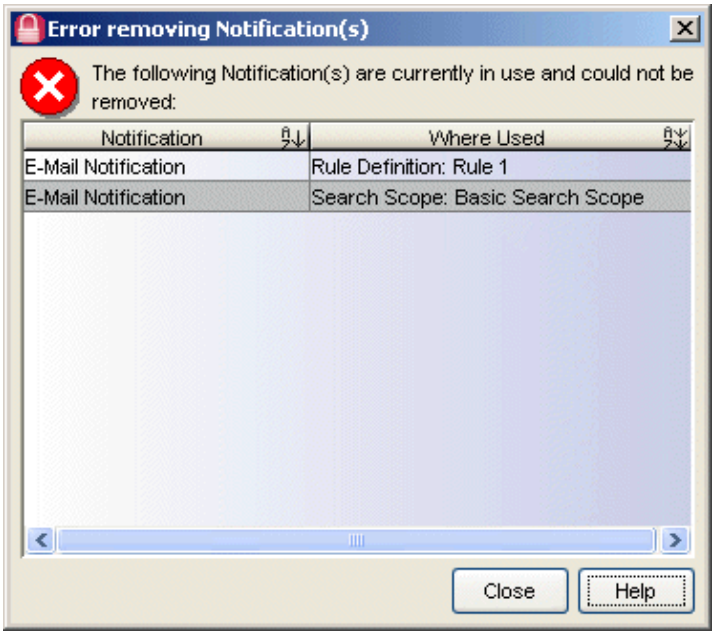
***Rename List***

Lets you rename the selected list.

# Error removing Notification(s) Window

This window automatically opens if you attempt to remove one or more notifications that are currently in use by ASM. The table lists the specific notification(s) that caused the error and where each notification is being used.

***Sample Error removing Notification(s) Window***



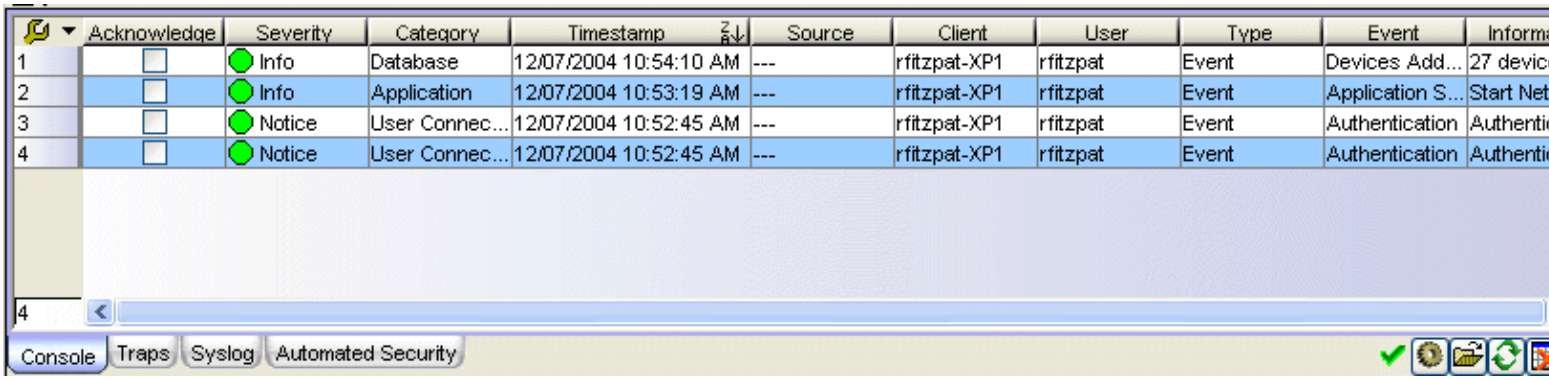
# Event View

NetSight's Event View lets you view alarm, event, and trap information for the NetSight Console, network devices, and other NetSight applications. Each tabbed view in the Event panel lets you scroll through the most recent 10,000 entries in the logs that are configured for that view. A **Console** tab, showing Console events and a **Traps** tab that captures traps from devices modeled in the NetSight database are provided when NetSight Console is initially installed. The Syslog tab shows events from devices that are configured to use the NetSight Syslog Server. You can add your own tabs that capture local logs. Local logs are not automatically polled, but can be manually refreshed using the **Refresh** button.

With the Event tables, you can:

- Configure your own tables to capture and combine similar information from various sources. For example, you can combine event logs from other NetSight applications or merge trap logs into an single Event View.
- Find, filter, and sort table information.
- Print table information or export the information to a file in HTML or delimited text format.
- Trigger e−mail notification, when a particular alarm, event, or trap occurs.

***Sample Event View***


Acknowledge
Severity
Category
Timestamp
Source
Client
User
Type
Event
1 Info Database 12/07/2004 10:54:10 AM --- rfitzpat-XP1 rfitzpat Event Devices Add... 27 devic
2 Info Application 12/07/2004 10:53:19 AM --- rfitzpat-XP1 rfitzpat Event Application S... Start Net
3 Notice User Connec... 12/07/2004 10:52:45 AM --- rfitzpat-XP1 rfitzpat Event Authentication Authenti
4 Notice User Connec... 12/07/2004 10:52:45 AM --- rfitzpat-XP1 rfitzpat Event Authentication Authenti
Console
Traps
Syslog
Automated Security

## Tabs

Depending on your installation, up to three default tabs are available with the initial installation of NetSight Console. You cannot remove or change these tabs. However, you can add your own tabs to create custom tables that provide the information needed to manage your network. The three default tables are:

***Console***

This tab records Console events, such as devices created deleted, discovery started, ended, poll activity.

***Traps***

Shows trap information for devices modeled in the NetSight database.

**NOTE:** If no trap information is being collected in the Traps tab, you may have more than one trap daemon running on your system. NetSight Console includes an SNMP trap daemon that must be the only trap daemon running on your system. If there is another trap daemon running, either the OS trap daemon or with another

application (HPOV, NetSight Element Manager, etc.), you must shut it down before launching Console.

***Syslog Tab***

This tab maintains a record of all the BOOTP messages received for devices modeled in the NetSight database.

***Console Tab Table***

***Acknowledge***

This column can be checked which lets you hide items that have been acknowledged. Click the check box to acknowledge the item and then click the Show Acknowledged Events button to hide or show the checked items.

***Severity***

Indicates the potential impact of the event or trap. For traps, this column shows the Severity as defined in the `trapd.conf` file.

***Category***

For traps, this column shows the cagtegory defined in the `trapd.conf` file. For other events, it indicates the source of the of the information, either a Console Poller, local log, syslog, trap log, Error (java exceptions), etc.

***Timestamp***

Shows the date and time when an event, or trap occurred.

***Source***

Shows the IP address of the host that was the source of the event, or trap.

***Client***

Is only applicable to Console events and shows the hostname of the source of the event.

***User***

Associates an event with the user that performed the action that triggered the event.

***Type***

Identifies the type of information for this row (event, or trap).

***Event***

Shows the type of event or trap. For traps, this column shows the name of event as defined in the `trapd.conf` file.

***Information***

Shows an summary explanation of the event, or trap.

## Right−click Menu

A right−mouse click on a column heading or anywhere in the table body (or a left−mouse click on the Table Tools button when visible in the upper left corner of the table) opens a popup menu that provides

access to event options and a set of Table Tools that can be used to manage information in the table. The right−click menu for the Event View provides the following options in addition to those available as standard options:

- **Acknowledge Selected** − places a check in the Acknowledge column for all of the selected rows.
- **Unacknowledge Selected** − removes the checks in the Acknowledge column from all of the selected rows.
- **Acknowledge All** − places a check in the Acknowledge column for all rows.
- **Unacknowledge All** − removes the checks in the Acknowledge column from all rows.
- **Event Details** − opens the Event Details window which provides additional information about a

selected event or trap.

## Buttons

***Show/Hide Acknowledged Events***

This button hides or shows items in the table that have been acknowledged by a check in the Acknowledge column.

***Event View Manager***

This button opens the Event View Manager window where you can change the elements in the selected table or define additional tabs for the Event View panel.

***Open Event Log***

This button lets you open an event log file located on the NetSight Server or Client. The popup menu offers two options:

- **Open Local Event Log** − opens the Open Log file browser with the default path set to the <*install area*>`\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\client` directory.
- **Open Event Log on Server** − opens the Open Log file browser with the default path set to the <*install area*>`\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\logs` directory.

***Refresh***

This button forces a poll to update the selected table in the Event View panel.

***Clear Current View***

Clears entries from the current table.

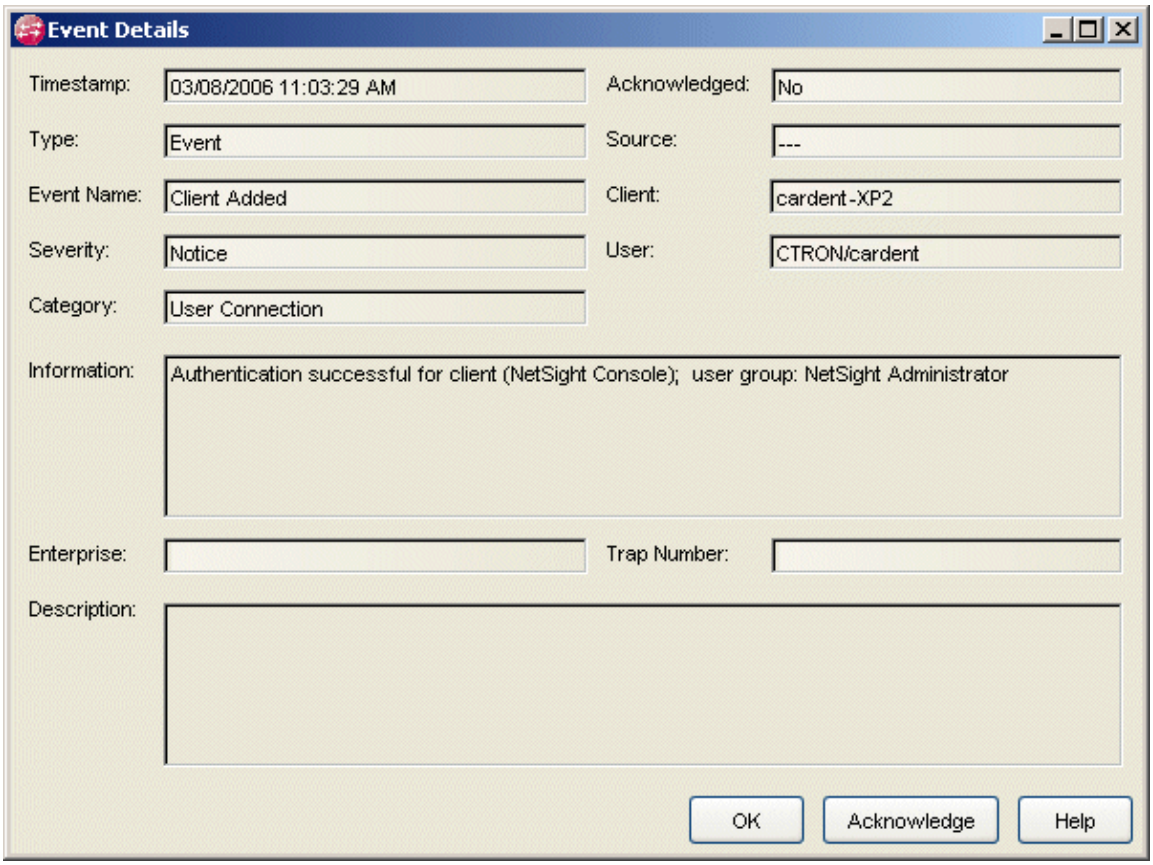
***Clear Cache and Roll Logs on Server***

Writes the current table entries to a timestamped file and clears entries from the table and the server cache. This button acts only on the currently selected tab in the Event panel. Console log files are saved to the <*install area*>`\NetSight Console\server\logs` directory. Syslog and Traps log files are saved to the syslogs and traps directories respectively, in the <*install area*>`\NetSight Atlas Shared` directory.

# Event Details Window

The Event Details window shows additional information about an event or trap selected in the Event View. It combines information about the event as defined in the `trapd.conf` file and specific information about the source of the event. It is accessed by choosing **Event Details** from the right−click menu in the Event View.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Timestamp***

Shows the date and time when an event, or trap occurred.

***Acknowledged***

Shows whether or not the selected event has been acknowledged.

***Type***

Identifies the type of information for this row (Event, or Trap).

***Source***

Shows the IP address of the host that was the source of the event or trap.

***Event Name***

Shows the type of event or trap. For traps, this field shows the name of the event as defined in the `trapd.conf` file.

***Client***

Only applicable to Console events and shows the hostname of the source of the event.

***Severity***

Indicates the potential impact of the event or trap. For traps, this field shows the Severity as defined in the `trapd.conf` file.

***Category***

For traps, this field shows the category defined in the `trapd.conf` file. For other tabs, it indicates the source of the of the information, either a Console Poller, local log, syslog, trap log, Error (java exceptions), etc.

***User***

Associates an event with the user that performed the action that triggered the event.

***Information***

Shows a summary explanation of the event or trap.

***Enterprise***

Only applicable to traps and shows the Enterprise for this event (Cabletron, Enterasys, snmpTraps, rmonEventsV2, dot1dBridge)as defined in the `trapd.conf` file.

***Trap Number***

Only applicable to traps and shows the Event OID for this event as defined in the `trapd.conf` file.

***Description***

Only applicable to traps and shows the description for this event as defined in the `trapd.conf` file.

## Buttons

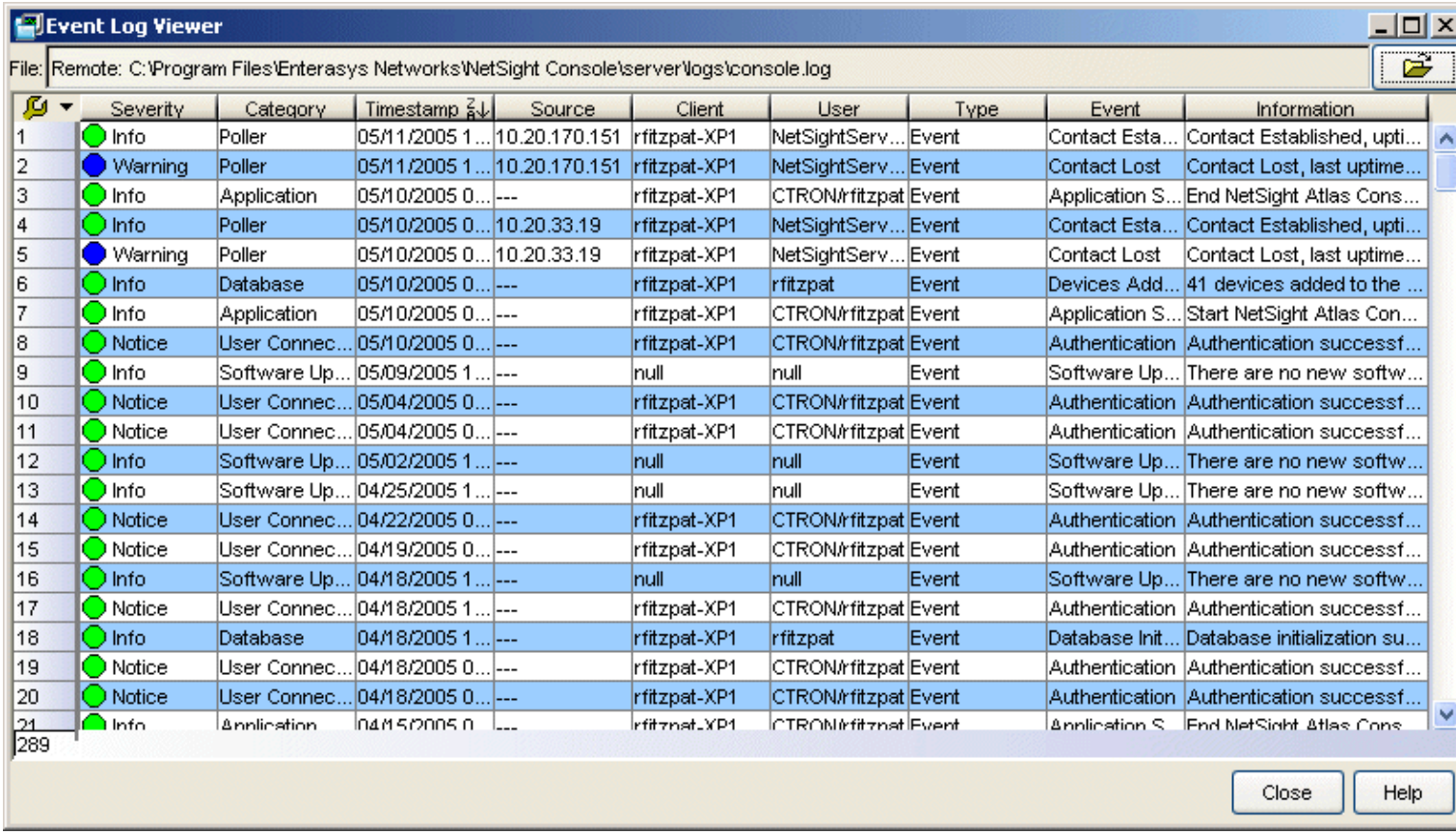
***Acknowledge/Unacknowledge***

Places a check or removes a check in the Acknowledge column for the selected row.

# Event Log Viewer

NetSight Options set limits on the size of log files that record events on your network. When the limit is reached, the information is saved to a log file. This viewer is where you can view historic alarm, event, and trap information for the NetSight Console, network devices, and other NetSight applications.

***Sample Event Log Viewer***




| | Severity | Category | Timestamp | Source | Client | User | Type | Event | Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Info | Poller | 05/11/2005 1... | 10.20.170.151 | rfitzpat-XP1 | NetSightServ... | Event | Contact Esta... | Contact Established, upti... |
| 2 | Warning | Poller | 05/11/2005 1... | 10.20.170.151 | rfitzpat-XP1 | NetSightServ... | Event | Contact Lost | Contact Lost, last uptime... |
| 3 | Info | Application | 05/10/2005 0... | --- | rfitzpat-XP1 | CTRON/rfitzpat | Event | Application S... | End NetSight Atlas Cons... |
| 4 | Info | Poller | 05/10/2005 0... | 10.20.33.19 | rfitzpat-XP1 | NetSightServ... | Event | Contact Esta... | Contact Established, upti... |
| 5 | Warning | Poller | 05/10/2005 0... | 10.20.33.19 | rfitzpat-XP1 | NetSightServ... | Event | Contact Lost | Contact Lost, last uptime... |
| 6 | Info | Database | 05/10/2005 0... | --- | rfitzpat-XP1 | rfitzpat | Event | Devices Add... | 41 devices added to the ... |
| 7 | Info | Application | 05/10/2005 0... | --- | rfitzpat-XP1 | CTRON/rfitzpat | Event | Application S... | Start NetSight Atlas Con... |
| 8 | Notice | User Connec... | 05/10/2005 0... | --- | rfitzpat-XP1 | CTRON/rfitzpat | Event | Authentication | Authentication successf... |
| 9 | Info | Software Up... | 05/09/2005 1... | --- | null | null | Event | Software Up... | There are no new softw... |
| 10 | Notice | User Connec... | 05/04/2005 0... | --- | rfitzpat-XP1 | CTRON/rfitzpat | Event | Authentication | Authentication successf... |
| 11 | Notice | User Connec... | 05/04/2005 0... | --- | rfitzpat-XP1 | CTRON/rfitzpat | Event | Authentication | Authentication successf... |
| 12 | Info | Software Up... | 05/02/2005 1... | --- | null | null | Event | Software Up... | There are no new softw... |
| 13 | Info | Software Up... | 04/25/2005 1... | --- | null | null | Event | Software Up... | There are no new softw... |
| 14 | Notice | User Connec... | 04/22/2005 0... | --- | rfitzpat-XP1 | CTRON/rfitzpat | Event | Authentication | Authentication successf... |
| 15 | Notice | User Connec... | 04/19/2005 0... | --- | rfitzpat-XP1 | CTRON/rfitzpat | Event | Authentication | Authentication successf... |
| 16 | Info | Software Up... | 04/18/2005 1... | --- | null | null | Event | Software Up... | There are no new softw... |
| 17 | Notice | User Connec... | 04/18/2005 1... | --- | rfitzpat-XP1 | CTRON/rfitzpat | Event | Authentication | Authentication successf... |
| 18 | Info | Database | 04/18/2005 1... | --- | rfitzpat-XP1 | rfitzpat | Event | Database Init... | Database initialization su... |
| 19 | Notice | User Connec... | 04/18/2005 0... | --- | rfitzpat-XP1 | CTRON/rfitzpat | Event | Authentication | Authentication successf... |
| 20 | Notice | User Connec... | 04/18/2005 0... | --- | rfitzpat-XP1 | CTRON/rfitzpat | Event | Authentication | Authentication successf... |
| 21 | Info | Application | 04/15/2005 0... | --- | rfitzpat-XP1 | CTRON/rfitzpat | Event | Application S... | End NetSight Atlas Cons... |

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***Severity***

Indicates the potential impact of the event or trap. For traps, this column shows the Severity as defined in the `trapd.conf` file.

***Category***

For traps, this column shows the category defined in the `trapd.conf` file. For other events, it indicates the source of the information, either a Console Poller, local log, syslog, trap log, Error (java exceptions), etc.

***Timestamp***

Shows the date and time when an event, or trap occurred.

***Source***

Shows the IP address of the host that was the source of the event, or trap.

***Client***

Is only applicable to Console events and shows the hostname of the source of the event.

***User***

Associates an event with the user that performed the action that triggered the event.

***Type***

Identifies the type of information for this row (event, or trap).

***Event***

Shows the type of event or trap. For traps, this column shows the name of event as defined in the `trapd.conf` file.

***Information***

Shows an summary explanation of the event, or trap.

# Right−click Menu

A right−mouse click on a column heading or anywhere in the table body (or a left−mouse click on the Table Tools button when visible in the upper left corner of the table) opens a popup menu that provides

access to event options and a set of Table Tools that can be used to manage information in the table. The right−click menu for the Events Log Viewer provides the following options in addition to those available as standard options:

- **Acknowledge Selected** − places a check in the Acknowledge column for all of the selected rows.
- **Unacknowledge Selected** − removes the checks in the Acknowledge column from all of the selected rows.
- **Acknowledge All** − places a check in the Acknowledge column for all rows.
- **Unacknowledge All** − removes the checks in the Acknowledge column from all rows.
- **Event Details** − opens the Event Details window which provides additional information about a selected event or trap.

## Buttons

***Open Event Log***

This button lets you open an event log file located on the NetSight server or client. The popup menu offers two options:

- **Open Local Event Log** − opens the Open Log file browser with the default path set to the <*install area*>`\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\client` directory.
- **Open Event Log on Server** − opens the Open Log file browser with the default path set to the <*install area*>`\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\logs` directory.

***Close***

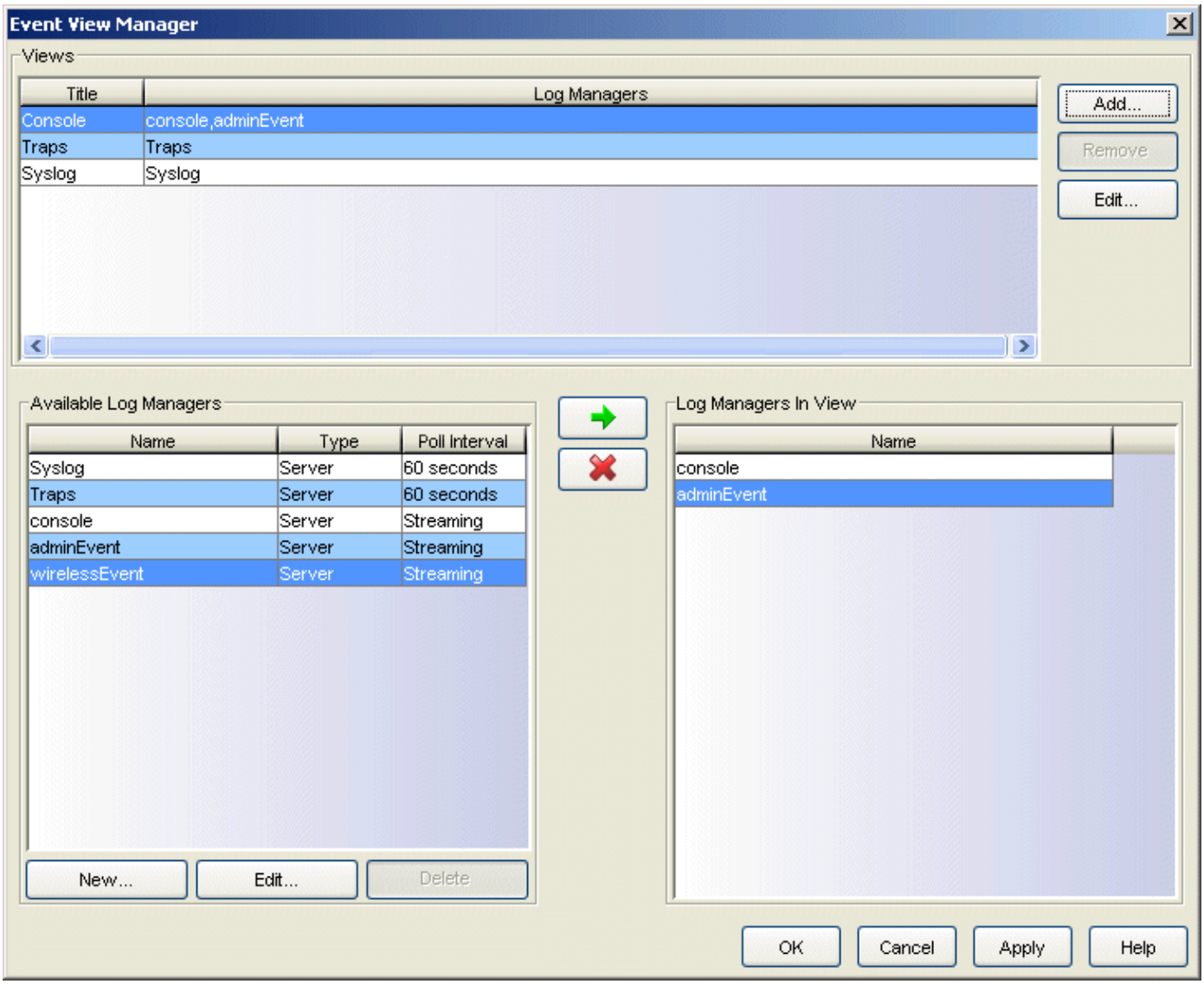
This button dismisses the Event Log Viewer.

# Event View Manager Window

The Event View Manager window lets you add your own tabs to the Event View panel to create custom tables that provide the information needed to manage your network. With it, you can add tables and modify existing tables to capture and combine alarm, event and/or trap information from various sources. The top panel lists the current tabs, while the bottom two panels let you define sources for the information in your custom tables.

To access this window, click the Event View Manager button in the lower−right corner of the Event View. (If you are using Console, you can also go to the **Tools** menu and select **Alarm/Event > Event View Manager**.)

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Views***

This table lists the currently defined views (tabs) for the Event panel in the main window. Each view can consolidate entries from one or more Log Managers.

- **Title** − The name that appears on the tab in the Event panel.
- **Log Managers** − A comma−separated list of the Log Managers that contribute entries to the view.

***Available Log Managers***

- **Name** − This is the name assigned to the Log Manager.
- **Type** − Defines the source of the log information: Server or Local.
- **Poll Interval** − Streaming logs are constantly updated. Polled logs are updated at the specified interval. Local Log Managers are Not Polled and must be manually refreshed in the Event panel.

***Logs Managers in View***

This is a list of the log managers that have been configured for the currently selected view. When you select multiple logs, the information that they provide is merged chronologically in the resulting table in Event tab.

## Buttons

***Add***

This button opens the New View window where you can define the settings for a new Event View and add it to the Views table.

***Edit** (Event View)*

This button is active when a View is selected in the Views table. It opens the Edit View window where you can modify the settings for an Event View.

***Remove***

This button deletes the selected Event View from the Views table. The Console, Traps, or Syslog Event Views cannot be removed.

This button adds a Log Manager selected from the Available Log Managers table to the list in the Log Managers in View panel.

This button deletes a Log Manager selected from the list in the Log Managers in View panel.

***New***

This button opens the New Log Manager window where you can define parameters for a new log manager.

***Edit** (Log Manager)*

This button opens the Log Manager Parameters window where you can modify parameters for an existing log manager.

***Delete***

This button removes a log manager selected from the Available Log Files.

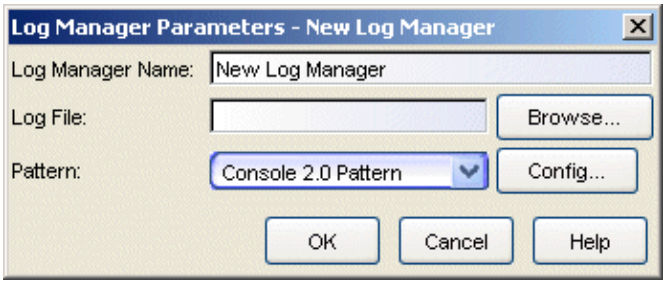
***Apply***

This button applies the current Event Configurations, but leaves the Event View Manager window open to allow additional configuration.

# New Log Manager Window

The New Log Manager window lets you create local log managers to use when configuring Event Views. It is opened from the **New** button in the Available Log Managers area in the Event View Manager window.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Log Manager Name:***

The name of this log manager.

***Log File:***

The path and filename of the log being managed by this log manager. You can type the path and name or click **Browse** to open a file browser that you can use to select the appropriate log.

***Pattern***

If you are selecting a syslog file, select a **Pattern** from the drop−down list to be used to interpret the information from the log file. You can select a currently defined pattern or click the **Config** button to open the Custom Pattern Configuration window where you can create a new pattern to match a format that is not parsed by one of the default pattern definitions:

- **KIWI Pattern** − Parses a basic KIWI Syslog Server file format
- **NetSight Syslog Pattern** Parses files generated by the NetSight Syslog Service
- **NetSight Trap Log Pattern** − Parses files generated by the snmpTrapd Service
- **UNIX Syslog Pattern** − Parses files generated by the built in UNIX/LINUX Syslog Service
- **Console 1.x Pattern** − Parses files generated by Console 1.x
- **Console 2.0 Pattern** − Parses files generated by Console, and its current plugins.

## Buttons

***Config***

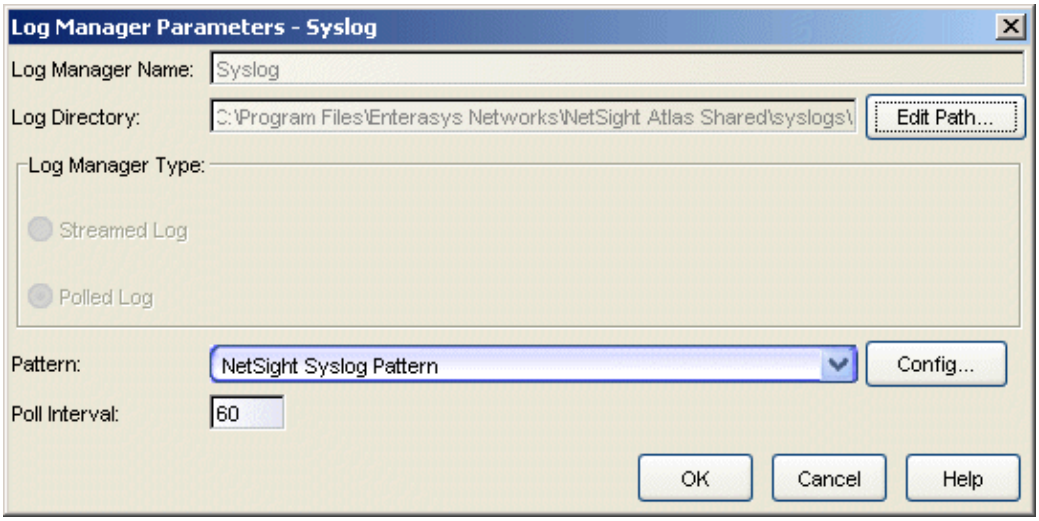
Opens the Custom Pattern Configuration window where you can create a pattern that will be used to interpret information from a non−standard syslog file.

# Log Manager Parameters Window

This window displays parameters for a selected log manager. It is opened from the **Edit** button when a log manager is selected in the Available Log Managers area in the Event View Manager window. The window looks different depending on the type of log manager you have selected: server or local.

Use this window to configure the Poll Interval for the Traps Log Manager and the Syslog Log Manager, and to configure the Pattern that will be used to interpret (parse) syslog information managed by the Syslog Manager. You can also use this window to edit parameters for local log managers you have created.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Log Manager Name***

Use this field to edit a local log manager name, if desired.

***Log Directory/Log File***

For the Syslog Log Manager, use the Edit Path button to edit the path to the requested syslog file. The path must be a full path residing on the server. For a local log manager you have created, you can edit the path and name or click **Browse** to open a file browser that you can use to select the appropriate log.

***Pattern***

This drop−down list is only active when the Syslog Log Manager or a local log manager is selected. You can select a currently defined pattern or click the **Config** button to open the Custom Pattern Configuration window where you can create a new pattern to match a format that is not parsed by one of the default pattern definitions:

- **KIWI Pattern** − Parses a basic KIWI Syslog Server file format
- **NetSight Syslog Pattern** Parses files generated by the NetSight Syslog Service
- **NetSight Trap Log Pattern** − Parses files generated by the snmpTrapd Service
- **UNIX Syslog Pattern** − Parses files generated by the built in UNIX/LINUX Syslog Service
- **Console 1.x Pattern** − Parses files generated by Console 1.x
- **Console 2.0 Pattern** − Parses files generated by Console, and its current plugins.

***Poll Interval***

This field is only active when the Syslog or Traps Log Manager is selected. This is the time interval (in seconds) between retrieving information from the log.

## Buttons

***Edit Path***

Opens the Edit Log Path window where you can edit the path to the requested syslog file. The path must be a full path residing on the server. This button is only available when the Syslog Log Manager is selected.

***Config***

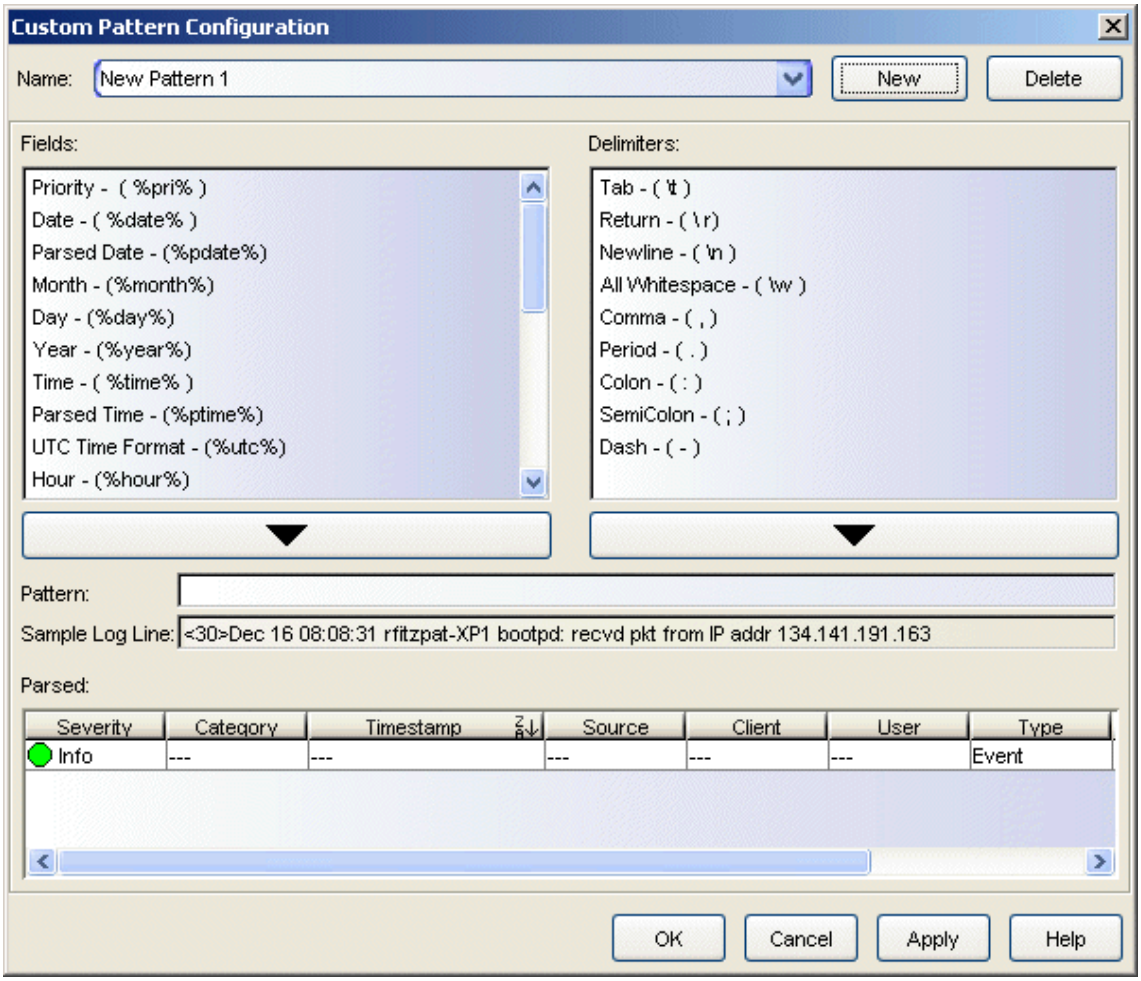
Opens the Custom Pattern Configuration window where you can create a pattern that will be used to interpret information from a non−standard syslog file. This button is only available when the Syslog Log Manager or a local log manager is selected.

# Custom Pattern Configuration Window

This window lets you create a pattern that will be used to interpret information from a non−standard syslog file. A sample line is shown un−parsed in the **Sample Log Line**. The **Pattern** line contains **Fields** and **Delimiters** that determine how each data element in the sample line will be parsed and placed in a column in the Event View. The **Parsed** table shows how the results will be presented in the Event View panel.

You can access this window from the **Config** button in the Log Manager Parameters window or the Log Manager Parameters − New window.

***Click areas of the window for more information.***




***Name***

This is the Pattern name. You can select one of the standard patterns or a previously defined pattern, or click **New** and type a name for a new pattern. The following standard patterns are available:

- **KIWI Pattern** − Parses a basic KIWI Syslog Server file format
- **NetSight Syslog Pattern** Parses files generated by the NetSight Syslog Service
- **NetSight Trap Log Pattern** − Parses files generated by the snmpTrapd Service
- **UNIX Syslog Pattern** − Parses files generated by the built in UNIX/LINUX Syslog Service

- **Console 1.x Pattern** − Parses files generated by Console 1.x
- **Console 2.0 Pattern** − Parses files generated by Console, and its current plugins.

***Fields***

This table lists the field types that identify the column in which a particular element of parsed information should be placed. Selecting a field type full pattern is enclosed within angle brackets (< , >) to signify beginning and end. A newline (\n) is assumed at the end in this case, but could be made required. Words within percentage symbols represent the column in which a piece of parsed information should be put. The percentage symbol words used here are listed as follows:

- %pri% = Priority string
- %pdate% − Parsed Date − Console is capable of interpreting several date formats. Use this field with %ptime% for most standard date/time formats. If this does not present the date correctly, use the following fields to parse the individual elements in the date.
- %date% − parses date elements and places the parsed information into the Date/Time column.
- %month%, %day%, %year% − separately parsed date elements. The parsed results are placed in the Date/Time column.
- %ptime% − Parsed Time − Console is capable of interpreting several time formats. Use this field with %pdate% for most standard date/time formats. If this does not present the time correctly, use separate fields to parse the individual elements in the time.
- %time% − parses the time elements and places the parsed information into the Date/Time column.
- %hour%, %min%, %sec%, %ampm% − separately parsed time elements. The parsed results are placed in the Date/Time column.
- %cat% − Category provides a means for sorting events (e.g., Poller, Application, Error)
- %sev% − Severity
- %user% − Username associated with the event.
- %ip% − Host IP Address associated with the event.
- %type% − Type (Event or Trap)
- %event% − a more specific keyword/phrase (i.e. “Contact Lost”, “Contact Established”)
- %info% − The information string.
- %discard% − information that is not used. This is information that is skipped over to parse the next piece.

***Delimiters***

This table lists the characters that are used in the selected file to separate information types. The list contains two types of whitespace delimiters (\w for whitespace and \t for tab). Use the \t when a single tab separates elements in the sample line. Whitespace can be used when the separator in the sample line is a tab, a series of tabs or series of spaces. Reserved characters must be preceded by a backslash (\)., The following delimiters are available:

- **\r** − return
- **\t** − tab
- **\n** − new line
- **\w** − whitespace
- **,** − comma
- **.** − period
- **:** = colon
- **;** − semicolon
- **−** − dash

***Pattern***

Displays the the selected **Fields** and **Delimiters** that determine how each data element in the sample line will be parsed and placed in a column in the Event View.

***Sample Log Line***

This is a sample of raw log information.

***Parsed***

This table shows how the information will be presented in the Events tab. Cells are filled with the sample line information as field types are selected and delimited.

## Buttons

***New***

This button places a default name into the name field and clears the Pattern field, allowing you to define a new pattern. You can swipe the default name and type a name of your own choosing.

***Delete***

This button removes the currently selected pattern.

*(Add Field)*

This button (below the Fields list) adds the currently selected field to the Pattern field. You can also double click a field type to add it to the pattern or you can type field types directly into the pattern.

*(Add Delimiter)*

This button (below the Delimiters list) adds the currently selected delimiter to the Pattern field. You can also double click a delimiter to add it to the pattern or you can type a delimiter directly into the pattern.

***Apply***

Applies the current pattern to the Pattern Name, but leaves the window open to allow creating/modifying another pattern.

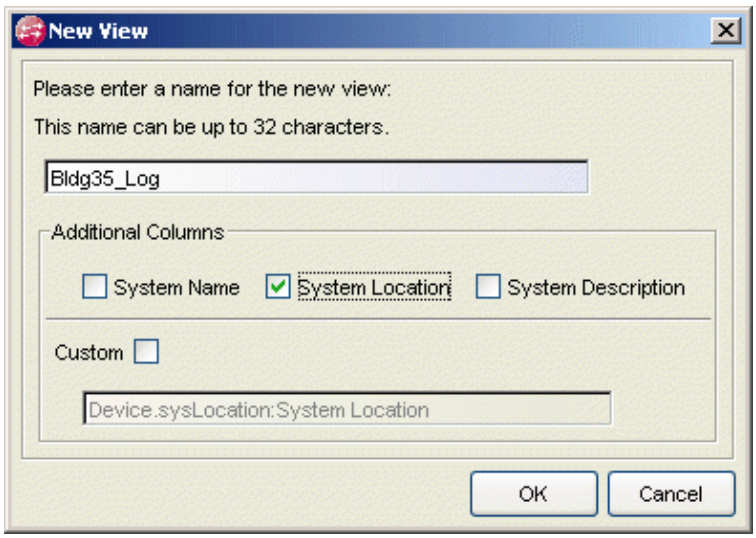
***OK***

Applies the current pattern to the Pattern Name and closes the window.

# New/Edit (Event) View Window

This window lets you define the name and any columns that you want to add to a new or existing Event View. It is opened from either the **Add** or **Edit** button in the Views area in the Event View Manager window.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Name***

The name for the Event View. This is the name that will appear on the tab for this view in the Event View panel.

***Additional Columns***

You can choose one or more of the three standard column choices (**System Name**, **System Location**, **System Description**) or define your own **Custom** columns. Custom columns can be added for any column from the **NSDEVICES** table. The NSDEVICES table can be found in the **`NsSchema.xml`** file in the <*install area*>`\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\client\etc\database` directory. One or more columns can be defined as a comma delimited string using the following format:

*objName.objField:columnName*

where:

*objName.objField* is the field name from the NSDEVICES table.
*columnName* is the name that will appear as the column heading.

For example:

```
chassisID:Chassis
```

**NOTE:** Device data in the Event View is not dynamically updated as the device's data changes. You will need to Refresh the Event View in order to see any changes.

# Open Log File Window

This window lets you select a log file from either the client or server for viewing in the Event Log Viewer window. It also lets you select the format that will be used to parse the information that is presented in the Event Log Viewer. You can access this window from the **Open Event Log** button in the lower−right

corner of the Event View.

You can open an event log from the local Console Client or from the NetSight Server. Both browsers offer several parsers to interpret the log information.

***Event Log Parser***

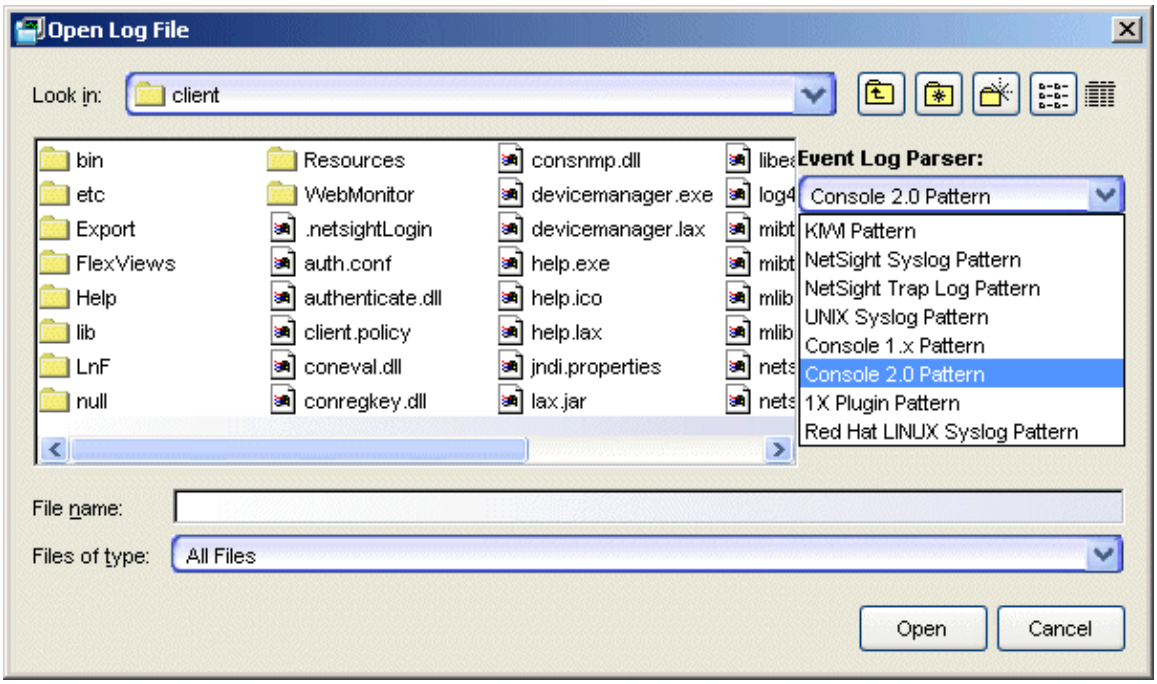
This drop down list lets you select a Pattern that will be used to interpret the log information presented in the Event Log Viewer window. The following standard patterns are available:

- **KIWI Pattern** − Parses a basic KIWI Syslog Server file format
- **NetSight Syslog Pattern** Parses files generated by the NetSight Syslog Service
- **NetSight Trap Log Pattern** − Parses files generated by the snmpTrapd Service
- **UNIX Syslog Pattern** − Parses files generated by the built in UNIX/LINUX Syslog Service
- **Console 1.x Pattern** − Parses files generated by Console 1.x
- **Console 2.0 Pattern** − Parses files generated by Console, and its current plugins.
- **1.x Plugin Pattern** − Parses files generated by NetSight (version 1.x) Plugin Applications
- **Red Hat LINUX Syslog Pattern** − Parses files containing Red Hat LINUX Syslog entries

## Open Local Event Log

This browser opens with the default path set to the <*install area*>`\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\client` directory.

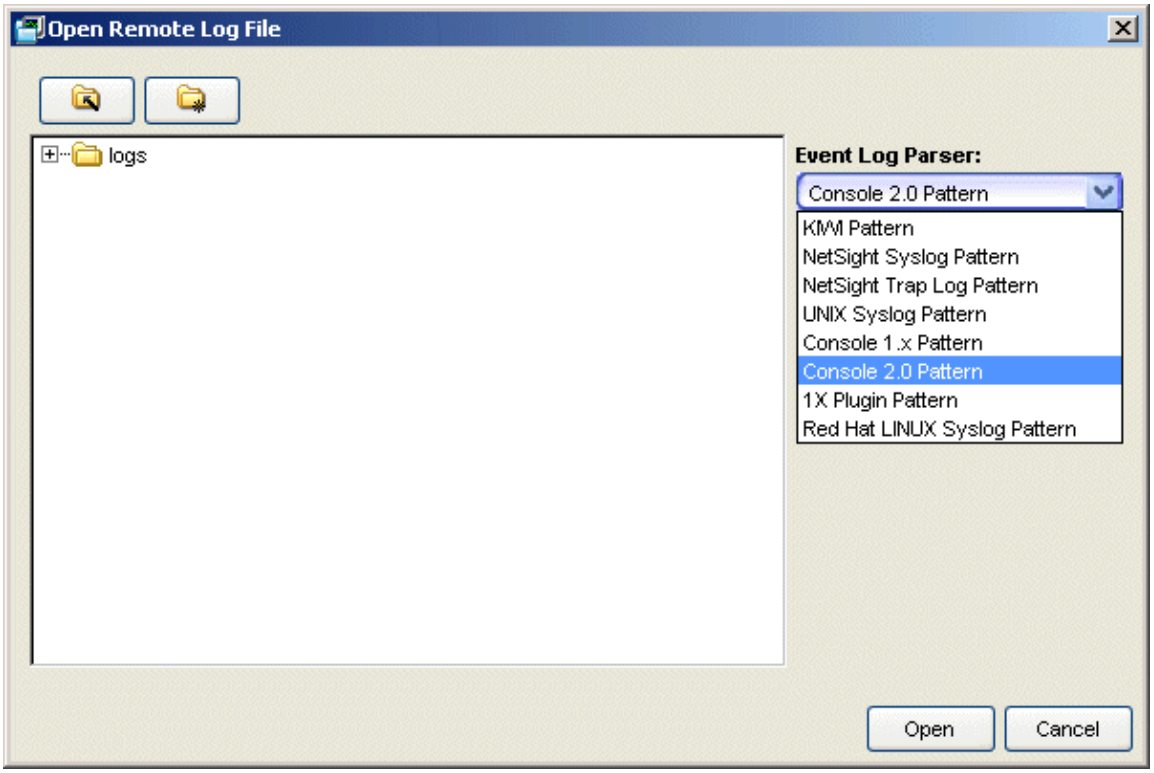
***Sample File Browser Window***




# Open Event Log on Server

This browser opens with the default path set to the <*install area*>`\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\logs` directory.

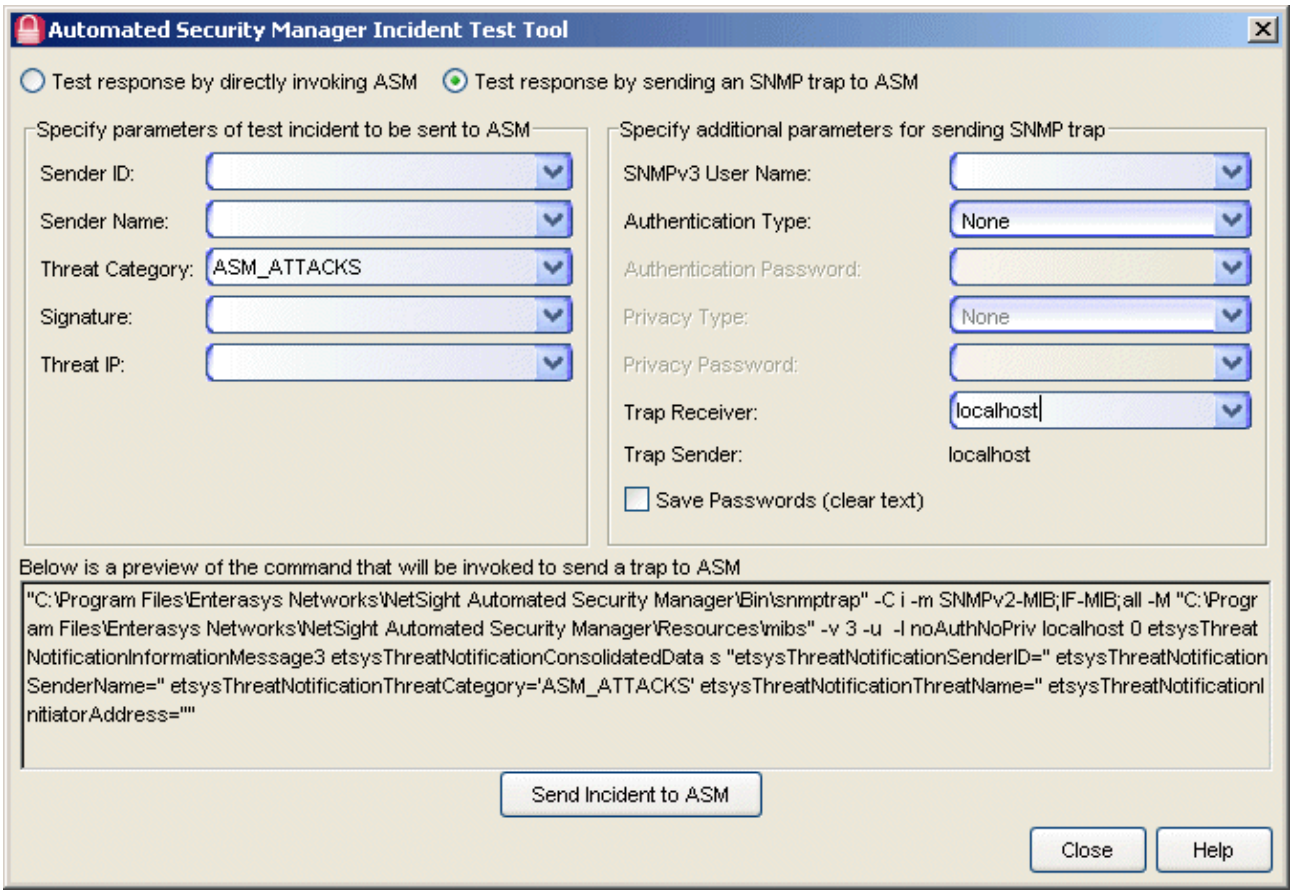
***Sample File Browser Window***



# Incident Test Tool

This tool lets you test and debug the search scopes and actions to verify ASM's response to an event.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***


Automated Security Manager Incident Test Tool
Test response by directly invoking ASM
Test response by sending an SNMP trap to ASM
Specify parameters of test incident to be sent to ASM
Sender ID:
Sender Name:
Threat Category:
ASM_ATTACKS
Signature:
Threat IP:
Specify additional parameters for sending SNMP trap
SNMPv3 User Name:
Authentication Type:
None
Authentication Password:
Privacy Type:
None
Privacy Password:
Trap Receiver:
localhost
Trap Sender:
localhost
Save Passwords (clear text)
Below is a preview of the command that will be invoked to send a trap to ASM
"C:\Program Files\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Automated Security Manager\Bin\snmptrap" -C i -m SNMPv2-MIB;IF-MIB;all -M "C:\Program Files\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Automated Security Manager\Resources\mibs" -v 3 -u -l noAuthNoPriv localhost 0 etsysThreatNotificationInformationMessage3 etsysThreatNotificationConsolidatedData s "etsysThreatNotificationSenderID=" etsysThreatNotificationSenderName=" etsysThreatNotificationThreatCategory='ASM_ATTACKS' etsysThreatNotificationThreatName=" etsysThreatNotificationInitiatorAddress=""
Send Incident to ASM
Close
Help

Two levels of testing can be performed:

- **Test response by sending an SNMP trap to ASM** − this level uses Console's SNMPTrap Service to receive the trap and notify ASM of the threat. This is the more comprehensive test because it simulates exactly the workings of an actual trap. This test requires that the SNMP message be correctly specified (including authentication credentials) and that Console's SNMPTrap Service is running.

**NOTES:**

1. Your client system must have SNMP access to the server to use the **Test response by sending an SNMP trap to ASM** level of testing.
2. The NetSight SNMPTrap Service (snmptrapd) must be configured with Security User credentials and/or Engine IDs for devices from which Console's SNMPTrap Service (snmptrapd) will accept SNMPv3 Notification messages. Without this information, notification messages are dropped by SNMPTrap Service. The traps do not appear in the Events view and ASM will not receive notification. Refer to How to Configure the SNMPTrap Service to learn more about configuring SNMPTrap Service.

- **Test response by directly invoking ASM** − this level bypasses the SNMP trap mechanism, sending the trap directly to ASM. ASM processes the threat as if it were received as a real SNMP trap message. If ASM is in **Search and Respond** mode, the configured action will be applied.

***Specify parameters of test incident to be sent to ASM***

These parameters are used with both levels of testing. Your settings here define a simulated threat that will be sent to ASM. You should specify parameters that match your settings for the Rule that you are testing.

***Sender ID***

This is a unique identifier associated with the intrusion detection system that detected the security event.

***Sender Name***

The sender name being tested. This is a unique name associated with the intrusion detection system that detected the event. Sender Names are case sensitive.

***Threat Category***

The event category being tested. ASM's default event categories are ASM_ATTACK, ASM_COMPROMISE, ASM_INFORMATIONAL, and ASM_MISUSE. Event Category Names are case sensitive.

***Signature***

A signature provides a unique identifier for the threat being tested.

***Threat IP***

This is the IP address of the end station attached to the port where the threat was detected.

***Specify additional parameters for sending SNMP trap***

These parameters allow Console's SNMPTrap Service to receive a test trap and notify ASM of the threat. They allow more comprehensive testing that simulate the receipt of an actual trap by Console's SNMPTrap Service.

***SNMPv3 User Name***

The user name of the simulated user that will be used for testing.

***Authentication Type***

The authentication method used for the inform (MD5 or SHA) message.

***Authentication Password***

The authentication password of the simulated user.

***Privacy Type***

The encryption method used for the inform (DES or None) message.

***Privacy Password***

The encryption password for the simulated user.

***Trap Receiver***

This is the system where the SNMPTrap Service is running.

***Trap Sender***

This is the system that is sending the SNMP trap.

***Save Password (clear text)***

When checked, the password information is saved as human readable text in the `automatedSecurity.properties` file in the <*install area*>`\NetSight Automated Security Manager\Resources` directory.

**CAUTION:** This feature is intended for use in a test environment and could present a security risk in your live network environment. It is recommended that it not be checked in a production environment.

# Buttons

***Send Incident to ASM***

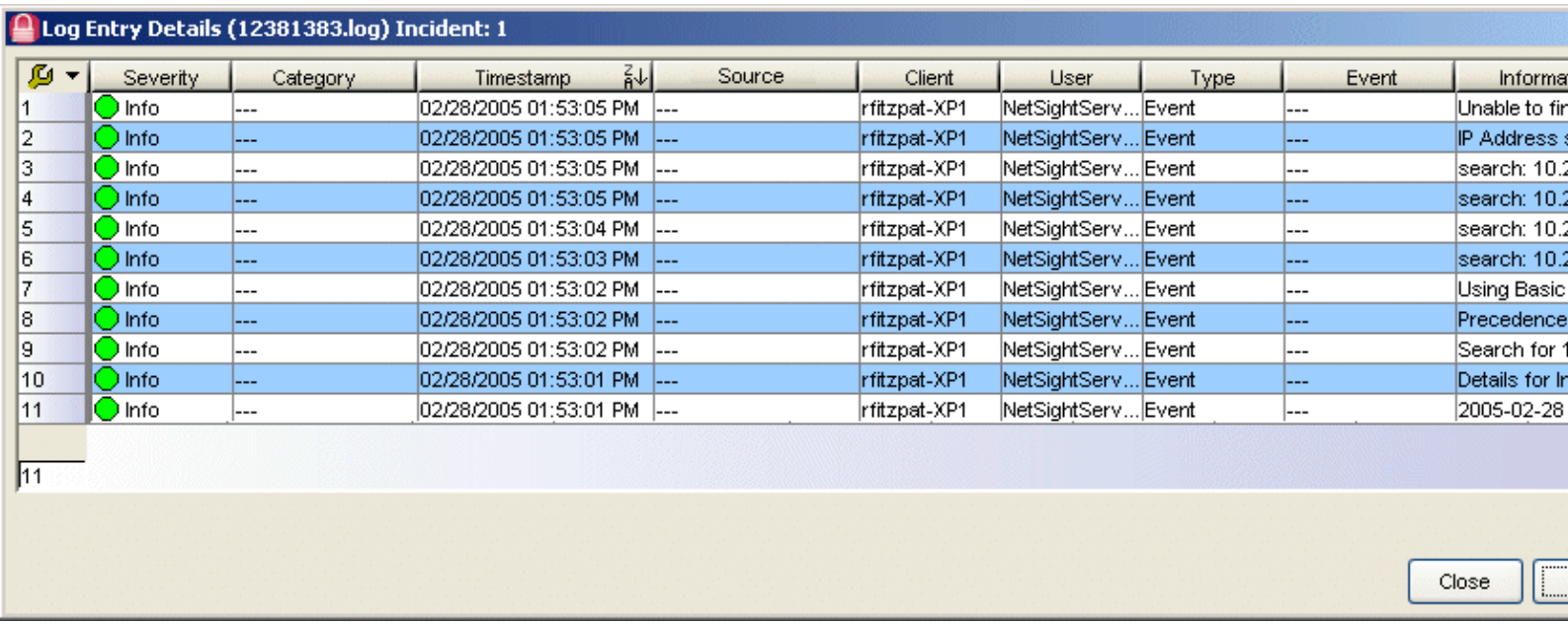
Sends the test (inform) message that you've configured to ASM. If you've configured your ASM Rules correctly, the message information should appear in the ASM Monitor.

# ASM Log Entry Details Window

This window displays detailed information about a specific trap/action entry selected in the Automated Security Manager Activity Monitor. Activities related to the selected Activity Monitor entry are listed chronologically, by default, with newer activities at the bottom. You can change the arrangement by clicking a heading to sort the table in ascending or descending order. The Log Entry Details window is launched by double−clicking an entry in the Activity Monitor table or from the **View Details** option on the ASM Activity Monitor right−click menu.

Log details are maintained in date−stamped files in the <*console install area*>`\NetSight Console\server\logs` directory. A new file is opened each day. Entries in these files wrap around (overwrite the oldest information) when the file reaches its maximum size (1 Mb) and there is no automatic housekeeping to remove older files from this directory.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***


Log Entry Details (12381383.log) Incident: 1
Severity
Category
Timestamp
Source
Client
User
Type
Event
Informa
1 Info --- 02/28/2005 01:53:05 PM --- rfitzpat-XP1 NetSightServ... Event --- Unable to fir
2 Info --- 02/28/2005 01:53:05 PM --- rfitzpat-XP1 NetSightServ... Event --- IP Address
3 Info --- 02/28/2005 01:53:05 PM --- rfitzpat-XP1 NetSightServ... Event --- search: 10.2
4 Info --- 02/28/2005 01:53:05 PM --- rfitzpat-XP1 NetSightServ... Event --- search: 10.2
5 Info --- 02/28/2005 01:53:04 PM --- rfitzpat-XP1 NetSightServ... Event --- search: 10.2
6 Info --- 02/28/2005 01:53:03 PM --- rfitzpat-XP1 NetSightServ... Event --- search: 10.2
7 Info --- 02/28/2005 01:53:02 PM --- rfitzpat-XP1 NetSightServ... Event --- Using Basic
8 Info --- 02/28/2005 01:53:02 PM --- rfitzpat-XP1 NetSightServ... Event --- Precedence
9 Info --- 02/28/2005 01:53:02 PM --- rfitzpat-XP1 NetSightServ... Event --- Search for
10 Info --- 02/28/2005 01:53:01 PM --- rfitzpat-XP1 NetSightServ... Event --- Details for Ir
11 Info --- 02/28/2005 01:53:01 PM --- rfitzpat-XP1 NetSightServ... Event --- 2005-02-28
11
Close

## Details Table

***Acknowledge***

This column can be checked which lets you hide items that have been acknowledged. Click the check box to acknowledge the item and then click the Show Acknowledged Events button to hide or show the checked items.

***Severity***

Indicates the potential impact of the event.

***Category***

For traps, this column shows the event category for the event.

***Timestamp***
Shows the date and time when the event occurred.

***Source***
Shows the IP address of the host that was the source of the event.

***Client***
Shows the hostname of the source of the event.

***User***
Associates an event with the user that performed the action that triggered the event.

***Type***
Identifies the type of information for this row (event, or trap).

***Event***
Shows the type of event or trap.

***Information***
Shows an summary explanation of the event, or trap.

## Right−click Menu

A right−mouse click on a column heading or anywhere in the table body (or a left−mouse click on the Table Tools button when visible in the upper left corner of the table) opens a popup menu that provides

access to event options and a set of Table Tools that can be used to manage information in the table. The right−click menu for the Event View provides the following options in addition to those available as standard options:

- **Acknowledge Selected** − places a check in the Acknowledge column for all of the selected rows.
- **Unacknowledge Selected** − removes the checks in the Acknowledge column from all of the selected rows.
- **Acknowledge All** − places a check in the Acknowledge column for all rows.
- **Unacknowledge All** − removes the checks in the Acknowledge column from all rows.
- **Event Details** − opens the Event Details window which provides additional information about a selected event or trap.

## Buttons

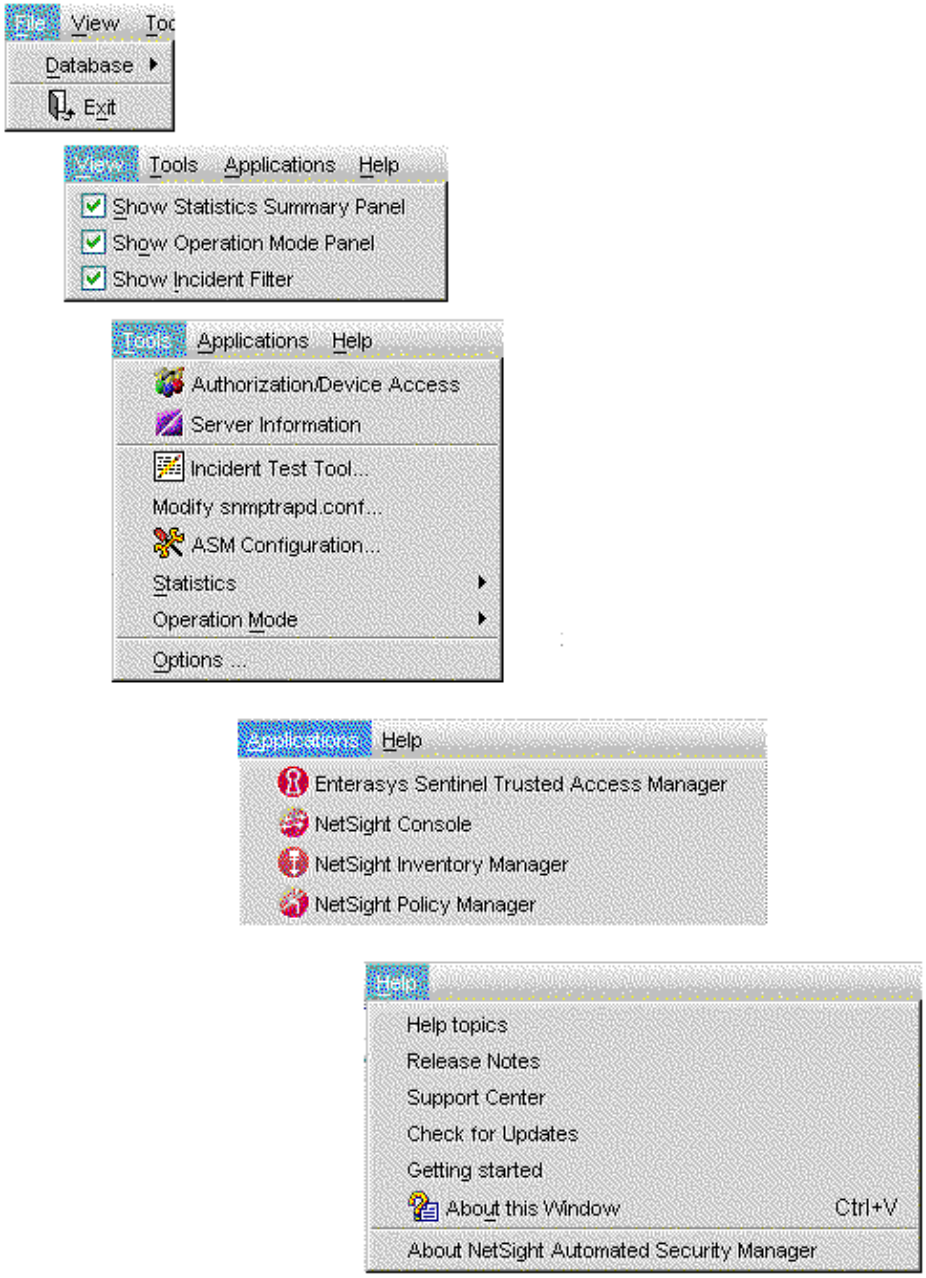
***Refresh***

This button updates the table information.

# Menu Bar

The ASM menu bar provides access to tools and functions that help you maintain the security of your network. ASM menus are available in several forms, designed for your convenience when accessed in a given situation. Many of the options available from menus are also available as buttons the toolbar. Icons associated with these menu options indicate when the same option is available from a toolbar. Specific menu options are dynamically enabled and disabled depending on which window, object, and tab is selected.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***



# File

***Database > Import v1.5 ASM Database***

Opens a file browser where you can select a Netsight Console version 1.5 database and import ASM components into your Console 2.2 database. A confirmation dialog warns that you will overwrite ASM components in the current database. Refer to How to Import a Database for more information about importing ASM components into a database.

***Database > Initialize ASM Components***

Initializes the ASM components in the current database, restoring them to the default settings that existed immediately after installation. This option does not affect other Console database components.

***Exit***

Terminates an ASM session.

# View

***Show Statistics Summary Panel***

When checked, the Statistics Summary panel is presented in the Activity Monitor window.

***Show Operational Mode Panel***

When checked, the Operational Mode panel is presented in the Activity Monitor window.

***Show Incident Filter***

When checked, the Incident Filter panel is presented in the Activity Monitor window.

# Tools

***Authorization/Device Access***

Opens the Authorization/Device Access window where you can configure users and groups and control their access to features in NetSight applications.

***Server Information***

Opens the Server Information window where you can view and configure certain NetSight Server functions.

***Incident Test Tool***

Opens the ASM Incident Test Tool where you can create a simulated trap message and send it to ASM to verify the response that you've configured. This button is only active in **Search Only** and **Search and Respond** operational modes.

***Modify snmptrapd.conf***

Opens a text editor window where you can define user credentials in the TrapService configuration file (snmptrapd.conf). Refer to snmptrapd.conf Text Editor Window more information about editing the snmptrapd.conf file.

***ASM Configuration***

Opens the Automated Security Manager Configuration window. The Configuration Window takes you step−by−step through configuring Automated Security Manager actions and targets. The window

is dynamically updated as you set or change/define settings, always presenting the appropriate options as your configuration progresses. As you move through the steps, the selections that you make along the way determine the selections that are appropriate for the following steps.

***Statistics***

This option provides access to a submenu that gives you selections that determine the statistics presented in the Activity Monitor window:

- **Configure** − opens the ASM Statistics window where you can select the specific data elements to show in the Statistics Summary panel.
- **Reset Counters** − resets the counters for the accumulated data and sets the timestamp to the current date and time. Refer to the ASM Statistics window for a description of specific data elements.
- **Show Summary Panel** − when checked, displays the Statistics Summary as a panel in the upper half of the ASM Activity Monitor window.

***Operational Mode***

This option provides access to a submenu that controls ASM's operational mode:

- **Show as Panel** − when selected, displays a full Operational Mode panel in the ASM Activity Monitor window.
- **Show as Icon** − when selected, displays an iconized version of the Operational Mode panel as a *traffic light* in the upper right corner of the ASM Activity Monitor window.
- **Disabled** − when selected, Automated Security Manager is not active. It neither seeks out the sources of network threats nor responds to them.
- **Search Only** − when selected, security threats are recognized, source ports are identified and the information is recorded in the Activity Monitor but, no response is applied.
- **Search and Respond** − when selected, Automated Security Manager is fully active. In this state, threats are recognized, source ports are identified, and responses (actions) applied.

***Options***

Opens the Options window where you can set various parameters used by the Automated Security Manager.

# Applications

The Applications menu provides links to Console and other NetSight applications that are installed as NetSight Clients on this system.

# Help

***Help Topics*** *(Contents)*

Opens the help browser to the Automated Security Manager Help System Welcome topic where you can access all of Automated Security Manager's online help topics.

***Release Notes***

Opens the help browser to the Release Notes that were effective when this version was installed. For more current information, visit the Enterasys documentation Web site: **`www.enterasys.com/support/manuals`**, and open/download the latest version of the NetSight Automated Security Manager Release Notes.

***Support Center*** *(Help Center)*

Opens your system's Web browser and takes you to the Enterasys Global Support Web page.

***Check for Updates***

Allows you to update Automated Security Manager with the latest version of release notes and critical changes. Refer to Web Update for more information.

***Getting Started***

Opens the Getting Started Help information to introduce first−time users to the features in NetSight Automated Security Manager.

***About This Window***

Displays help for the content currently displayed in the Main window.

***About NetSight Automated Security Manager***

Displays the revision and copyright notice information for the currently installed version of NetSight Automated Security Manager.

# Open Log File Window

This window lets you select a log file from either the client or server for viewing in the Event Log Viewer window. It also lets you select the format that will be used to parse the information that is presented in the Event Log Viewer. You can access this window from the **Open Event Log** button in the lower−right

corner of the Event View.

You can open an event log from the local Console Client or from the NetSight Server. Both browsers offer several parsers to interpret the log information.

***Event Log Parser***

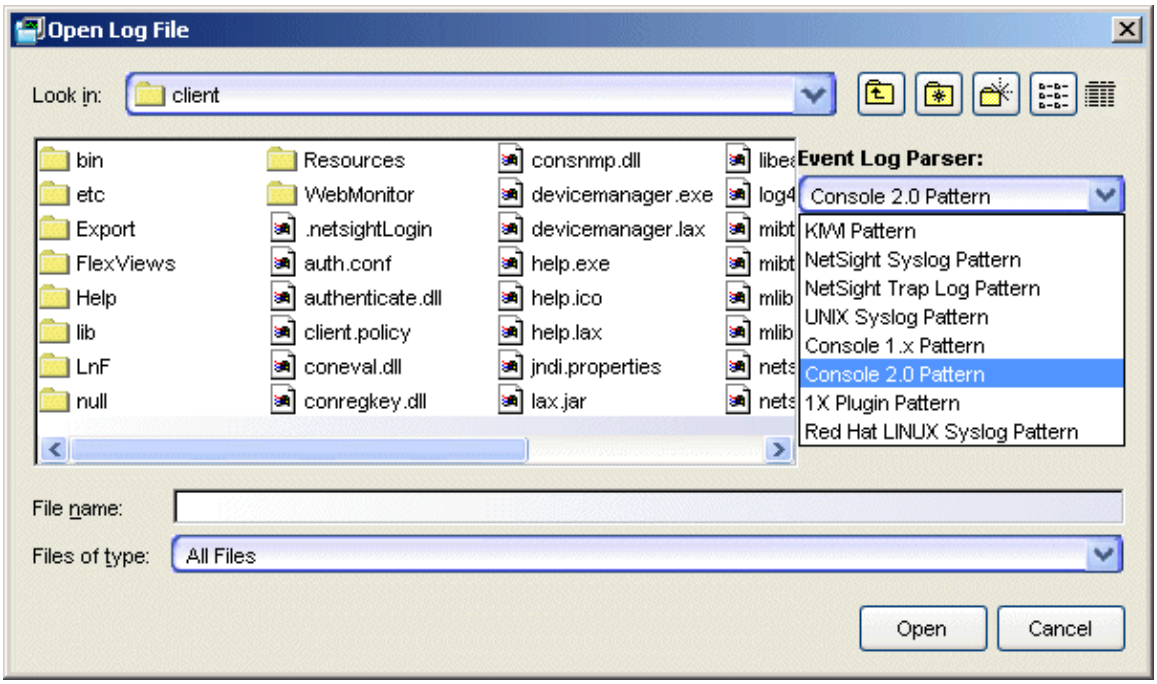
This drop down list lets you select a Pattern that will be used to interpret the log information presented in the Event Log Viewer window. The following standard patterns are available:

- **KIWI Pattern** − Parses a basic KIWI Syslog Server file format
- **NetSight Syslog Pattern** Parses files generated by the NetSight Syslog Service
- **NetSight Trap Log Pattern** − Parses files generated by the snmpTrapd Service
- **UNIX Syslog Pattern** − Parses files generated by the built in UNIX/LINUX Syslog Service
- **Console 1.x Pattern** − Parses files generated by Console 1.x
- **Console 2.0 Pattern** − Parses files generated by Console, and its current plugins.
- **1.x Plugin Pattern** − Parses files generated by NetSight (version 1.x) Plugin Applications
- **Red Hat LINUX Syslog Pattern** − Parses files containing Red Hat LINUX Syslog entries

## Open Local Event Log

This browser opens with the default path set to the <*install area*>`\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\client` directory.

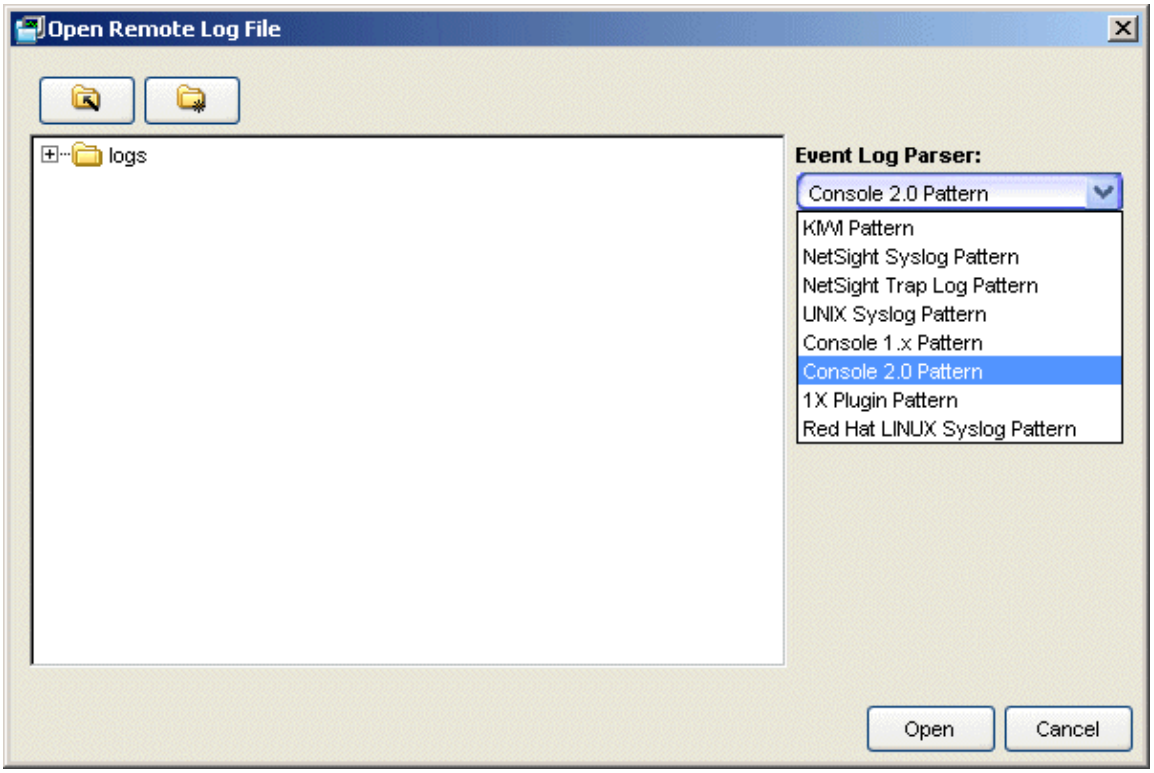
***Sample File Browser Window***




# Open Event Log on Server

This browser opens with the default path set to the <*install area*>`\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\logs` directory.

***Sample File Browser Window***



# Options Window

The Options window allows you to set options for NetSight functions on a suite−wide and per−application basis. The Options window has a right−panel view that changes depending on what you have selected in the left−panel tree. Each view allows you to set different options. You can access the Options window using **Tools > Options** in the menu bar.

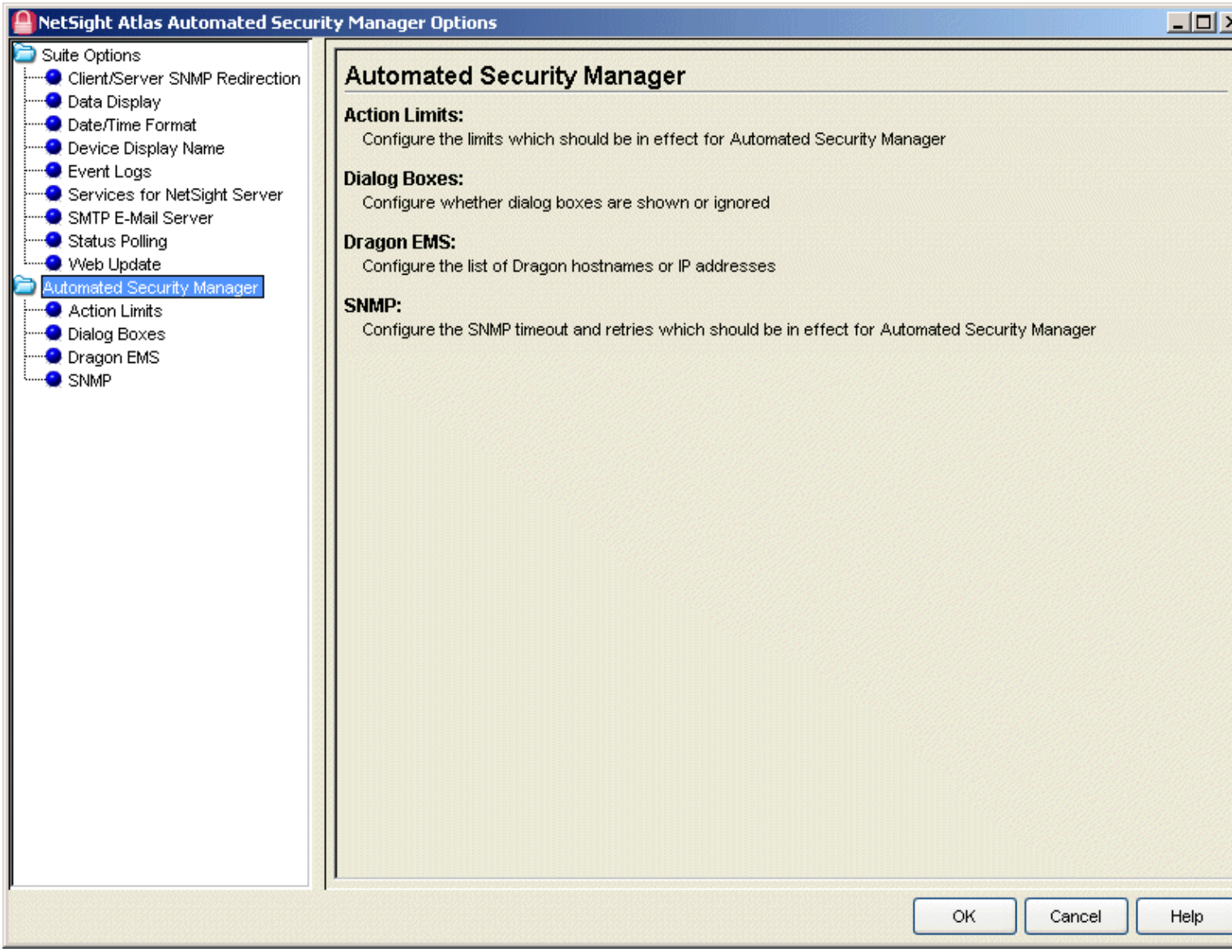
**Information on the following options:**


- Suite Options
  - Client/Server SNMP Redirection
  - Data Display
  - Date/Time Format
  - Device Display Name
  - Event Logs
  - Services for NetSight Server
  - SMTP E−Mail Server
  - Status Polling
  - Updates
- Automated Security Manager Options
  - Action Limits
  - Dialog Boxes
  - Dragon EMS
  - SNMP

# Automated Security Manager Options

Automated Security Manager Options (**Tools > Options**) lets you define your preferences for ASM operations. The right−panel view changes depending on what you have selected in the left−panel tree. Expand the Automated Security Manager folder to view all the different options you can set.

***Click Option headings for more information.***




## Common Buttons

***Restore Defaults***

Sets the Options settings in the currently selected view to the (default) values that existed when ASM was first installed. Fields are cleared for options that do not have default settings.

***Apply***

Sets the currently defined settings and keeps the Options window open.

***OK***

Sets the options and closes the window.

***Cancel***

Cancels any changes you have made and closes the window.

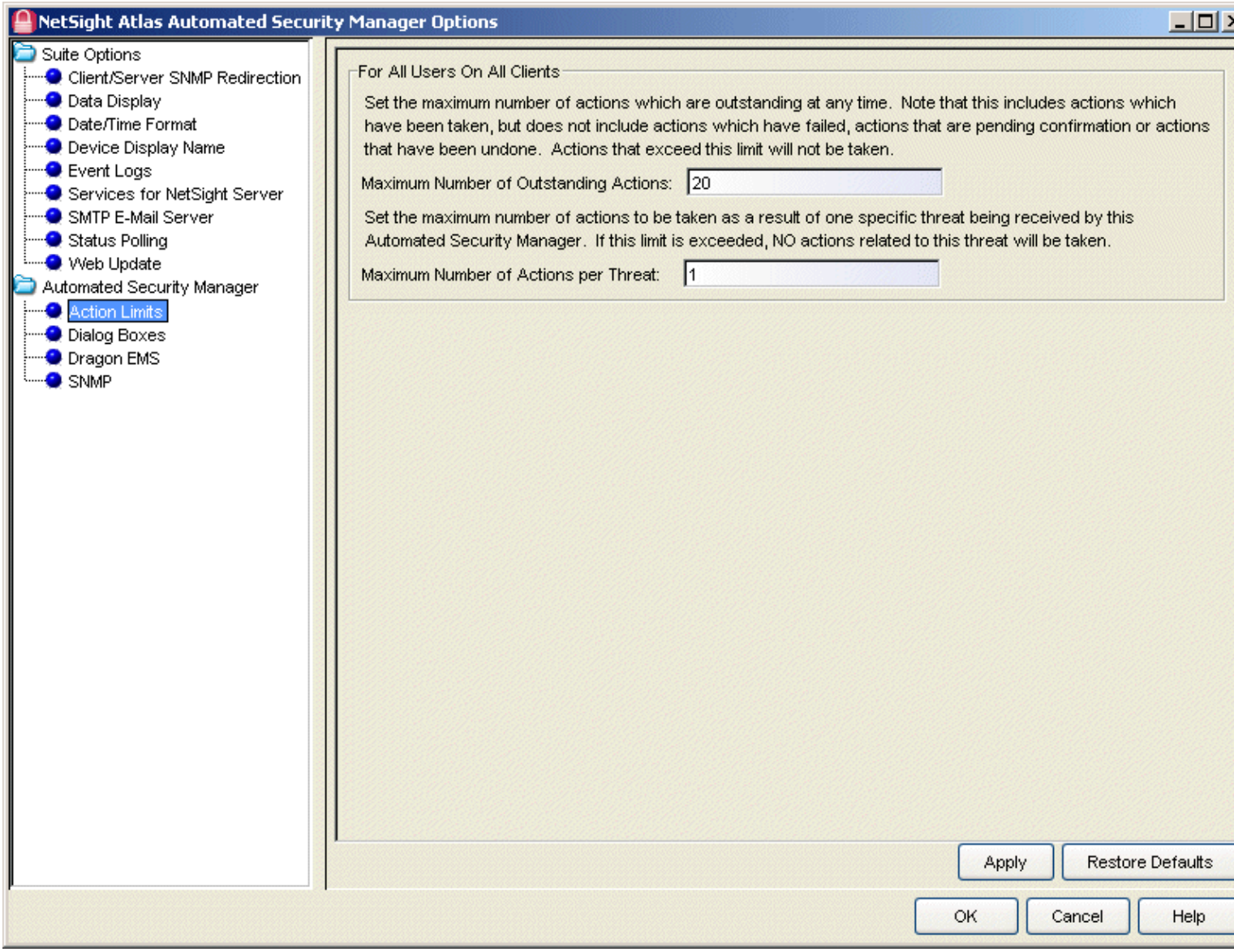
***Help***

Displays this Help topic.

# Action Limits

This view lets you set limits for Automated Security Manager's threat responses.

***Click areas in the view for more information.***


NetSight Atlas Automated Security Manager Options
Suite Options
Client/Server SNMP Redirection
Data Display
Date/Time Format
Device Display Name
Event Logs
Services for NetSight Server
SMTP E-Mail Server
Status Polling
Web Update
Automated Security Manager
Action Limits
Dialog Boxes
Dragon EMS
SNMP
For All Users On All Clients
Set the maximum number of actions which are outstanding at any time. Note that this includes actions which have been taken, but does not include actions which have failed, actions that are pending confirmation or actions that have been undone. Actions that exceed this limit will not be taken.
Maximum Number of Outstanding Actions: 20
Set the maximum number of actions to be taken as a result of one specific threat being received by this Automated Security Manager. If this limit is exceeded, NO actions related to this threat will be taken.
Maximum Number of Actions per Threat: 1
Apply
Restore Defaults
OK
Cancel
Help

***Max Number of Outstanding Actions***

This parameter limits the number of outstanding (pending execution) actions.

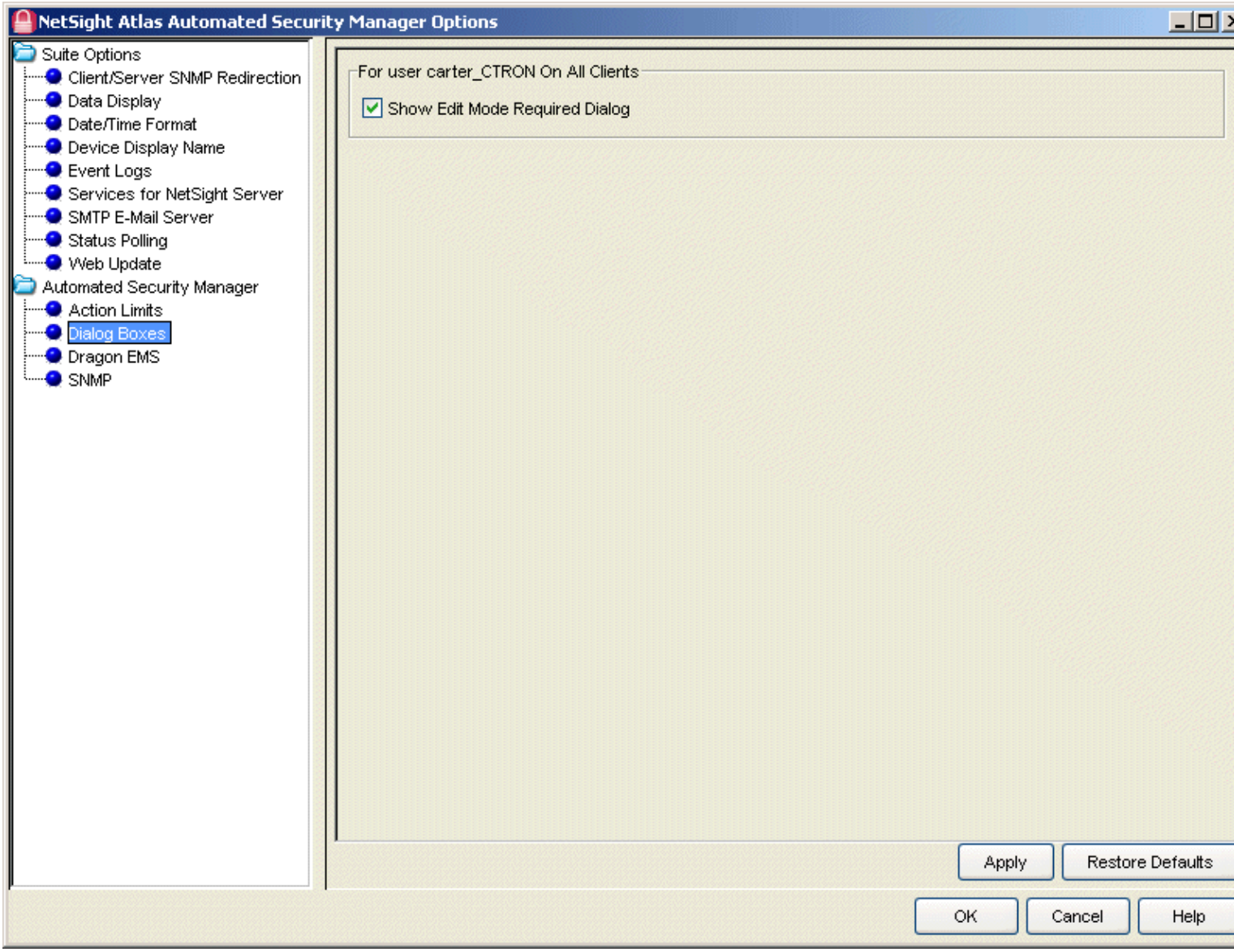
***Max Number of Action per Threat***

This parameter sets a limit on the number of actions that can be executed for a given threat. Both pending and executed actions are counted toward the maximum. When the limit is reached, no further actions will be executed for the threat.

# Dialog Boxes

This view lets you configure whether certain dialog boxes are shown or ignored.

***Click areas in the view for more information.***



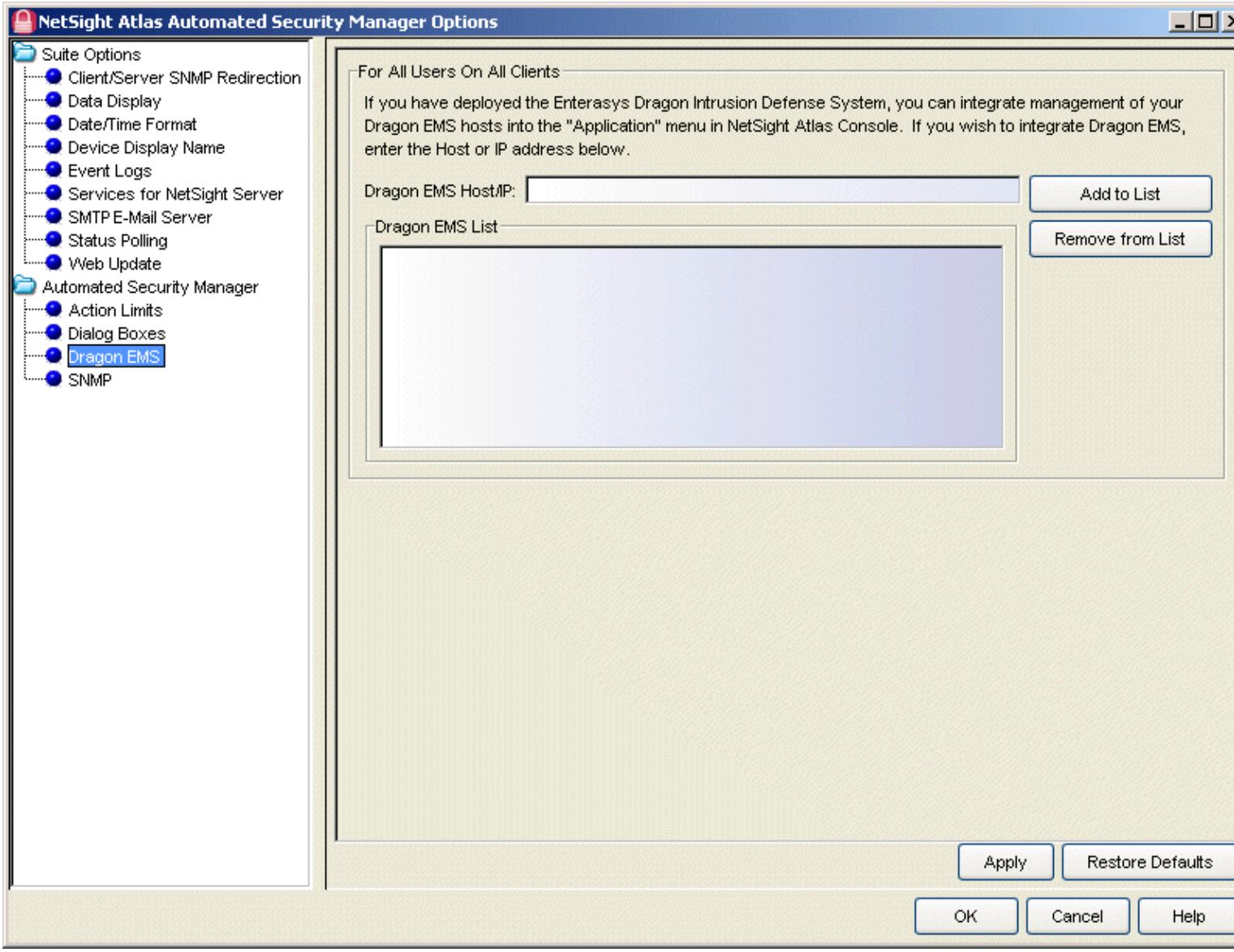

***Show Edit Mode Required Dialog***

The Edit Mode Required dialog appears if you try to make changes in the ASM Configuration window without first selecting Edit Mode. Deselecting this checkbox means that the dialog will not appear and you will automatically be put in Edit Mode.

# Dragon EMS

This view lets you integrate management of your Dragon EMS host systems into the Application menu in Automated Security Manager.

***Click areas in the view for more information.***




**NOTE:** Dragon EMS host names are case sensitive.

***Dragon EMS Host/IP***

The Dragon EMS hostname or IP address.

***Dragon EMS List***

This list contains the Dragon EMS hosts that have been defined for Automated Security Manager.

## Buttons

***Add to List***

Adds the Dragon EMS host, typed into the associated field, to the list.

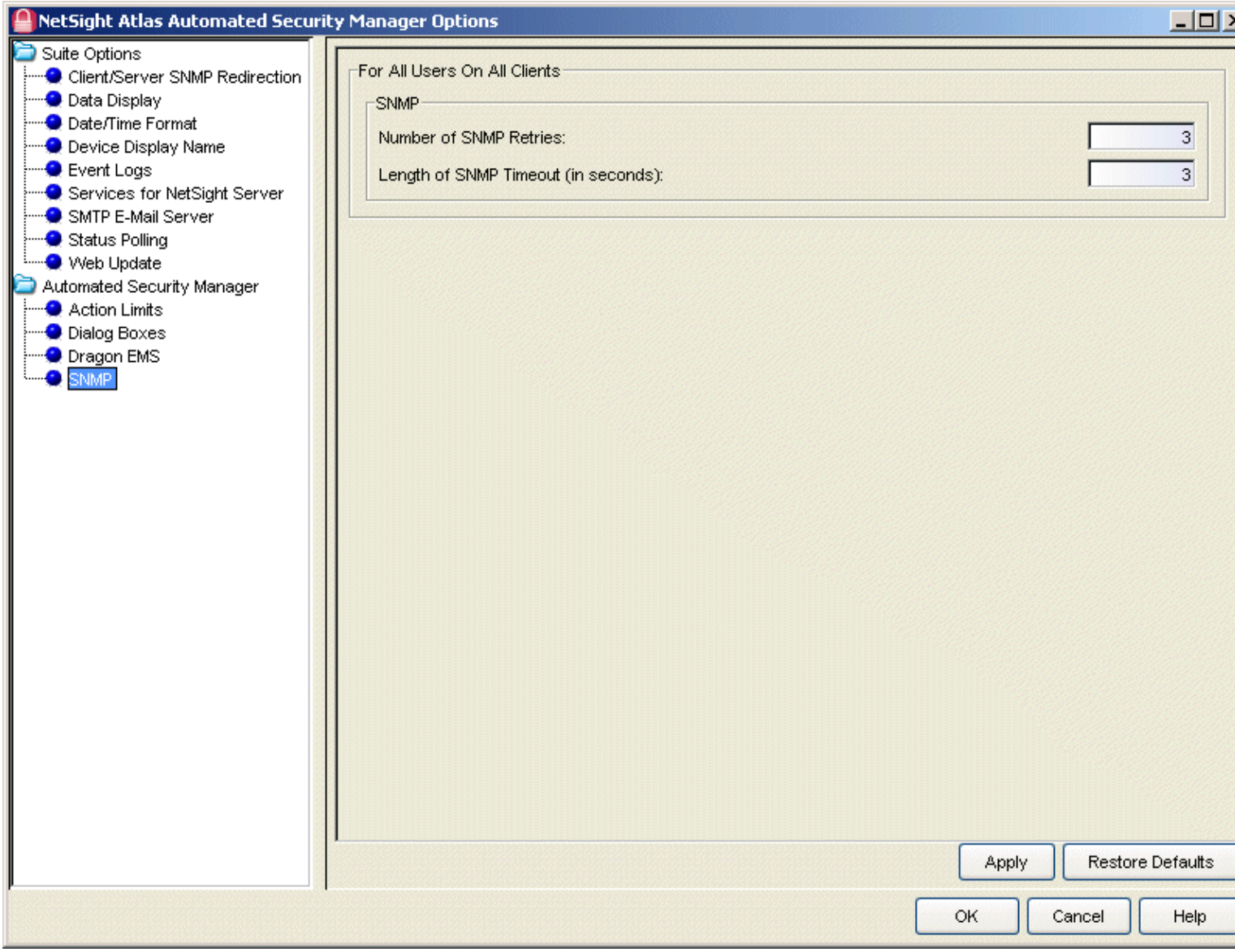
***Remove from List***

Removes a selected Dragon EMS host from the list.

# SNMP

The SNMP view lets you specify options that define the ASM's SNMP polling parameters.

***Click areas of the window for more information.***




***Number of SNMP Retries***

The number of attempts that will be made to contact a device when an attempt at contact fails. The default setting is 3 retries, which means that ASM retries a timed−out request three times, making a total of four attempts to contact a device.

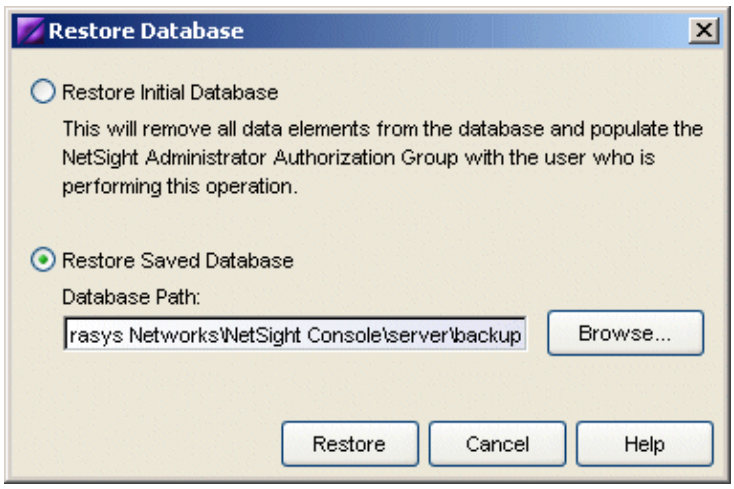
***Length of SNMP Timeout***

The amount of time (in seconds) that ASM waits before re−trying to contact a device.

# Restore Database Window

Use the Restore Database window to restore the initial database or restore a saved database. Both functions will cause all current client connections and operations in progress to be terminated. You can access this window by clicking the **Restore** button in the Database tab of the Server Information window.

***Click the graphic for more information.***


Restore Database
Restore Initial Database
This will remove all data elements from the database and populate the NetSight Administrator Authorization Group with the user who is performing this operation.
Restore Saved Database
Database Path:
rasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\backup
Browse...
Restore
Cancel
Help

***Restore Initial Database***

Restoring an initial database removes all data elements from the database and populates the NetSight Administrator authorization group with the name of the logged−in user. You must restart both the NetSight Server and the client following an initialize database operation.

***Restore Saved Database***

Specify the database you wish to restore or use the **Browse** button to navigate to the database. If the server is remote, you only have access to databases in the default database backup directory.

## Buttons

***Restore***

Starts the restore operation.

# Server Information Window

The Server Information window lets you view and configure certain NetSight Server functions, including management of client connections, database backup and restore, locks, and licenses. It also provides access to the server log and server statistics. To access this window, select **Tools > Server Information** from the menu bar. You must be assigned the appropriate user capabilities to access and use this window.

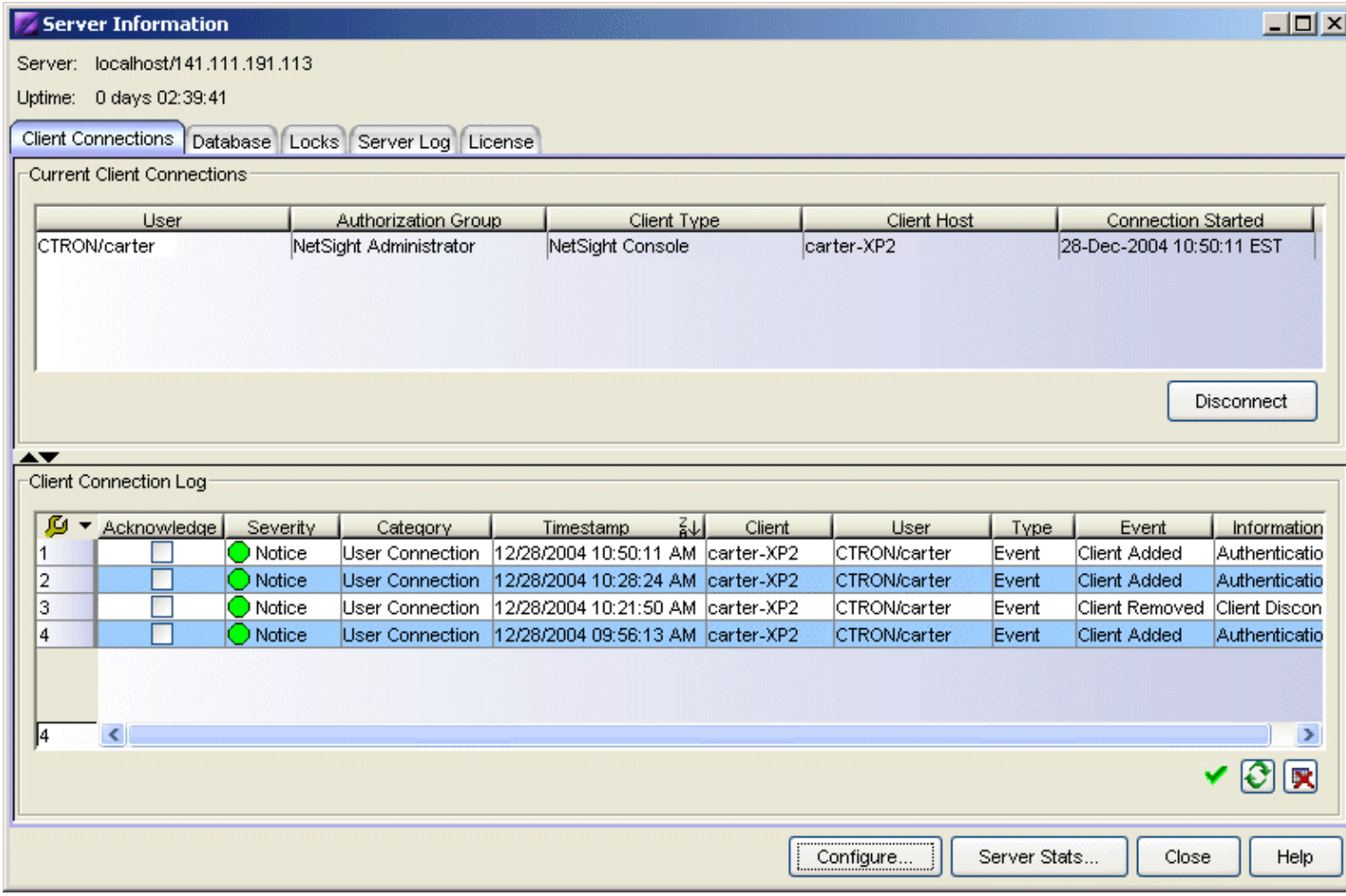
**Information on the following tabs:**

- Client Connections
- Database
- Locks
- Server Log
- License

## Client Connections Tab

The Client Connections tab provides information that lets you view and manage current client connections to this server, and also view a history of client connections.

***Click the graphic for more information.***




## Current Client Connections

This table lists all of the currently connected clients for this server, with the most recent connection at the top. The list is automatically updated when clients connect or disconnect.

***User:***

The name of the user that has connected to the server as a client.

***Authorization Group***

The authorization group the user belongs to.

***Client Type***

The type of client, which will be NetSight Console or a NetSight plugin application such as Inventory Manager.

***Client Host***

The name of the client host machine.

***Connection Started***

The date and time the client connection started.

***Disconnect Button***

Disconnects the selected client. The client being disconnected receives a message saying that their connection will be terminated in 30 seconds. You must be assigned the appropriate user capability to disconnect clients.

## Client Connection Log

The client connection log displays a list of all client connect and disconnect activities, and allows you to track the history of a particular client connection. The table displays the last 50,000 log entries, and updates automatically when a client connects or disconnects. The current log file is automatically archived when its size reaches 1 megabyte and opens a new log.

***Acknowledge:***

This checkbox lets you acknowledge an event and also hide items that have been acknowledged. Click the checkbox to acknowledge the item and then click the Show Acknowledged Events button to hide or show the checked items.

***Severity***

The event's severity.

***Category***

The category of event: user connection.

***Timestamp***

The date and time when the event occurred.

***Client***

The name of the client host machine that triggered the event.

***User***

The name of the user that triggered the event.

***Type***

The type of information: event.

***Event***

The type of event.

***Information***

Information about the client authentication or disconnect.

***Show/Hide Acknowledged Events***

This button hides or shows items in the table that have been acknowledged by a check in the Acknowledge column.

***Refresh***

Refreshes the log.

***Clear Log***

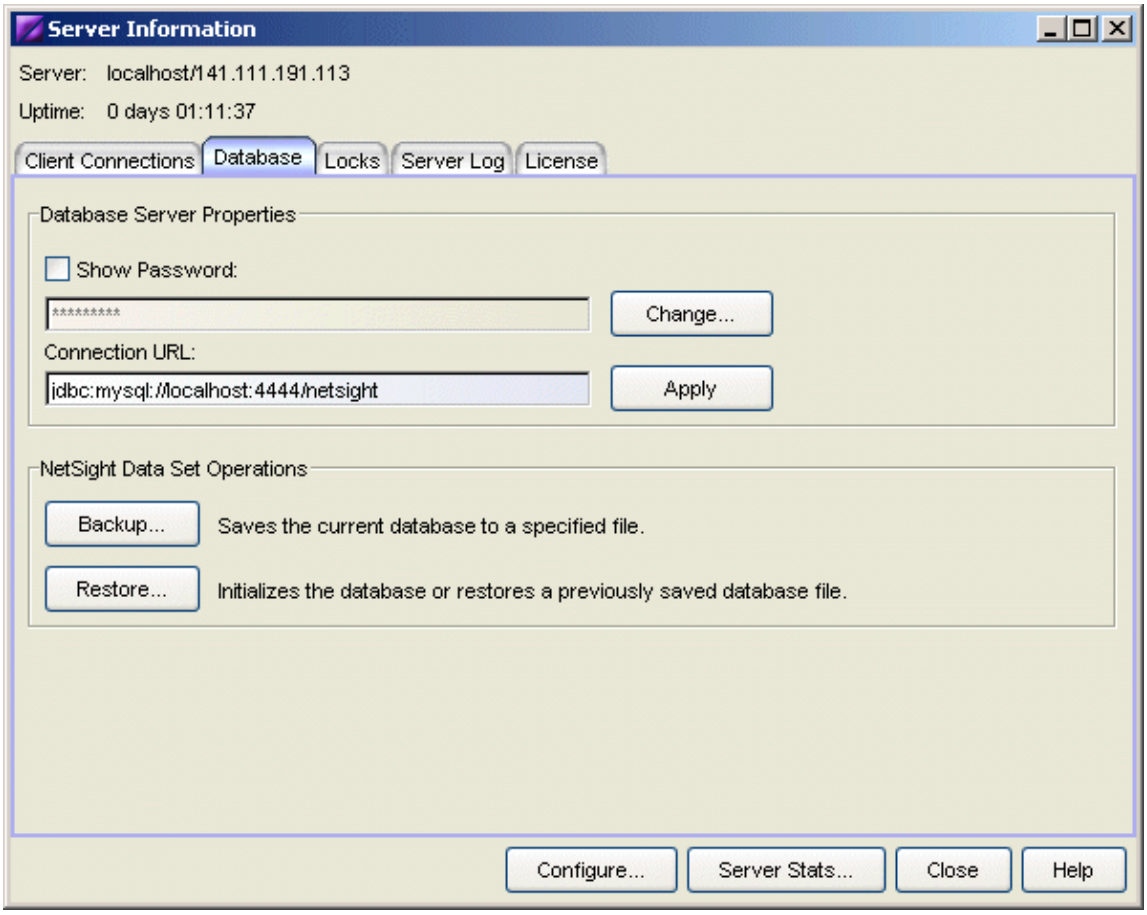
Clears the log. If you want to retain a copy of the log that you are clearing, you must manually copy the date−stamped file in the <*install area*>\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\logs\admin.log.

# Database Tab

This tab allows you to manage the password and connection URL for the database, and perform database backup and restore operations. You must be assigned the appropriate user capabilities to perform these functions.

**IMPORTANT:** When Console is installed, it automatically secures the MySQL database server by removing all the root and anonymous users from the MySQL user database. Console then adds one generic user name (user = netsight) and password (password = enterasys). It is recommended that you change this password, since all customers who install Console will know this generic password.

***Click the graphic for more information.***




### Database Server Properties

Database server properties are used by the NetSight Server when it connects to the database. The database is secured via a credential comprised of a user name and password (see the Important note above). This area lets

you modify that password, and also view and modify the connection URL for the database.

***Password***

Click **Change** to display a window where you can enter a new password. The password is masked unless you select the checkbox to **Show Password**. You must restart both the NetSight Server and client after you change the database password.

***Connection URL***

Displays the URL the NetSight Server uses when connecting to the database. For troubleshooting purposes, (for example, if you can't connect to the database) you may wish to enter a new connection URL. Enter a new URL in the following format, and click **Apply**:

`jdbc:mysql://[hostname]/<database>`

where [*hostname*] is optional.

You must restart both the NetSight Server and client after you change the Connection URL.

### NetSight Data Set Operations

This area lets you perform database backup and restore operations.

***Backup Button***

Opens the Backup Database window where you can save the currently active database to a file. If the NetSight Server is local, you can specify a directory path where you would like the backup file stored. If the server is remote, the database will be saved to the default database backup location.

***Restore Button***

Opens the Restore Database window where you can restore the initial database or restore a saved database. Restoring an initial database removes all data elements from the database and populates the NetSight Administrator authorization group with the name of the logged−in user. Both functions will cause all current client connections and operations in progress to be terminated. You must restart both the NetSight Server and the client following an initialize database operation. When restoring a database, if the server is remote, you only have access to databases in the default database backup directory.

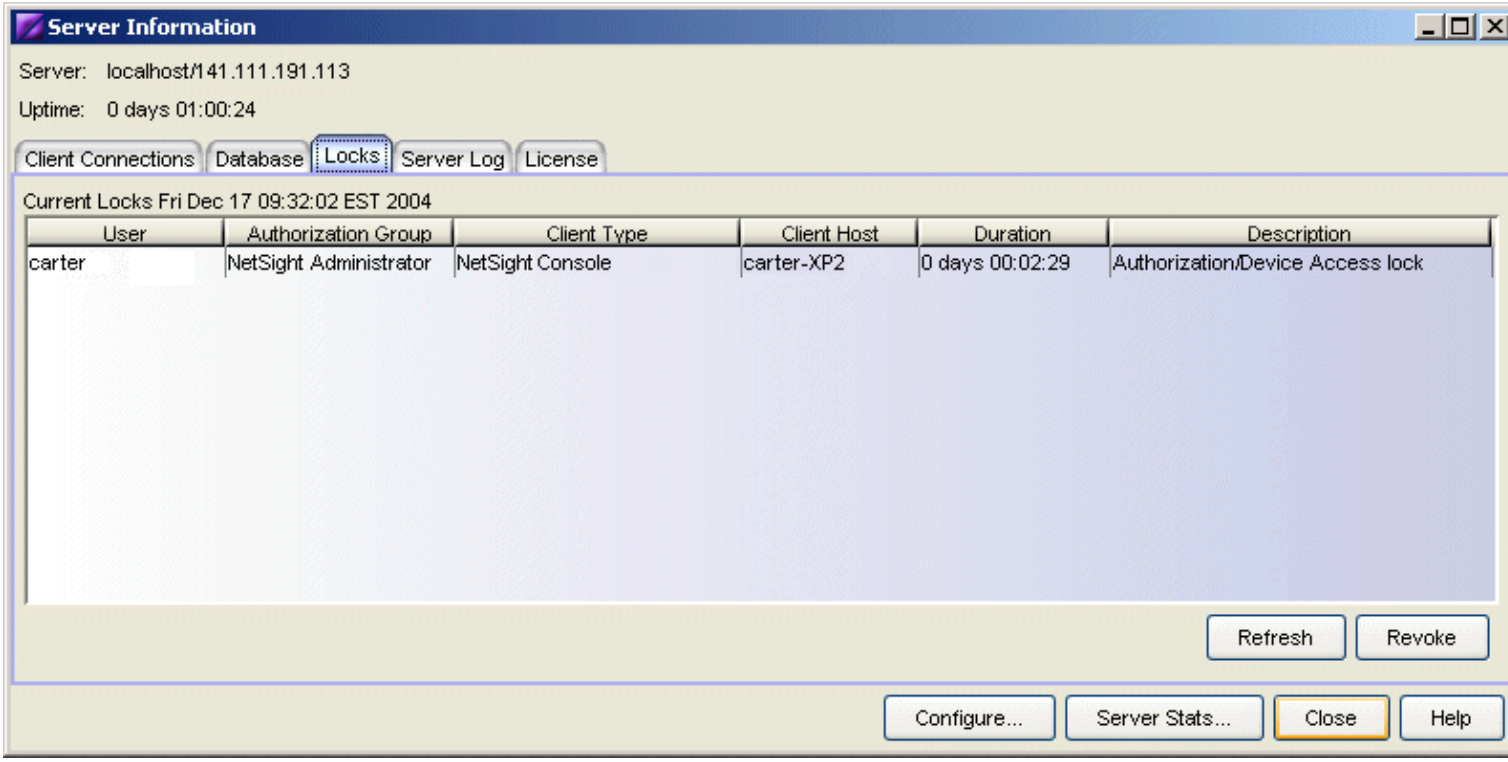
# Locks Tab

The Locks tab lets you view a list of currently held operational locks. Operational locks are used to control the concurrency of certain client/server operations. They are used in two ways:

- to lock a device while a critical operation is being performed, such as a firmware download.
- to lock a certain function so that only one user can access it at a time. For example, only one user can have the Authorization/Device Access window open at a time.

In the Current Locks table you can view information about each lock, such as who owns the lock, the duration of the lock, and a description of the lock. You can cancel a lock by selecting it in the table and clicking the **Revoke** button. When a lock is revoked, a message is displayed on the user's machine informing them that their use of the locked functionality has been terminated. When the user acknowledges the message, the function closes. You must be assigned the appropriate user capability to revoke a lock.

***Click the graphic for more information.***




***User:***

The name of the user who initiated the lock.

***Authorization Group***

The authorization group the user belongs to.

***Client Type***

The type of client: Console or a NetSight plugin application.

***Client Host***

The client host machine.

***Duration***

The amount of time the lock has been held.

***Description***

A description of the lock.

***Refresh Button***

Refreshes the table and obtains updated lock information.

***Revoke Button***

Removes the selected lock. When a lock is revoked, a message is displayed on the user's machine informing them that their use of the locked functionality has been terminated. When the user acknowledges the message, the function closes.

# Server Log Tab

The Server Log displays all the events for the server. Server Log entries are listed by date and time, with newer entries listed at the bottom. A new Server Log is created every day. If the NetSight Server is local, you can view previous logs using the File tab.

You can perform Find and Filter operations on Server Log entries to target specific entries of interest. The last Filter and Find settings you enter remain in the Server Log display until you refresh the display.

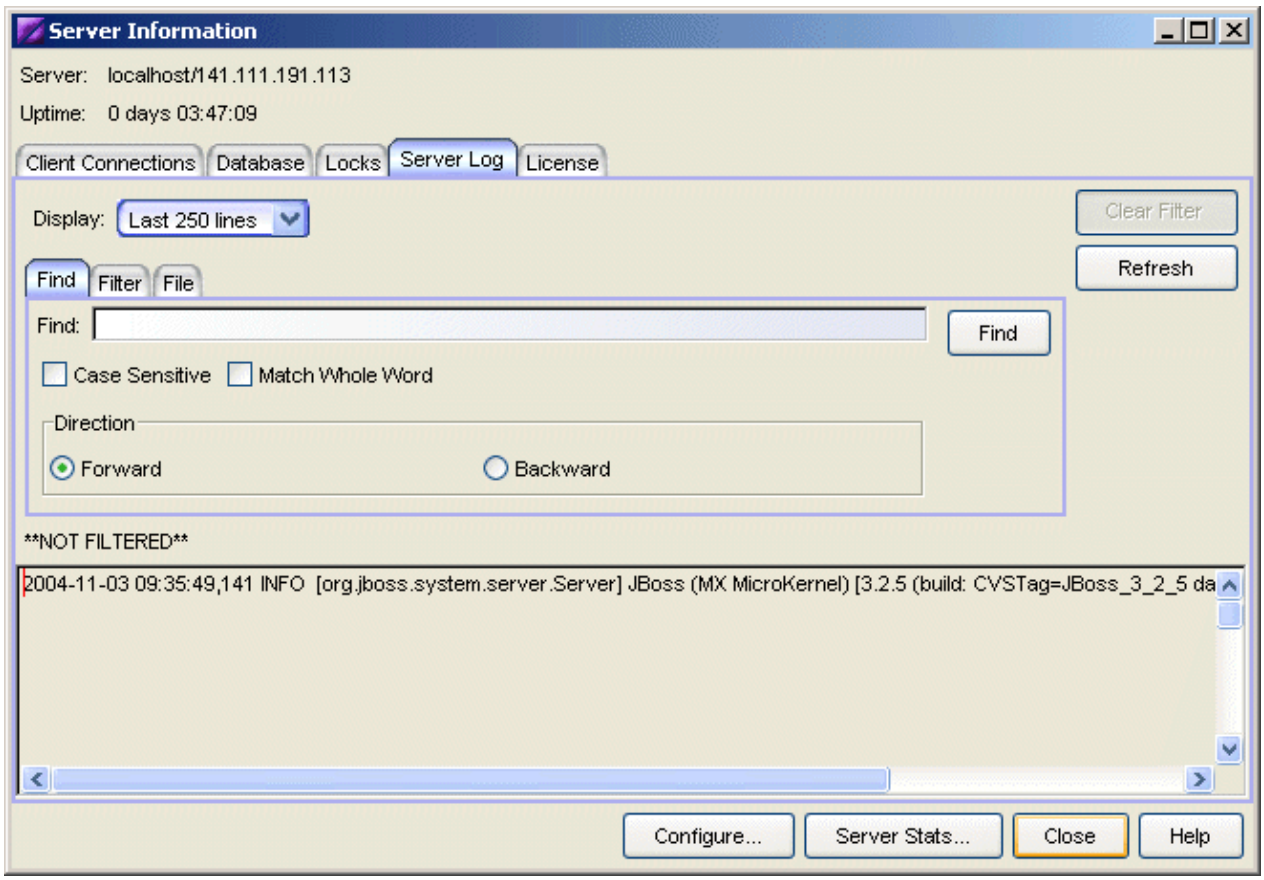
**Information on the following tabs:**

- Find Tab
- Filter Tab
- File Tab

## Find Tab

The Find tab lets you search the Server Log (filtered or unfiltered) for a specific set of characters, like a word, phrase, or number. Enter your search criteria in the Find field, and when you click the **Find** button, any search terms found will be highlighted in the Server Log display. You can search forward or backward from your current position, and restrict your search to match the exact upper or lowercase, and/or whole word.

***Click the graphic for more information.***




***Display:***

Use the drop−down list to select the number of lines you would like displayed in the log.

***Find:***

Enter the text or numeric value you want to find.

***Case Sensitive***

Select this checkbox to search based on an exact match of the upper or lowercase of the text entered in the **Find** field.

***Match Whole Word***

Select this checkbox to search based on an exact match of the whole word or numeric value entered in the **Find** field.

***Forward***

Select **Forward** to search from your current position to the end of the Server Log.

***Backward***

Select **Backward** to search from your current position to the beginning of the Server Log.

***Server Log Entries***

Lists the events by date and time, with the more recent entries at the bottom. Directly above the entries you can see the status of whether the entries are filtered or not filtered. Any search terms found are highlighted.

***Find Button***

Performs the Find operation on the information currently displayed in the Server Log.

***Clear Filter Button***

Removes any filters currently in effect.

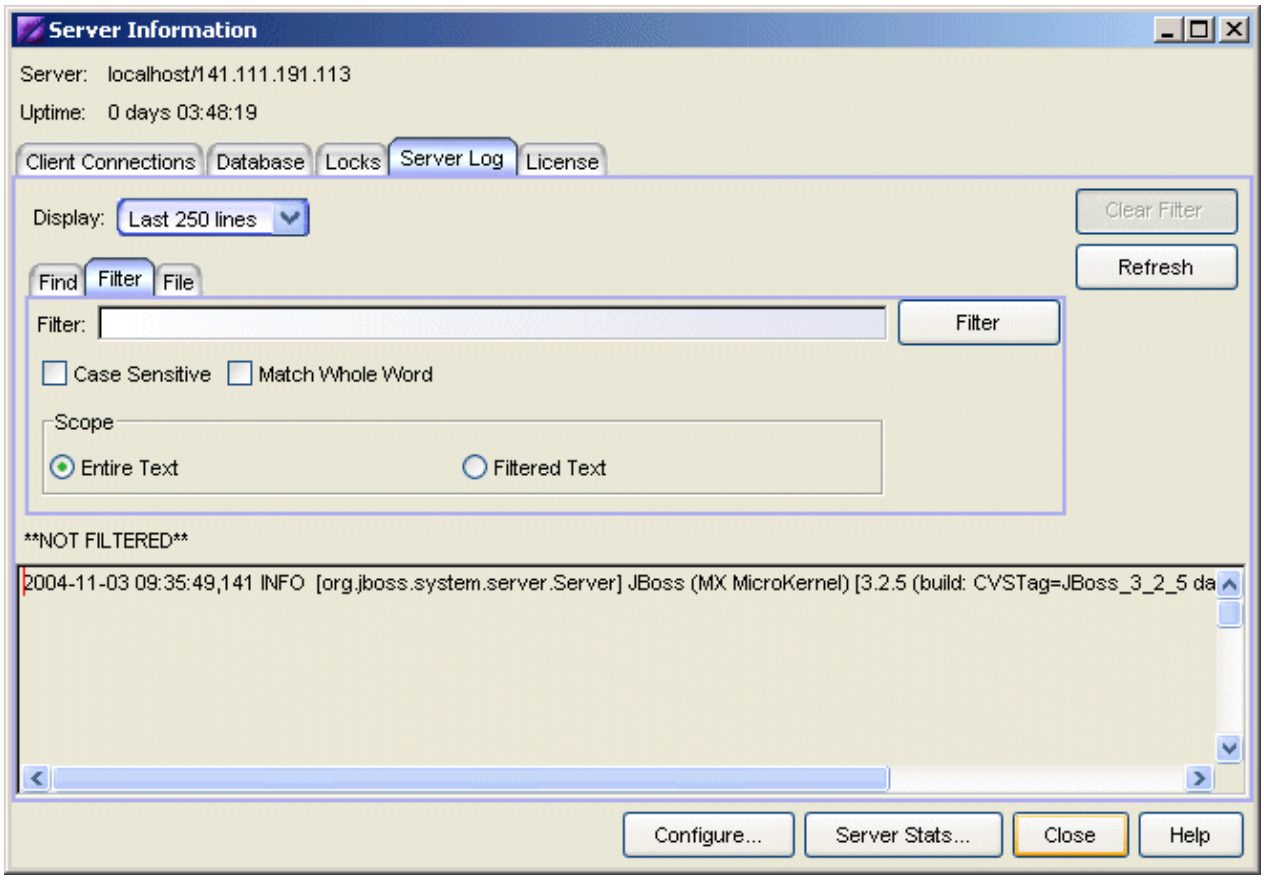
***Refresh Button***

Displays and updates log entries, and removes any filters. The Server Log does not refresh automatically. If the Server Log is open and new entries are written to the log, you must click **Refresh** to update the log.

## Filter Tab

The Filter tab lets you specify which entries to display in the Server Log. Enter the information you want to see, and only matching log entries will be displayed. You can use any combination of filter options, and you can perform consecutive filters on the filtered events.

***Click the graphic for more information.***




***Display:***

Use the drop−down list to select the number of lines you would like displayed in the log.

***Filter:***

Enter the text or numeric value you want to use as a filter.

***Case Sensitive***

Select this checkbox to search based on an exact match of the upper or lowercase of the text entered in the **Filter** field.

***Match Whole Word***

Select this checkbox to search based on an exact match of the whole word or numeric value entered in the **Filter** field.

***Entire Text***

Select the **Entire Text** scope option to filter **all** text by the value in the **Filter** field. If you have already performed a filter, this will enable you to perform a new filter on all entries instead of just the filtered entries.

***Filtered Text***

Select the **Filtered Text** scope option to perform a new filter on the results of the previous filter.

***Server Log Entries***

After running the filter, this area displays the matching Server Log entries by date and time, with the more recent entries at the bottom. Click **Clear Filter** to remove the filter currently in effect. Directly

above the entries you can see the status of whether the entries are filtered or not filtered.

***Filter Button***

Performs the filter and displays the results.

***Clear Filter Button***

Removes any filters currently in effect.

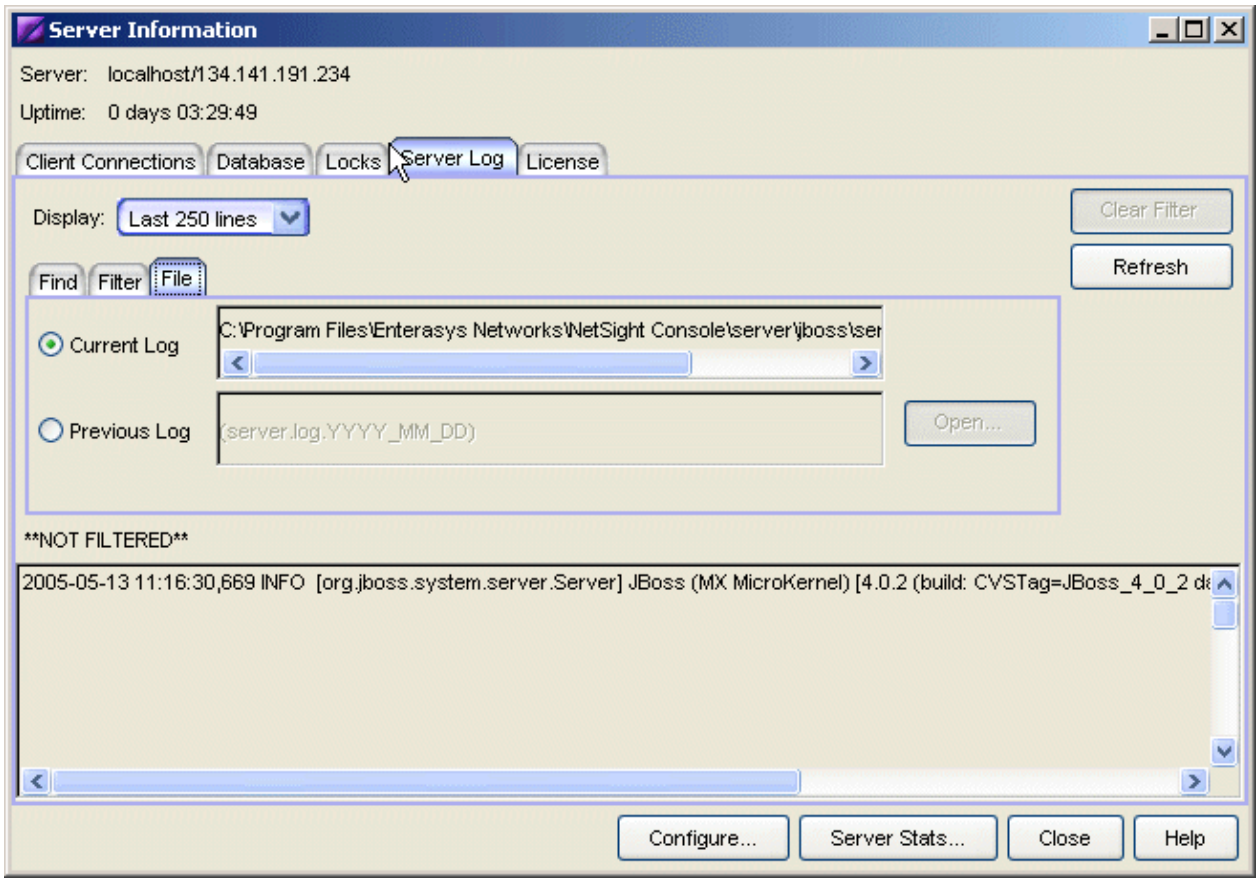
***Refresh Button***

Displays and updates log entries, and removes any filters. The Server Log does not refresh automatically. If the Server Log is open and new entries are written to the log, you must click **Refresh** to update the log.

## File Tab

The File tab lets you specify which day's server log you wish to view. You can select the current day's log file, or a previous day's log file. The NetSight Server must be local in order to view previous logs.

***Click the graphic for more information.***




***Display:***

Use the drop−down list to select the number of lines you would like displayed in the log.

***Current Log***

Select this button to view the current day's log. The name of the log and the path to where it is located is displayed in the field to the right.

***Previous Log***

Select this button to view a previous day's log. Click the **Open** button to open a file selection window where you can select the log you want to view. The file names are dated, in the format `YYYY_MM_DD_events.log`. The NetSight Server must be local in order to view previous logs.

***Server Log Entries***

Lists the entries in the currently selected Server Log, by date and time, with the more recent entries at the bottom. If you apply a filter to the log, only the entries that match the filter are displayed on this tab.

***Clear Filter Button***

Removes any filters currently in effect.

***Refresh Button***

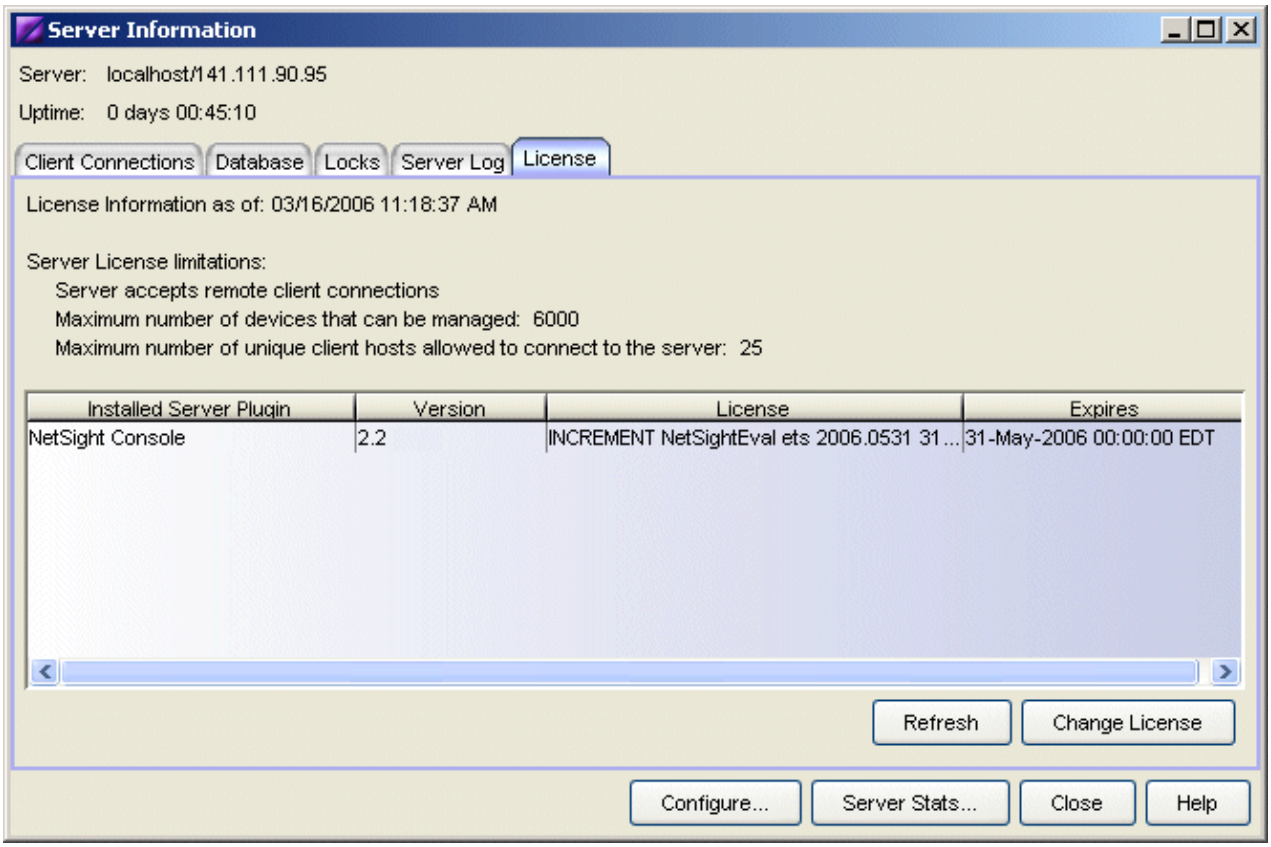
Displays and updates log entries, and removes any filters. The Server Log does not refresh automatically. If the Server Log is open and new entries are written to the log, you must click **Refresh** to update the log.

# License Tab

The License tab displays a list of all the server plugin applications that have been installed on this particular NetSight server, and their respective license information. You can also use this tab to change a license. You would change a license in the event that you want to upgrade from an evaluation copy to a purchased copy or upgrade to a license that supports more users/devices. You can also use the Change License functionality to upgrade a Console license from a Standalone to a Client−Server configuration on UNIX or Linux systems only (see Upgrading a Console License for more information.)

Contact your Enterasys Networks Representative to purchase the software and receive a Licensed Product Entitlement ID that allows you to generate a product license. Prior to changing a license, you must redeem your Entitlement ID for the new product license. Refer to the instructions included with the Entitlement that was sent to you. (For more information, see `http://www.enterasys.com/products/management/`.)

***Click the graphic for more information.***




***Server License Limitations***

Information on the selected server license:

- whether the server accepts connections from remote clients.
- the maximum number of devices that can be managed by the server.
- the maximum number of unique client hosts allowed to connect to the server.

***Installed Server Plugin***

The name of the installed server plugin application.

***Version***

The version of the server plugin application.

***License***

The license number of the server plugin application. This is the license text that was entered during installation.

***Expires***

If the plugin is an evaluation copy, this column displays the date the license expires.

***Refresh Button***

Refreshes the table and obtains updated license information.

***Change License Button***

Opens the Change License window. Read and accept the terms of the license agreement and click **OK**. Enter the license text that you received when you generated the product license. (When you purchased your Enterasys software product, you received a License Entitlement ID that allows you to

generate a product license. Refer to the instructions included with the License Entitlement ID that was sent to you.) Click **Update.** The license file will be updated with the new license text.

## Buttons

***Configure***

Opens the Configure Server window where you can configure various NetSight Server parameters such as the maximum number of concurrent client connections supported by the NetSight Server.

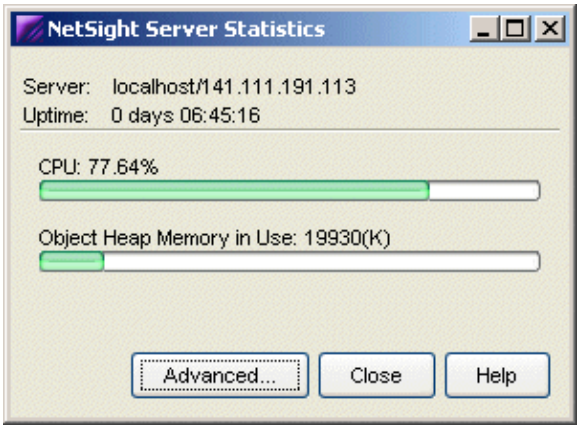
***Server Stats***

Opens the Server Statistics window where you can view NetSight Server statistics such as CPU usage, and also launch Advanced statistics used for troubleshooting purposes.

# NetSight Server Statistics Window

Use this window to view NetSight Server statistics. You can access the window by clicking the **Server Stats** button in the Server Information window.

***Click the graphic for more information.***




***CPU***

The percentage of CPU being used by the NetSight Server.

***Object Heap Memory in Use***

The amount of object heap memory (in kilobytes) being used by the server. Heap memory refers to the amount of free memory available to the program.

## Buttons

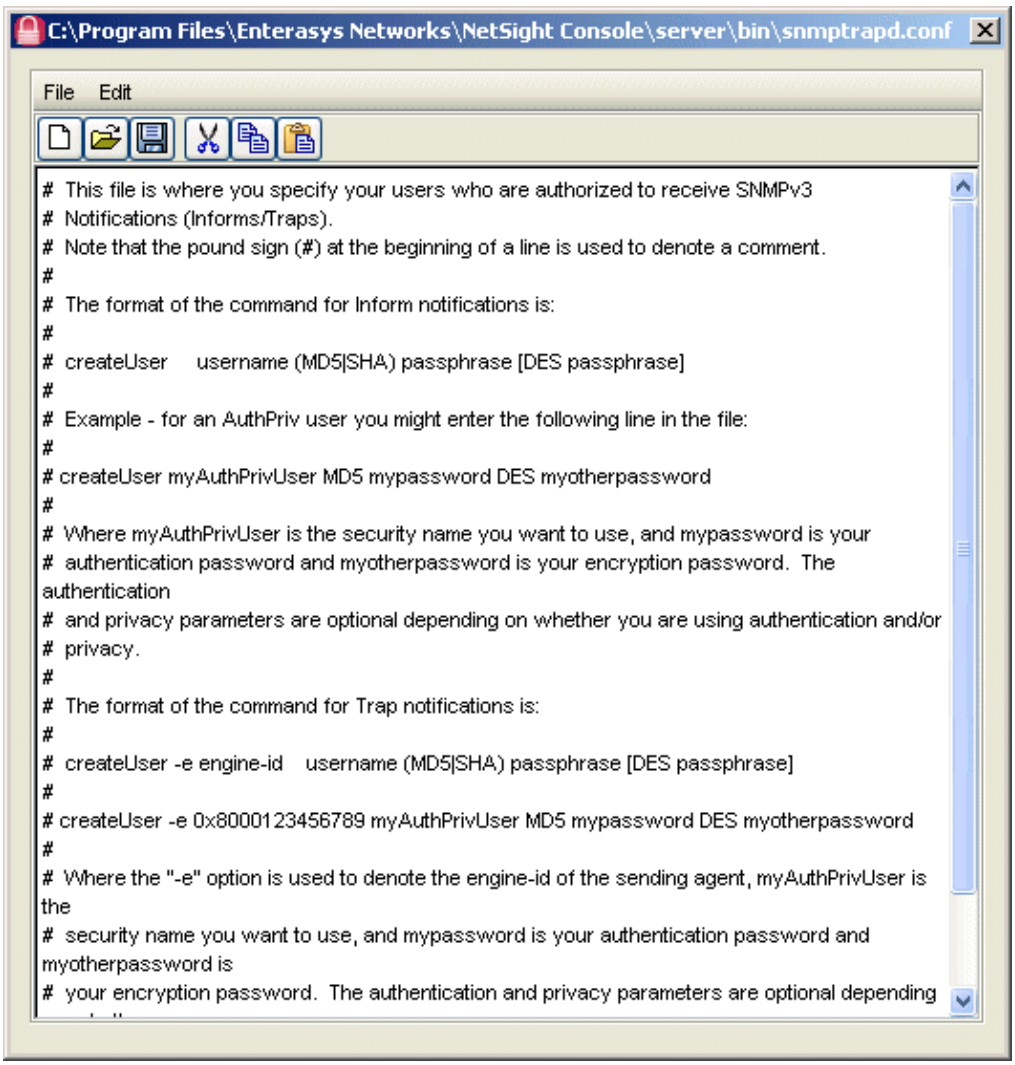
***Advanced***

Opens the Advanced Statistics window, which provides server statistics that can be used for troubleshooting purposes.

# snmptrapd.conf Text Editor Window

This window lets you edit the content of the snmptrapd.conf file to define credentials that will be used by Console when receiving Inform messages. The File and Edit menus and toolbar provide facilities for editing and saving the snmptrapd.conf file. The SNMPTrap Service must be restarted after editing the file. For more information about Trap and Inform messages, refer to Traps and Informs.

***Sample snmptrapd.conf file editor***


C:\Program Files\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\bin\snmptrapd.conf
File Edit
# This file is where you specify your users who are authorized to receive SNMPv3
# Notifications (Informs/Traps).
# Note that the pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line is used to denote a comment.
#
# The format of the command for Inform notifications is:
#
# createUser username (MD5|SHA) passphrase [DES passphrase]
#
# Example - for an AuthPriv user you might enter the following line in the file:
#
# createUser myAuthPrivUser MD5 mypassword DES myotherpassword
#
# Where myAuthPrivUser is the security name you want to use, and mypassword is your
# authentication password and myotherpassword is your encryption password. The
authentication
# and privacy parameters are optional depending on whether you are using authentication and/or
# privacy.
#
# The format of the command for Trap notifications is:
#
# createUser -e engine-id username (MD5|SHA) passphrase [DES passphrase]
#
# createUser -e 0x8000123456789 myAuthPrivUser MD5 mypassword DES myotherpassword
#
# Where the "-e" option is used to denote the engine-id of the sending agent, myAuthPrivUser is
the
# security name you want to use, and mypassword is your authentication password and
myotherpassword is
# your encryption password. The authentication and privacy parameters are optional depending

Security information for Inform messages is defined using the `createUser` directive in the `snmptrapd.conf` file. Add one createUser directive for each Security User: **`createUser`**

**Example for Informs**:

```
createUser myUser MD5 myauthpassword DES myprivpassword
```

**Where**:

| | |
|---|---|
| *myUser* | security user name |

| | |
|---|---|
| *myauthpassword* | `MD5` or `SHA` – authentication type and authentication password (optional parameter − do not use when authentication is not used) |
| *myprivpassword* | `DES` – encryption type and encryption password − (optional parameter − do not use when encryption is not used or leave the encryption password blank if it is the same as the authentication password). |

Any time that the snmptrapd.conf file is changed, the SNMPTrap Service must be restarted.

# Restarting snmptrapd Service

Depending on the system where the NetSight Server is running and your preference, there are several ways to restart the snmptrapd service.

### Restarting the snmptrapd service locally on the NetSight Server host system:

| Windows | Solaris | Linux |
|---|---|---|
| a. Go to the Taskbar Notification Area of your desktop (on the lower right of your screen, unless you've relocated your Taskbar).<br>b. Locate the Services Manager icon ( ) and right−click it.<br>c. Select **SNMP Trap** > **Restart**. | a. Navigate to the `etc/rc2.d` directory.<br>b. Type the command: `S99NsSnmptrapd stop`<br>c. Press **Enter**.<br>d. Type the command: `S99NsSnmptrapd start`<br>e. Press **Enter**. | a. Navigate to the `etc/init.d` directory.<br>b. Type the command: `NsSnmptrapd stop`<br>c. Press **Enter**.<br>d. Type the command: `NsSnmptrapd start`<br>e. Press **Enter**. |

### Restarting the snmptrapd service remotely from a NetSight Client host system:

| Windows | Solaris | Linux |
|---|---|---|
| Restarting snmptrapd remotely on Windows host systems, is only possible if both the Client and Server are capable of running **Remote Desktop** (a feature of Windows XP Professional) or through the use of a third−party facility that provides similar capabilities to Remote Desktop.<br><br>When you can access the Services Manager on the remote system using | a. Telnet to the server and login as an administrative user.<br>b. Navigate to the `etc/rc2.d` directory.<br>c. Type the command: `S99NsSnmptrapd stop`<br>d. Press **Enter**.<br>e. Type the command: `S99NsSnmptrapd start`<br>f. Press **Enter**. | a. Telnet to the server and login as an administrative user.<br>b. Navigate to the `etc/init.d` directory.<br>c. Type the command: `NsSnmptrapd stop`<br>d. Press **Enter**. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| either Remote Desktop or a third−party program, you can restart snmptrapd as follows:<br>a. Go to the Taskbar Notification Area of the remote desktop.<br>b. Locate the Services Manager and right click the icon ( ).<br>c. Select **SNMP Trap** > **Restart**. | g. Log out and close the telnet session. | e. Type the command: `NsSnmptrapd start`<br>f. Press **Enter**.<br>g. Log out and close the telnet session. |

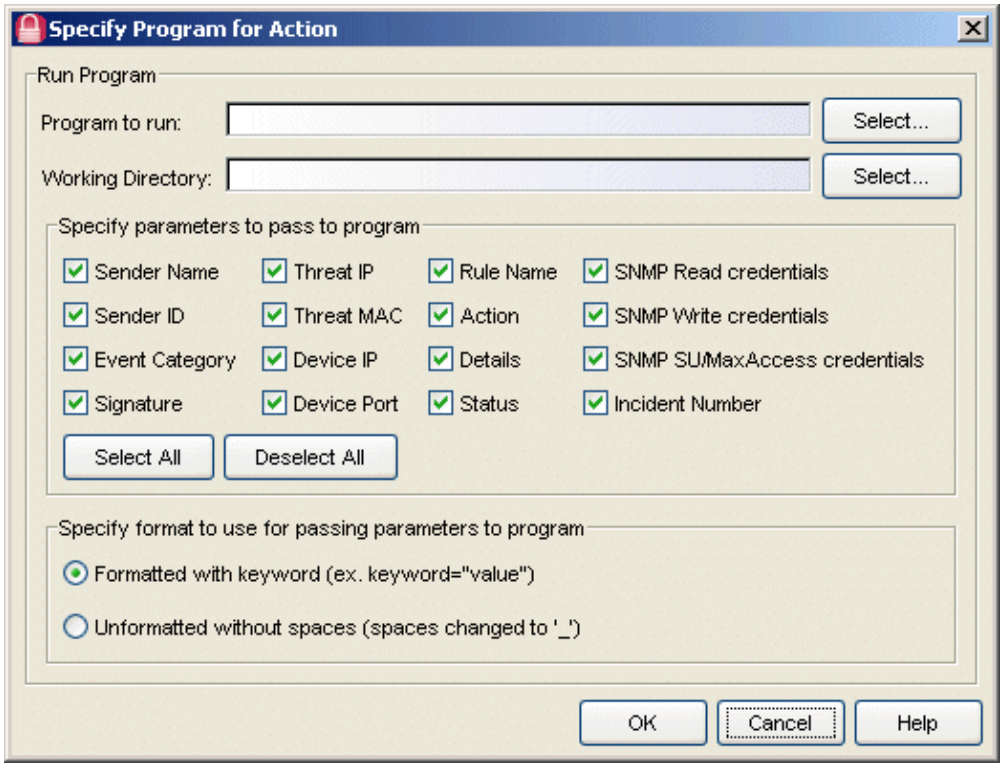
# Specify Program for Action/Undo Window

When creating a rule, this window lets you:

- customize the response to an event by selecting a program to be executed (Specify Program for Action)
- specify an action that will be taken when a rule action is undone (Specify Program for Undo)

In either case, the information you configure is the same for both windows, only the title of the window is different. The window is accessed from the ASM Configuration Window's Rule Definitions view.

***Click areas in the window for more information.***




***Program to run***

This field defines the script that will be launched as this Custom Action or Custom Undo. Scripts must be stored in the <*install area*>\Enterasys Networks\NetSight Console\server\plugins\AutoSecMgr\scripts directory. Type a script name, if known, or use the **Select** button to open a file browser window and choose a script.

The **Program to run** field does not allow using options. For example, you cannot enter `myscript.bat –i <IP Address> –m <MAC Address>` in the Program to run field.

**TIP:** To execute a script with options, create a script without options that executes another script that has options (Windows only). For example:

1. Create a script named, `asm_script.bat` with an entry to call

`myscript.bat` such as:

C:\Program Files\My Custom Files\myscript.bat –i %1 −m %2".

2. Uncheck all but the **Threat IP** and **Threat MAC** checkboxes and select **Unformatted without spaces** (you don't want to send any keyword (thip= or thmac=) to your script.). The variable %1 returns <*Threat IP Address*> and %2 returns the <*Threat MAC Address*>

   If you are using PERL script, you might want to use a different argument variable, such as $ARGV[0] (First argument) or @ARGV (all arguments). Also, using the shell script, is similar to a Windows batch file script (%1 for the first argument, %* for the all arguments).

***Working Directory***

This is the path to a directory from which the script will be executed. Any path references within your script that are not absolute paths, will be relative to this directory. Enter a path or use the **Select** button to open a file browser window and choose a directory.

***Specify parameters to pass...***

These check boxes let you select elements of the event information to be passed as parameters to your program. The **Select All** button places a check in all of the boxes and the **Deselect All** button removes checks from all of the boxes.

***Specify format to use...***

This area lets you select the format that will be used to pass the selected parameters to your program:

***Formatted with keyword...***

When selected, the parameters are passed using a format that includes a keyword associated with each parameter (e.g., **`keyword="value"`**). So, for example, if **Sender Name** is selected as a parameter, the keyword **sname** is used and the information passed to the script would be **`sname="dragon_id"`** followed by a space and then the keyword and value for the next parameter. The following table defines the keywords for each parameter and the order that the values are passed to the script (listed from top to bottom in the table).

| Parameter | Keyword |
|---|---|
| Sender Name | sname |
| Sender ID | sid |
| Event Category | ecat |
| Threat IP | thip |
| Threat MAC | thmac |
| Device IP | dev |
| Device Port | port |
| Rule Name | rname |

| | |
|---|---|
| Action | action |
| Details | dtls |

**SNMP Parameters (note 1)**

| SNMPv1, SNMPv2 | | SNMPv3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Parameter** | **Keyword** | **Parameter** | **Keyword** |
| SNMP Read | snmp="v1" ro | SNMP Read, SNMP Write, SNMP SU/ Max Acess | snmp="v3" user seclevel authtype authpwd privtype privpwd |
| SNMP Read | snmp="v1" rw | | |
| SNMP Read | snmp="v1" su | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Incident | incident |

**Note 1**:
When any SNMP parameter is selected, the **snmp=***value* indicates the SNMP version and the subsequent parameters contain the values assigned for the credentials associated with the device. When multiple SNMP parameters are checked (e.g., SNMP Write and SNMP Read) the values for the highest access level are used for the script.

**Example:**

If Sender Name, Sender ID, Threat MAC, and SNMP Write are selected and the device is configured for SNMPv1 credentials, the information passed to the script might look like:

```
sname="my sender name" sid="dragon id" thmac="00.00.1d.11.22.33" snmp="v1"
rw="public"
```

And, for a script named **myscript.bat**, the resulting script command would be executed as:

```
C:\Program Files\Enterasys Networks\NetSight
Console\server\plugins\AutoSecMgr\scripts\my_script.bat sname="my sender
name" sid="dragon id" thmac="00.00.1d.11.22.33" snmp="v1" rw="public"
```

***Unformatted without spaces...***

When selected, the parameters will be passed as space delimited, unformatted text, without keywords. For this option, your script must know which parameters are being passed and in what order. If a parameter contains any spaces, they will be replaced with an underbar ( _ ).

**Example:**

Sender Name, Sender ID, Threat MAC, and SNMP Write are selected and the device is configured for SNMPv1 credentials, the information passed to the script might look like:

```
my_sender_name dragon_id 00.00.1d.11.22.33 v1 public
```

And, for a script named **myscript.bat**, the resulting script command would be executed as:

```
C:\Program Files\Enterasys Networks\NetSight
Console\server\plugins\AutoSecMgr\scripts\my_script.bat my_sender_name
dragon_id 00.00.1d.11.22.33 v1 public
```

# Toolbar

The ASM toolbar provides easy access to some of the more commonly used Automated Security Manager menu functions. Some Toolbar buttons may not be available, depending on your current selection within ASM. Pausing with your mouse pointer over toolbar icons displays tool tips showing each button's function.

The Toolbar offers the following shortcuts to frequently used menu selections:

***Click areas in the window for more information.***

***Exit***

Exits the application

***Authorization/Device Access***

Opens the Authorization/Device Access window where you can configure users and groups and control their access to features in NetSight applications.

***Server Information***

Opens the Server Information window where you can view and configure certain NetSight Server functions.

***Incident Test Tool***

This button opens the ASM Incident Test Tool where you can create a simulated trap message and send it to ASM to verify the response that you've configured. This button is only active in **Search Only** and **Search and Respond** operational modes.

***ASM Configuration***

Opens the Automated Security Manager Configuration window. The Configuration Window takes you step−by−step through configuring Automated Security Manager actions and targets. The window is dynamically updated as you set or change/define settings, always presenting the appropriate options as your configuration progresses. As you move through the steps, the selections that you make along the way determine the selections that are appropriate for the following steps.

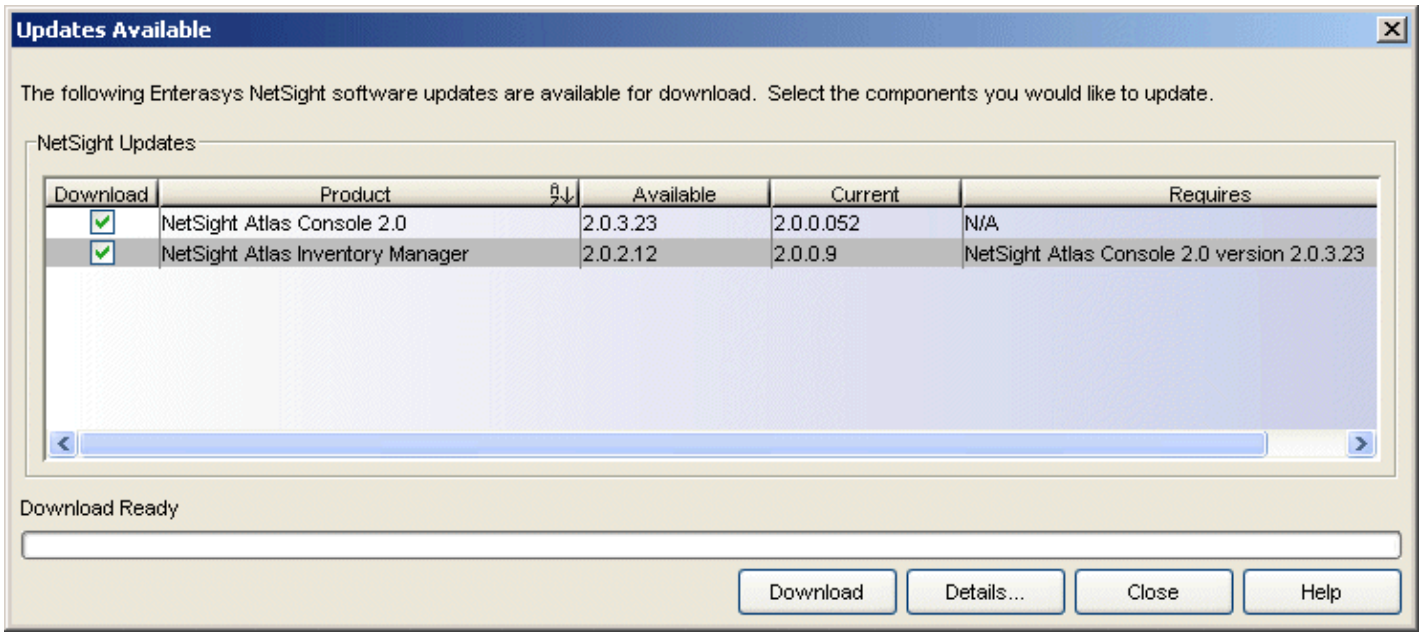
***Help − About This Window***

Displays help for the content currently displayed in the main window.

# Updates Available Window

NetSight applications provide an easy way to download product updates using a web update operation accessed from **Help > Check for Updates** in the menu bar. The Updates Available window displays any new updates that are available for download, and lets you initiate the download operation. You must be assigned the appropriate user capability to access this view.

***Click the graphic for more information.***




***Download***
Use the checkboxes in this column to select or deselect updates to be downloaded.

***Product***
The name of the product the update is for.

***Available***
The package version number for the available update.

***Current***
The package version number currently installed in the application.

***Requires***
Lists any dependencies for the update.

***Download Progress***
A progress bar showing the percent completed of the download operation.

## Buttons

***Download***
Initiates the download operation.

***Details***

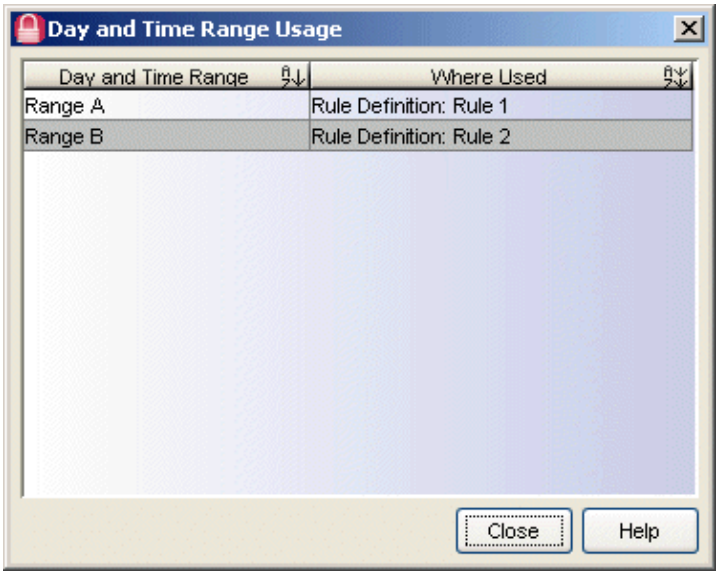
Opens the NetSight Updates Details window where you can see details on what each update includes.

# Usage Window

This window lets you view where rule variables are in use by ASM rules. The title of the window changes depending on the rule variable you have selected. The window lists the selected variables and the rule definition where each variable is used.

The Usage window is accessed by clicking the **Used In** button in the Rule Variables views in the ASM Configuration window.

***Sample Usage Window.***



# Reference Information

The **References** help folder contains information that is referenced by other help topics.

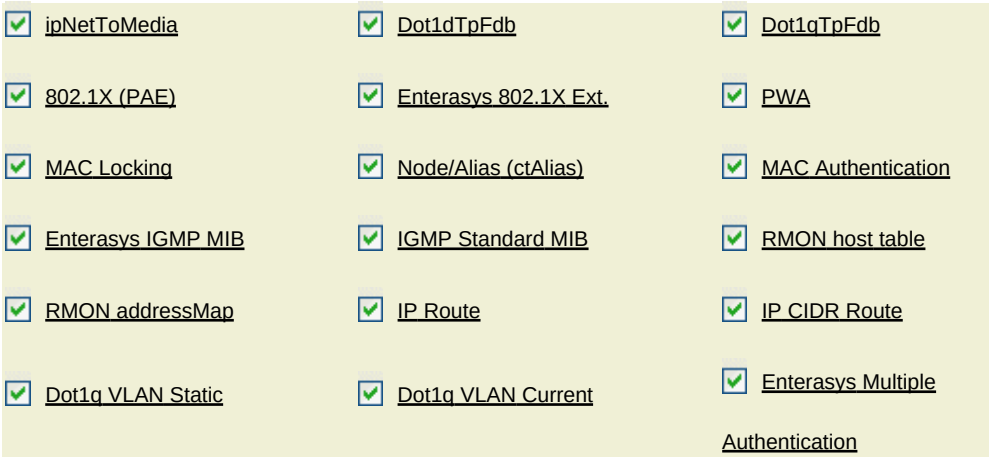
Double−click the **References** help folder in the left panel to open the folder and navigate to topics describing a particular window.

# Disable Log Entry Details

If you experience ASM performance problems while under extreme network load, you can improve performance by disabling Log Entry Details. The Log Entry Details window displays information about a specific trap/action entry in the Automated Security Manager Activity Monitor, and can be useful for debugging purposes. The window is launched by double−clicking an entry in the Activity Monitor table.

To disable Log Entry Details, edit your ASM properties file as follows:

1. Navigate to the Properties file: <your install directory>\Enterasys Networks\Netsight Console\server\plugins\AutoSecMgr\AutoSecMgr.properties
2. Open the AutoSecMgr.properties file in a text editor and add the following lines:
   #asm.logging.summary.useTopic=false
   #asm.logging.summary.enabled=false
   asm.logging.detail.useTopic=false
   asm.logging.detail.enabled=false
3. If you still have performance problems, you can disable all logging by uncommenting the two lines that control summary logging. Summary logging refers to the events logged in the Automated Security Event Log tab.




***ipNetToMedia***

IP Address Translation table used for mapping from IP addresses to physical addresses. This table is read whenever an entry is found by **IP Route** or **IP CIDR Route** searches, regardless whether the **IPNetToMedia** is checked. Checking the IPNetToMedia checkbox only affects whether or not the entire IPNetToMedia table is read.

Check this MIB when your network includes devices that do not support Node/Alias (ctAlias MIB). You should include your routers in your search scope when this MIB is checked.

This selection can be un−checked when your network is comprised only of devices that support Node/Alias, thus improving search performance.

***802.1x Authentication (PAE)***

Port Access Entity module for managing IEEE 802.1X.

Check this MIB to find other occurrences of an IP address or MAC address within your search scope. The values returned by searching this MIB are often duplicates of the values returned from other MIBs, so checking this MIB is usually not necessary.

***Enterasys MAC Locking***

Provides configuration and status objects pertaining to per port MAC Locking.

Check this MIB to find other occurrences of an IP address or MAC address within your search scope. The values returned by searching this MIB are often duplicates of the values returned from other MIBs, so checking this MIB is usually not necessary.

***Enterasys IGMP***

Extends the Standard IGMP MIB for configuration of IGMP on Enterasys devices.

Check this MIB to find other occurrences of an IP address or MAC address within your search scope. The values returned by searching this MIB are often duplicates of the values returned from other MIBs, so checking this MIB is usually not necessary.

***RMON addressMap***

MAC address to network address bindings discovered by the probe and what interface they were last seen on.

Check this MIB to find other occurrences of an IP address or MAC address within your search scope. The values returned by searching this MIB are often duplicates of the values returned from other MIBs, so checking this MIB is usually not necessary.

***Dot1dTpFdb***

This table contains information about unicast entries for which the bridge has forwarding and/or filtering information. This information is used by the transparent bridging function in determining how to propagate a received frame.

Check this MIB to resolve MAC addresses to a port.

***Enterasys 802.1x Extensions***

Supplements/used in connection with the standard IEEE 802.1x MIB. It provides a convenient way to retrieve authentication status for Supplicants living on shared−media ports that use station−based access control. (Here, a MAC address is a much more natural table index than a port or interface number.)

Check this MIB to find other occurrences of an IP address or MAC address within your search scope. The values returned by searching this MIB are often duplicates of the values returned from other MIBs, so checking this MIB is usually not necessary.

***Node/Alias (ctAlias)***

This MIB defines objects that can be used to discover end systems per port, and to map end system addresses to the layer 2 address of the port.

Check this MIB to resolve IP addresses to MAC addresses when the devices in your network support

the Node/Alias (ctAlias) MIB.

***IGMP Standard***

MIB module for IGMP Management, it contains an IGMP Interface Table, having one row for each interface on which IGMP is enabled, and an IGMP Cache Table with one row for each IP multicast group for which there are members on a particular interface.

Check this MIB to find other occurrences of an IP address or MAC address within your search scope. The values returned by searching this MIB are often duplicates of the values returned from other MIBs, so checking this MIB is usually not necessary.

***IP Route***

An entity's IP Routing table. This selection provides the ability to resolve IP addresses to MAC addresses.

Check this MIB when your network includes devices that do not support Node/Alias (ctAlias MIB). You should include your routers in your search scope when this MIB is checked.

This selection can be un−checked when your network is comprised only of devices that support Node/Alias, thus improving search performance.

***Dot1qTpFdb***

A table that contains information about unicast entries for which the device has forwarding and/or filtering information. This information is used by the transparent bridging function in determining how to propagate a received frame.

***Enterasys Port Web Authentication (PWA)***

Check this MIB to find other occurrences of an IP address or MAC address within your search scope. The values returned by searching this MIB are often duplicates of the values returned from other MIBs, so checking this MIB is usually not necessary.

***Enterasys MAC Authentication***

Used for authentication using source MAC addresses received in traffic on ports under control of MAC−authentication.

Check this MIB to find other occurrences of an IP address or MAC address within your search scope. The values returned by searching this MIB are often duplicates of the values returned from other MIBs, so checking this MIB is usually not necessary.

***Enterasys Multiple Authentication***

Used for authentication using multiple authentication mechanisms.

Check this MIB to find other occurrences of an IP address or MAC address within your search scope. The values returned by searching this MIB are often duplicates of the values returned from other MIBs, so checking this MIB is usually not necessary.

***RMON Host Table***

Contains entries for each address discovered on a particular interface. Each entry contains statistical data about that host. This table is indexed by the MAC address of the host, through which a random access may be achieved.

Check this MIB to find other occurrences of an IP address or MAC address within your search scope. The values returned by searching this MIB are often duplicates of the values returned from other MIBs, so checking this MIB is usually not necessary.

***IP CIDR Route***

The IP CIDR Route Table obsoletes and replaces the ipRoute Table current in MIB−I and MIB−II and the IP Forwarding Table. It adds knowledge of the autonomous system of the next hop, multiple next hops, and policy routing, and Classless Inter−Domain Routing.

Check this MIB when your network includes devices that do not support Node/Alias (ctAlias MIB). You should include your routers in your search scope when this MIB is checked.

This selection can be un−checked when your network is comprised only of devices that support Node/Alias, thus improving search performance.

***Dot1q VLAN Static***

A table containing static configuration information for each VLAN configured into the device by (local or network) management. All entries are permanent and will be restored after the device is reset.

***Dot1q VLAN Current***

A table containing current configuration information for each VLAN currently configured into the device by (local or network) management, or dynamically created as a result of GVRP requests received.

# NetSight − Supported MIBs

A B C D E F G H I J L M N O P Q R S T U V W Z

| A | | |
|---|---|---|
| ACCOUNTING−CONTROL−MIB | ADSL−LINE−MIB | ADSL−TC−MIB |
| AGENTX−MIB | APPC−MIB | APPLETALK−MIB |
| APPN−TRAP−MIB | APPLICATION−MIB | APPN−DLUR−MIB |
| APPN−MIB | ATM−ACCOUNTING−INFORMATION−MIB | ATM−MIB |
| ATM−TC−MIB | | |

| B | |
|---|---|
| BGP4−MIB | BRIDGE−MIB |

| C | | |
|---|---|---|
| cabletron−traps | cabletron−traps−irm | CHARACTER−MIB |
| chassis−mib | CLNS−MIB | COFFEE−POT−MIB |
| community−mib | COPS−CLIENT−MIB | ctatm−config−mib |
| ct−broadcast−mib | ct−cmmphys−mib | ct−container−mib |
| ctELS100−NG−mib | ct−els10−mib | ct−flash−mib |
| ctfps−mib | ct−fps−services−mib | ctframer−config−mib |
| ct−hsimphys−mib | ctif−ext−mib | ctinb2−mib |
| ctinb−mib | ct−pic−mib | ct−priority−classify−mib |
| ct−priority−queuing−mib | ctrmonxt−mib | ctron−alias−mib |
| ctron−appletalk−router−mib | ctron−appn−mib | ctron−bdg−mib |
| ctron−bridge−mib | ctron−bus−mib | ctron−cdp−mib |
| ctron−chassis−mib | ctron−common−mib | ctron−csmacd−mib |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ctron−dcm−mib | ctron−deciv−router−mib | ctron−device−mib |
| ctron−dhcp−mib | ctron−dlsw−mib | ctron−download−mib |
| ctron−elan−mib | ctron−environment−mib | ctron−ethernet−parameters |
| ctron−etwmim−mib | ctron−fddi−fnb−mib | ctron−fddi−stat−mib |
| ctron−fnbtr−mib | ctron−frontpanel−mib | ctron−if−remap−2−mib |
| ctron−if−remap−mib | ctron−igmp−mib | ctron−ip−router−mib |
| ctron−ipx−router−mib | ctron−mib−names | ctron−nat−mib |
| ctron−oids | ctron−orp−hsim−mib | ctron−portmap−mib |
| ctron−power−supply−mib | ctron−ppc−bad−packets | ctron−priority−classify−mib |
| ctron−priority−extensions−mib | ctron−q−bridge−mib−ext | ctron−rate−policing−mib |
| ctron−remote−access−mib | ctron−routers−internal−mib | ctron−routers−mib |
| ctron−sfcs−mib | ctron−sfps−base−mib | ctron−sfps−bindery−mib |
| ctron−sfps−call−mib | ctron−sfps−chassis−mib | ctron−sfps−common−mib |
| ctron−sfps−connection−mib | ctron−sfps−conn−mib | ctron−sfps−diagstats−mib |
| ctron−sfps−directory−mib | ctron−sfps−esys−mib | ctron−sfps−eventlog−mib |
| ctron−sfps−flood−mib | ctron−sfps−include−mib | ctron−sfps−l4ss−mib |
| ctron−sfps−mcast−mib | ctron−sfps−path−mib | ctron−sfps−pktmgr−mib |
| ctron−sfps−policy−mib | ctron−sfps−port−mib | ctron−sfps−resolve−mib |
| ctron−sfps−sflsp−mib | ctron−sfps−size−mib | ctron−sfps−softlink−mib |
| ctron−sfps−tap−mib | ctron−sfps−topology−mib | ctron−sfps−vlan−mib |
| ctron−sfps−vstp−mib | ctron−smarttrunk−mib | ctron−ssr−capacity−mib |
| ctron−ssr−config−mib | ctron−ssr−hardware−mib | ctron−ssr−l2−mib |
| ctron−ssr−l3−mib | ctron−ssr−policy−mib | ctron−ssr−service−status−mib |
| ctron−ssr−smi−mib | ctron−ssr−trap−mib | ctron−timed−reset−mib |
| ctron−translation−mib | ctron−tx−queue−arbitration−mib | ctron−ups−mib |
| ctron−vlan−classify−mib | ctron−vlan−extensions−mib | ctron−wan−imux−mib |
| ctron−wan−mib | ctron−wan−multi−imux−mib | ctron−webview−mib |
| ctsmtmib−mib | cttraplog−mib | |

## D

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DECNET−PHIV−MIB | DIAL−CONTROL−MIB | DIRECTORY−SERVER−MIB |
| DISMAN−EVENT−MIB | DISMAN−EXPRESSION−MIB | DISMAN−NSLOOKUP−MIB |
| DISMAN−PING−MIB | DISMAN−SCHEDULE−MIB | DISMAN−SCRIPT−MIB |
| DISMAN−TRACEROUTE−MIB | dlm−mib | DLSW−MIB |
| DNS−RESOLVER−MIB | DNS−SERVER−MIB | DOCS−BPI−MIB |
| DOCS−CABLE−DEVICE−MIB | DOCS−IF−MIB | dot5−log−mib |
| dot5−phys−mib | DOT12−IF−MIB | DOT12−RPTR−MIB |
| DS0BUNDLE−MIB | DS0−MIB | DS1−MIB |
| DS3−MIB | DSA−MIB | |

## E

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| EBN−MIB | els100−s24tx2m−mib | enterasys−802do |
| enterasys−8021x−extensions−mib | enterasys−configuration−change−mib | enterasys−config |
| enterasys−convergence−end−point−management−mib | enterasys−diagnostic−message−mib | enterasys−encr−8 Replace 8021 |
| enterasys−encr−8021x−rekeying−mib.txt Replace 8021 | enterasys−eswitch−mib | enterasys−flow− |
| enterasys−ieee8023−lag−mib−ext−mib.txt | enterasys−ietf−bridge−mib−ext−mib.txt | enterasys−ietf−p |
| enterasys−jumbo−ethernet−frame−mib.txt | enterasys−mac−authentication−mib.txt | enterasys−mac−l |
| enterasys−mib−names | enterasys−mib−org | enterasys−mstp− |
| enterasys−oids−mib | enterasys−policy−profile−mib | enterasys−pwa−r |
| enterasys−R2Management | enterasys−radius−acct−client−ext−mib | enterasys−radius |
| enterasys−radius−auth−client−mib | enterasys−secure−shell−server−mib.txt | enterasys−servic |
| enterasys−snmp−persistence−mib.txt | enterasys−sntp−client−mib.txt | enterasys−spanni |
| enterasys−ssh−server−mib.txt | enterasys−syslog−client−mib | enterasys−tls−mi |
| enterasys−vlan−interface−mib.txt | enterasys−wifi−protected−access−mib.txt | ENTITY−MIB |
| ETHER−CHIPSET−MIB | EtherLike−MIB | event−actions−m |

## F

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| fast−ethernet−mib | FLOW−METER−MIB | FRAME−RELAY−DTE−MIB |
| FDDI−SMT73−MIB | FR−ATM−PVC−SERVICE−IWF−MIB | FRNETSERV−MIB |
| FIBRE−CHANNEL−FE−MIB | FR−MFR−MIB | |

## G

| |
|---|
| garp−mib |

## H

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HCNUM−TC | HOST−RESOURCES−TYPES | HPR−MIB |
| HOST−RESOURCES−MIB | HPR−IP−MIB | |

## I

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IANA−ADDRESS−FAMILY−NUMBERS−MIB | IANAifType−MIB | IANA−LANGUAGE−M |
| IANA−RTPROTO−MIB | IANATn3270eTC−MIB | IEEE802dot11−MIB |
| IEEE8021−PAE−MIB | IEEE8023−LAG−MIB | IF−INVERTED−STAC |
| IF−MIB | IGMP−STD−MIB | INET−ADDRESS−MIB |
| INTEGRATED−SERVICES−GUARANTEED−MIB | INTEGRATED−SERVICES−MIB | INTERFACETOPN−MI |
| IPATM−IPMC−MIB | IP−FORWARD−MIB | IP−MIB |
| IPMROUTE−STD−MIB | IPOA−MIB | IPV6−ICMP−MIB |
| IPV6−MIB | IPV6−MLD−MIB | IPV6−TC |
| IPV6−TCP−MIB | IPV6−UDP−MIB | ipx.txt |
| irm3−mib | irm−oids | ISDN−MIB |

## J

| |
|---|
| Job−Monitoring−MIB |

## L

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| lan−emulation−client−mib | | |

## M

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAU−MIB | MIP−MIB | MIOX25−MIB |
| Modem−MIB | MTA−MIB | |

## N

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| netlink−specific−mib | NETWORK−SERVICES−MIB | NOTIFICATION−LOG−MIB |
| network−diags−mib | NHRP−MIB | |

## O

| | |
|---|---|
| OSPF−MIB | OSPF−TRAP−MIB |

## P

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P−BRIDGE−MIB | PINT−MIB | PPP−SEC−MIB |
| PARALLEL−MIB | PPP−BRIDGE−NCP−MIB | Printer−MIB |
| PerfHist−TC−MIB | PPP−IP−NCP−MIB | PTOPO−MIB |
| PIM−MIB | PPP−LCP−MIB | |

## Q

| |
|---|
| Q−BRIDGE−MIB |

## R

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RADIUS−ACC−CLIENT−MIB | RADIUS−ACC−SERVER−MIB | RADIUS−AUTH−CLIENT−MIB |
| RADIUS−AUTH−SERVER−MIB | RDBMS−MIB | repeater−mib−2 |
| repeater−rev4−mib | RFC1065−SMI | RFC1155−SMI |
| RFC1213−MIB | RFC1269−MIB | RFC1271−MIB |
| RFC1285−MIB | RFC1316−MIB | RFC1381−MIB |
| RFC1382−MIB | RFC1414−MIB | RFC−1212 |
| RFC−1215 | ripsap.txt | RIPv2−MIB |
| RMON2−MIB | RMON−MIB | roamabout−mib.txt |
| router−oids | RS−232−MIB | RSTP−MIB |
| RSVP−MIB | RTP−MIB | |



## S

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SIP−MIB | SLAPM−MIB | SMON−MIB |
| SNA−NAU−MIB | SNA−SDLC−MIB | SNMP−COMMUNITY−MIB |
| SNMP−FRAMEWORK−MIB | SNMP−MPD−MIB | SNMP−NOTIFICATION−MIB |
| SNMP−PROXY−MIB | SNMP−REPEATER−MIB | snmp−research−mib |
| SNMP−TARGET−MIB | SNMP−USER−BASED−SM−MIB | SNMP−USM−DH−OBJECTS−MIB |
| SNMPv2−CONF | SNMPv2−MIB | SNMPv2−SMI |
| SNMPv2−TC | SNMPv2−TM | SNMPv2−USEC−MIB |
| SNMP−VIEW−BASED−ACM−MIB | SONET−MIB | SOURCE−ROUTING−MIB |
| SYSAPPL−MIB | system−resource−mib | |



## T

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TCP−MIB | TN3270E−MIB | TOKENRING−STATION−SR−MIB |
| TCPIPX−MIB | TN3270E−RT−MIB | trap−mib |
| tms−common−mib | TOKEN−RING−RMON−MIB | TUNNEL−MIB |
| tms−l3−mib | TOKENRING−MIB | |

## U

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| UDP−MIB | UPS−MIB | ups2−mib |
| usm−target−tag−mib | | |

## V

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VRRP−MIB | v2h124−24−mib.txt | |

## W

| | |
|---|---|
| wrs−master−mib | WWW−MIB |

## Z

| |
|---|
| ziplock−mib |

# Traps and Informs

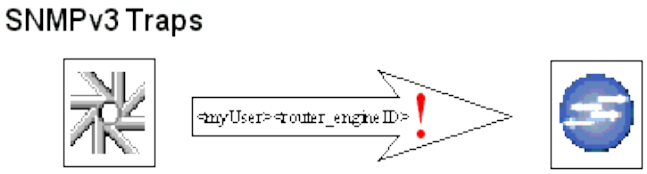
SNMP Notification messages (Traps and Informs) provide the mechanism for one SNMP application to notify another SNMP application that something has occurred or been noticed. The SNMPv3 protocol mandates that all notification message be rejected unless the SNMPv3 user sending the notification already exists in the remote SNMP agent's user database. The user database in an SNMPv3 application is actually referenced by a combination of the user's name (Security Name) and an identifier for the given SNMP application (engineID).

Console's snmptrapd Configuration window lets you configure the Security User credentials and/or Engine IDs for devices from which Console's SNMPTrap Service (snmptrapd) will accept SNMPv3 Notification messages. If this information is not provided as part of the SNMPTrap Service configuration, all Notification messages are dropped by SNMPTrap Service. They do not appear in the Console's Trap/Event log and they are not acknowledged by SNMPTrap Service.

SNMPv3 traps and SNMPv3 inform messages differ in operation. When two SNMP agents communicate, one agent is always designated as *authoritative*. This *authoritative* designation depends on the type of message. When an SNMP message expects a response (e.g., SNMPv3 Inform), then the receiver is authoritative. When an SNMP message does not expect a response (e.g., SNMPv3 Trap), then the sender is authoritative. This is important because it is the authoritative agent's EngineID together with a Security User Name that must be recognized before the receiver will accept the message.

## SNMPv3 Traps

**Traps** are *one−way* notification messages. They are not acknowledged by a receiving SNMP application. The Security User and Engine ID of the sending agent is included in SNMPv3 trap messages. So, before trap messages can be received in Console, the SNMPTrap Service needs to know both the Security User credentials and the engine ID of the sending SNMP agent.




Because of this, you must define the Security User credentials and engineID of the SNMP agents for every device from which you want to receive SNMPv3 traps. This information is defined using the `createUser` directive in the `snmptrapd.conf` file. So, if you want to have 100 SNMP agents send SNMPv3 traps to the SNMPTrap Service, you need 100 `createUser` directives (defining both the security user credentials and engine ids) in the configuration file.

**`createUser` Example for Traps**:

```
createUser −e 0x01:02:03:04:05:A1:B2:C3:D4:E5 myUser MD5 myauthpassword DES myprivpassword
```

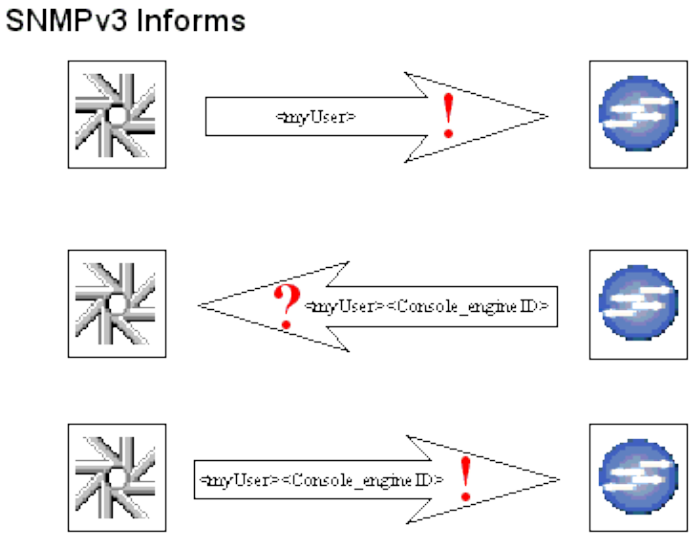
**Where**:

| | |
|---|---|
| −e <*engine:id*> | specifies the engineID of the sending agent |

| | |
|---|---|
| *myUser* | security user name |
| *myauthpassword* | `MD5` or `SHA` – authentication type and authentication password (optional parameter − do not use when authentication is not used) |
| *myprivpassword* | `DES` – encryption type and encryption password − (optional parameter − do not use when encryption is not used or leave the encryption password blank if it is the same as the authentication password). |

## SNMPv3 Informs

Inform notifications require *two−way* communication. Inform messages expect a response. An **Inform** notification is essentially a Trap that gets acknowledged by the SNMP application that receives it. The sending SNMP application will repeat the Inform message until it gets an ***I got it*** response from the receiving SNMP application. In this case, the receiving SNMP agent is *authoritative*, which means the inform message should include the Security User credentials and the EngineID of the receiving agent. However, because this is a two−way communication, it is possible for the sender to discover the Engine ID of the receiving agent. And because the engineID can be discovered, it is not necessary to specify an engineID in the SNMPTrap Service's configuration file. It is only necessary to provide security user/credential information in this file and let the sender discover the engine ID as illustrated here.




Security information for Inform messages is defined using the `createUser` directive in the `snmptrapd.conf` file.

**`createUser` Example for Informs**:

```
createUser myUser MD5 myauthpassword DES myprivpassword
```

**Where**:

| | |
|---|---|
| *myUser* | security user name |

| | |
|---|---|
| *myauthpassword* | `MD5` or `SHA` – authentication type and authentication password (optional parameter − do not use when authentication is not used) |
| *myprivpassword* | `DES` – encryption type and encryption password − (optional parameter − do not use when encryption is not used or leave the encryption password blank if it is the same as the authentication password). |

## Restart the SNMPTrap Service

Any time that the snmptrapd.conf file is changed, the SNMPTrap Service must be restarted.

To restart the snmptrapd:

| Windows | Solaris, Linux |
|---|---|
| a. Go to the Taskbar Notification Area of your desktop (on the lower right of your screen, unless you've relocated your Taskbar).<br>b. Locate the Services Manager icon ( ) and right−click it.<br>c. Select **SNMP Trap** > **Restart**. | a. Navigate to the `etc/rc2.d` directory.<br>b. Type the command:<br>`S99NsSnmptrapd stop`<br>c. Press **Enter**.<br>d. Type the command:<br>`S99NsSnmptrapd start`<br>e. Press **Enter**. |